"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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THE WEATHER.

Showers, then fair and cooler; winds variable, becoming northwesterly.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅝c; cash cotton, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—It is reported in Paris that the commission appointed to examine the Dreyfus case will report in favor of revision. Col. Picquart is kept in close confinement, not even his counsel, Maitre Labori, being permitted to see him. Mme. Paulmier, wife of a member of the Chamber of Deputies, visited the office of La Lanterne for the purpose of killing M. Millerand, on account of an article referring to the Dreyfus matter, but by mistake shot another man. Dispatches have been received in London from Pekin intimating that the life of the Emperor of China is in danger. Chile and Argentina have reached an agreement to arbitrate their boundary dispute. Foreign stock markets were weak yesterday, on account of apprehensions of trouble in various parts of the world. Mail advices regarding the work of the recent West Indian storm confirm the reports of heavy loss of life and damage to property.—Page 7.

Page 1.

At Senator Quay's request the postal authorities have ordered an investigation into the charge that the Senator had sold Post Offices in Lehigh County, Penn.

The Minister for the Colonies announced at the Spanish Cabinet Council yesterday that the Bank of Spain declined to make further advances till November without some guarantee.

At the church wedding Thursday night in Plainfield, N. J., of Miss Annie Hangliter to Adam Angerbauer, the bride's mother's dinner bell, which had been artfully concealed in a floral piece, was rung at the climax of the ceremony.

Judge Vasco P. Abbott of St. Lawrence County recently discovered that he had practiced law for thirty years without being legally registered, and yesterday was sworn in as an attorney and counselor.

Seventy men were entombed by explosions of coal gas and firedamp in a mine near Brownsville, Penn., yesterday. Sixty-two escaped by traveling a mile and a half through underground passages. The remaining eight were killed and their bodies were recovered.

Fannie Miller, the sixteen-year-old daughter of F. N. Miller of Rahway, N. J., was enticed into a carriage by a strange man yesterday morning on her way to school and apparently chloroformed. She was found several hours later lying unconscious in a clump of bushes.

The residents of Dunellen, N. J., celebrated on Thursday night the opening of the new trolley line between Bound Brook and Plainfield. The Mayor broke a bottle of wine on the dashboard of the first car, and a display of fireworks indicated its progress.

A peremptory message of instruction has been sent from Washington to the Cuban Military Commissioners, and by them made the basis of a note to the Spanish Commission, notifying it that the United States will not be satisfied with any further delay in the evacuation of Cuba.

Anna Purdy, while sitting at table in Sing Sing Thursday, in apparently her usual health, fell to the floor and died of Bright's disease. Her brother died last May in an almost exactly similar manner of the same disease, and falling from the same chair.

The health officials of Newark, N. J., have ordered that no more burial permits be issued to Ross & Co., undertakers. It was learned that on Aug. 2 they buried two babies, one white and one black, in one coffin in the Potter's Field. Ross and his wife conduct what he calls a boarding house for babies. The Health Officer calls it a baby farm.

The eligibility of Col. Roosevelt as a candidate for Governor was brought into question yesterday by the production of an affidavit the Colonel is alleged to have made in Washington in March last that he was a resident of that city. Gov. Black's friends and the Democrats were jubilant over the matter. Col. Roosevelt said that Elihu Root and A. B. Boardman would make a statement for him, clearing away all doubt as to his eligibility.

Page 2.

Richard Croker said last night that Perry Belmont had told him that he is not a candidate for Governor.

The Republicans of Richmond last night chose delegates for the Senatorial, Congressional, and Judiciary Conventions.

Many Tammany men are still talking of Mayor Van Wyck for Governor, but the impression among the leaders is that his name will not be presented at Syracuse.

The Telephone Committee of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade appointed a committee to attend the party conventions at Saratoga and Syracuse and endeavor to obtain declarations in favor of lower telephone rates.

The United States Peace Commissioners arrived at Queenstown on the Campania, and will proceed to Paris next Monday. On the voyage cordial sentiments were exchanged by the Commissioners and their English fellow-passengers.

The burial of Emma Gill, the victim of the Bridgeport murder, took place at Southington, Conn., yesterday, but the remains will be exhumed once more to-day, for the purpose of securing a dental examination by the dentist who treated Miss Gill's teeth. Harry Oxley and Howard Guernsey of Southington have been arrested in connection with the case. The police have released Charles A. Plumb from custody, his innocence having been established.

Camp Wikoff was swept by a brief but violent storm Thursday night and yesterday morning. A number of tents, all unoccupied, were flattened. The water leaked into a hospital ward, and the patients had to be removed. Among those who were landed from the City of Mexico were Lieut. Ahearn and others of the Florida expedition.

Page 3.

Capt. Gen. Blanco has appointed a commission to arrange for the transportation of the remains of Columbus from Cuba to Spain.

Lieut. Col. Rush S. Huidekoper, who as Chief Surgeon at Camp Thomas was accused of incompetency, has resigned from the army.

The Navy Department yesterday awarded contracts for building the torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers authorized by the last Naval Appropriation bill.

President McKinley has ordered barracks built in the largest cities for the accommodation of the troops during the Winter. One is being secured in Boston.

The Pension Office has received about 500 applications based upon claims growing out of the war with Spain. They will be referred to a new division for rapid action.

Corp. John Ashton Boyle of the Twenty-second Infantry, who is said to have captured the first Spanish flag taken in Cuba, has been made a Second Lieutenant in the regular army.

It is said that the American Military Commissioners in Havana have asked the Government to provide a special fund for the relief of American citizens now in Cuba who require aid.

The transport Seneca, from Ponce and Santiago, yesterday landed 269 passengers in Jersey City. Of these 188, Signal Corps men, took train for Washington. There were two sick men aboard.

The President said yesterday that he had completed the commission of nine men to investigate the administration of the War Department. The commission will meet at the White House to-day.

It is reported that 2,500 American soldiers in Puerto Rico are now on the sick list. Outrages by natives have occurred at Barros and Arecibo. At the latter place a riot was suppressed by Spanish troops.

Chaplain Ireland of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, in camp at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., was in Fall River yesterday looking for soldiers who have overstayed their leave. He says that 400 men of the regiment are missing from the post.

In an address to President McKinley, presented yesterday on their behalf by Major Gen. Wilson, leading Puerto Ricans express their pleasure at the prospect of becoming American citizens, and say they hope that the island will one day become a State of the Union.

The agents of Aguinaldo now in this country are on their way to Europe with an appeal to the powers to recognize the independence of the Filipinos. The appeal will be presented to the President, who is expected to receive the agents, but not as representatives of an established government.

Gen. Calixto Garcia entered Santiago City on Thursday, and was enthusiastically greeted by the inhabitants. The Cuban chief was escorted by Gen. Wood, with a portion of Gen. Lawton's staff and other American officers, and was received at the door of the palace by Gen. Lawton in person. In the evening at a brilliant reception in his honor at the San Carlos Club, Gen. Garcia delivered a speech expressing gratitude to and admiration for the United States.

Page 4.

A skeleton dug up at Hopatcong, N. J., has been declared to be that of Richard Haycock, who disappeared nineteen years ago. He may have been murdered.

The Governors of Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana express their determination to prevent, if possible, the Corbett-McCoy prizefight from taking place within their respective States.

The results of the National League baseball games yesterday: Louisville, 6; New York, 3. Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 3. Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Chicago, 2; Baltimore, 0. Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 1. Washington, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Cincinnati, 10; Washington, 6.

The golf tournament at Westbrook yesterday was narrowed down to the final round for the chief trophy, and the deciding match will be played to-day between W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., and Harry Hollins. Thirty-two contestants returned scores in the handicap event, and both prizes were won by Louis Livingston, Jr., of the home club.

Page 5.

Miss Winnie Davis was buried at Richmond, Va., yesterday. Veterans and State troops took part in an imposing procession that wended its way to the cemetery through enormous crowds to the strains of the "Dead March in Saul," played by a military band, and the tolling of many church bells.

Page 6.

Serious differences have occurred among the delegates from Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua who are drawing up the articles of the Constitution for the United States of Central America. The delegates ignore the Diet, and claim that they alone represent the States and people. It is believed that the Presidents will refuse to turn over the troops and armaments of their respective States to the Federal Government.

Page 7.

An expedition to botanize Puerto Rico will leave New York in November. The plan is that of Dr. Britton of the Botanical Garden, and Cornelius Vanderbilt will pay the expenses of the expedition. The specimens collected will enrich the collections of the garden.

Page 9.

It was announced yesterday after a meeting between E. C. Benedict and ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower with others controlling the interests of the Indiana Mutual Gas and Oil Company and the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, that the differences between the companies had been adjusted by mutual concession.

Page 10.

The figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that the July exports of manufactures were greater than in any previous July in the history of the country, and formed 36.47 per cent. of the total exports.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., it was learned yesterday, is in the West making observations for which he was specially assigned by President Callaway of the New York Central Railroad. Since last Fall he has been working himself into the good graces of his father by laboring as a mechanical engineer for the road.

Page 11.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford has filed his resignation as Minister to Spain.

In his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior Gov. Murphy says the population of Arizona is nearly if not quite 100,000 and recommends that the Territory be made a State.

Page 12.

The commission appointed by Gov. Black to investigate the commerce report of this city met yesterday and laid out plans of work.

Two men were arrested in Jersey City yesterday on charges of having robbed a store and the Post Office at Arden, N. Y., on Thursday night.

About 1,500 teachers gathered at the Normal College yesterday on the City Superintendent's call, and made applications for head of department licenses and licenses No. 2.

The usual Fall increase in business at the New York Post Office has come with a rush, and the business for the month promises to surpass that of any previous September.

It was learned yesterday that John M. Toucey for many years General Manager of the New York Central Railroad, is critically ill at his home, at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson.

Much attention was given yesterday to rumors regarding the plans of the Manhattan Railway Company. It is expected that action will be taken soon in regard to the electrical equipment of its lines.

Daniel Condon, six years old, of 462 Sixteenth Street, while perched on a coalcart alone, struck the horse with the driver's whip. It ran away, the wagon overturned, and the lad was crushed to death under it.

Annie Miller, a witness in an assault case in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday, fell asleep twice in the witness chair while answering questions. Magistrate Lemon sent her home to sleep and return.

John Hazen, son of the late Gen. Hazen, whose home is in Washington, D. C., but who has been living for several months on Staten Island, was thrown from his horse yesterday and perhaps fatally injured.

Adrien Raymond has brought suit against the French Line for $30,000 for the loss of his wife by the sinking of La Bourgogne. He declares that the vessel was inadequately equipped and says the officials were careless.

Josiah J. White yesterday complained again as to his treatment at the hands of Sheriff Creamer in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn. He says the jail is being painted, and there is no door to his cell to keep out the obnoxious odor.

Through a Williamsburg detective's blunder two Italians, suspected of complicity in the strangling of Andras Cassague, have escaped arrest. The detective had them on his list of men to be taken into custody, but neglected to make the arrest.

A notice has been issued by Controller Coler calling attention to the fact that the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears is preparing for a sale of real estate in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, the owners of which are in arrears for assessments for local improvements.

An explosion of grain dust yesterday afternoon in a granary of the Eastern Distilling Company in Long Island City wrecked the big building. One man was buried under the ruins, and his body may not be recovered for several days. Three others were injured by the flash and falling débris. The damage was between $15,000 adn $30,000.

At a special meeting of the Police Board yesterday the Commissioners took under consideration the report of Chief Devery regarding the discharge of two excise prisoners by Magistrate Crane on Tuesday, and the allegation made by the Magistrate that the police were allowing many liquor dealers to keep their places open without molestation and oppressing a few dealers who did not belong to favored associations. The report was accepted, and the President was authorized to request Magistrate Crane to submit any evidence he may have bearing on the subject matter in the report.

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MUST LEAVE CUBA AT ONCE

Further Delay in the Evacuation of the Island by Spain Will Not Be Tolerated.

WASHINGTON TAKES ACTION

Peremptory Instructions Sent to Our Military Commissioners Made the Basis of a Note to the Spanish Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—A very peremptory message of instruction has been sent to the Cuban Military Commission, and by them made the basis of a note to the Spanish Commissioners.

The authorities in Washington will not make public the terms of the note, but its general tenor is that the United States will not be satisfied with any further delay in the evacuation of Cuba.

It is to the effect that the terms of the protocol called for the immediate evacuation of Cuba, and that Spanish sovereignty must be relinquished.

The American Commissioners have been informed that the evacuation of Cuba cannot be delayed.

TO SHIP SICK TROOPS TO SPAIN.

Those Still in the Field Ordered to Seaport Towns by Blanco.

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—Gen. Blanco has ordered all sick soldiers who are still in the field in the interior to go to the seaport towns nearest their position, and to be prepared to be shipped by the end of the month.

Instructions have been given that preparations shall be made to have vessels ready to embark them for Spain.

PEACE COMMISSION LANDS.

Our Representatives to the Paris Conference Reach Queenstown on the Campania.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 23.—The Cunard Line steamer Campania, from New York on Sept. 17, with the United States Peace Commission on board, arrived here at about 2 o'clock this afternoon, after an uneventful voyage, with all well on board, excepting Senator Gray, who has been suffering from neuralgia for two days.

There has been no full conference of the Peace Commission, though its members have consulted in pairs, casually. Probably there will not be a full meeting of the Commissioners until they reach Paris. Messrs. Dry, Moore, and MacArthur have been engaged in preparing a record of the details of the American case. The Commissioners will stay in London until Monday, and will then go to Paris.

There was a concert yesterday on board the Campania, in aid of the Seamen's Charities. Senator Frye presided. After eloquently appealing for subscriptions, he referred to the fact that 300 years ago Spain, at the cost of $100,000,000, and with a great Armada, set out to possess England. But, he added, England, through her sailors, then won a victory which gave her prestige for all time.

Continuing, the Senator adverted to the brilliant victory of Admiral Dewey at Manila. In the course of his remarks on this subject, Senator Frye said the fame which that victory won for American sailors had gone all over the world, and had lifted the name of the United States higher than ever before. He concluded by remarking:

"May God bless American and British tars! May the Angel of Peace touch your hearts to-night!"

The collection netted the sum of $316 for the Seamen's Societies, after which "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and "God Save the Queen' 'were sung.

Sir William Marriott then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, adding, after hearty cheers, that "Britannia rules the waves," should be amended by substituting for "Britannia" some word representing Great Britain and the United States.

This sentiment was roundly applauded by his hearers, who afterward called for some remarks from Senator Davis, who began by saying the United States and the mother country had squabbled in the past, but they were family quarrels only, which it well behooved others to let strictly alone. He added, impressively, that by Divine dispensation the last three months had brought about a better feeling between Great Britain and the United States than ever before.

"And why not?" asked the Senator. "We speak the same tongue, we think much the same, and we read the same books. The meaning of this is that 125,000,000 of people speaking the English tongue and standing together in thought and purpose will do more for peace than any war ever waged."

Judge Day was then induced to speak, and, with dignity in word and manner, he referred to the fact that while British citizenship has been a ready passport everywhere, American citizenship now none the less furnishes a passport everywhere equal to any warrant of manhood. The speaker added that he could not talk of the mission, but he hoped all would be gratified to welcome the commission on its return from the consummation of a peace honorable to the United States and alike just to the other interested power.

Whitelaw Reid also spoke. He regretted the fact that the American Commission, in going abroad, should not be sailing under its own flag and in a vessel built in America. Mr. Reid added: "We have some suitable vessels, but they have been and are quite busy."

WANT NO MEAT ON THE MENU.

Chicago Vegetarians Demand that It Be Excluded from Peace Banquet.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Vegetarians of Chicago have organized to arouse public sentiment against the use of meat in any form at the peace jubilee banquet and barbecue. Mrs. Fairchild-Allen of 275 East Forty-second Street is at the head of the movement. She declares that prunes, cauliflower, and tomatoes are, from an epicurean standpoint, the real emblems of peace.

Mrs. Allen believes that the slaughter of cattle, sheep, and hogs is a prolongation of the red hand of war. She has enlisted the co-operation of all anti-meat-eating organizations and will head a committee to call upon the peace jubilee promotors, and with great insistence petition them to take meat off the bill of fare at the banquet and barbecue.

Ministers to Preach at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 23.—The undergraduates of the university will have an opportunity to hear the following ministers during the Fall and Winter: President Patton, Dr. Theodore Cuyler of Brooklyn, Dean Murray of Princeton, Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall of New York, Dr. S. J. MacPherson of Chicago, Dr. Charles Wood of Philadelphia, Dr. George T. Purves of Princeton, Dr. Amory H. Bradford of Montclair, N. J.; Dr. Paul Van Dyke of Princeton, Dr. Warren Radcliff of Washington, D. C.; Dr. W. R. Richards of Plainfield, N. J., and Dr. Samuel McCombs of New York.

BANK OF SPAIN STOPS FUNDS.

Declines to Advance More Money to the Government Till November Without a Guarantee.

MADRID, Sept. 23.—At the Cabinet Council to-day the Minister for the Colonies, Señor Romero Giron, announced that the Bank of Spain declined to make further advances till November without some guarantee, which he was unable to give.

The Cabinet instructed the Ministers of the Colonies and of Finance to concert some operation to obtain the bank's assistance, the Government having decided that any other means of raising money would be disadvantageous.

DISABLED SHIP AT ST. JOHN'S.

British Steamer Athelaida, on Fire at Sea, Is Swept by a Hurricane—Seven Men Injured.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 23.—The British steamer Athelaida, Capt. Newtown, nine days from Philadelphia, for Rotterdam, with a general cargo, arrived here last night in a badly damaged condition.

Three days after her sailing the coal in the steamer's bunkers burst into flames and the whole crew was set to work to extinguish the fire. On Monday a hurricane arose and the heavy seas broke over the ship, swept her deck, stove the top hatches, flooded the hold, and carried away boats, davits, bulwarks, and deck gear. Seven men were injured.

During the next few hours the midship compartments showed eighteen feet of water. The next sea carried away the steering gear. The firemen were waist deep in water in the stokehole, trying to keep the fires going, but the steam pumps were powerless to reduce the water in the holds. During the night the sails were blown to pieces, and the next day the ship was headed for St. John's, her poopdeck being under water and her cabin flooded. The gale abating, she reached port in safety.

The general damage to the steamer is considerable. Her Captain believes that he experienced the same hurricane that swept over Barbados.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. QUAY.

Investigation of the Alleged Sale of Post Offices in Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The postal officials have directed one of their representatives to conduct an inqury into the charges made recently in a political speech that Senator Quay had sold Post Offices in Lehigh County, Penn. Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger says that official records show no evidence of irregularity in the appointment of Postmasters in the county named. The inquiry is made at the request of Senator Quay.

DIED AS HER BROTHER DID.

In the Same Chair at the Same Table of the Same Disease.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Miss Anna Purdy, while sitting at a table yesterday, in apparently her usual health, fell to the floor and died of Bright's disease, without regaining consciousness.

Her brother died last May in an almost exactly similar manner while sitting in the same chair at the same table, and of the same disease. Ever since his death she had expressed fears that she would die as he did.

WAS NOT LEGALLY REGISTERED.

Judge Abbott Discovered the Fact After Practicing for Thirty Years.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Judge Vasco P. Abbott, a prominent lawyer of St. Lawrence County, recently discovered that he had practiced for over thirty years without being legally registered as an attorney and counselor.

The act of omission was stated by him today before the Appellate Division, Supreme Court, Third Judicial Department, and by the direction of the court the clerk swore him as an attorney and counselor.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON MILLS.

Operations Resumed at the Pottstown and Sheridan Works.

READING, Penn., Sept. 23.—After an idleness of four years the 112-inch mill of the Glasgow Iron Company at Pottstown, Penn., was put in operation to-day.

This is one of the best-equipped sheet mills in Pennsylvania. The 65-inch mill of the same company was started last Monday, the two plants giving employment to nearly 600 men. Several more fires will be started at the Glasgow Works in a day or two and additional hands employed.

There is a decided improvement in the iron business in this section of the country, nearly every plant being operated on full time and full handed, while a number are working day and night. The large iron furnace at Sheridan, Lebanon County, with a capacity of 125 tons of pig iron a day, was put in blast to-day after an extended period of idleness.

DINNER BELL RUNG AT WEDDING

Bride at Church Altar Greeted with Well-Remembered Chimes.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 23.—"Merry wedding bells" was no mere fancy at the marriage last night at Hope Chapel of Miss Annie Hangliter, daughter of Robert Hangliter, of Monroe Avenue, to Adam Angerbauer. A real bell rang out its gladsome notes, none the less effectively because it was one that had been used by the bride's mother to call her family to dinner on numerous occasions.

The couple stood under a bell composed of goldenrod. In this dainty sheath was concealed the resonant food annunciator. As the Rev. G. Kennedy Newell announced the couple husband and wife, a hidden string was pulled and the clang of the dinner bell echoed through the church. The strange and unexpected noise caused an outbreak of laughter from the guests, and it was some minutes before the ceremony could be finished.

RAILROADS IN CHICAGO.

Alley Elevated and the Surface Lines to Work Together.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 23.—So soon as the final union of the Alley Elevated and the Chicago City Railway (surface) line shall be consummated, arrangements will be made to make one system feed the other. The cross-town lines are to feed the elevated road and the overhead transportation line will thus relieve the congestion on the surface cars and make travel on the cable cars less annoying and more rapid.

It is thought this will win hundreds of passengers back who have been driven from the cable cars to the suburban trains on account of the crowded seats and slow progress of the former. By the new plan the cable lines will be relieved of the crowds that travel on the cross-town electric lines, and will handle only the short-distance passengers who live within walking distance of the cable slot.

On the other hand, the Alley Elevated will be fed by the various cross-town electric lines. Approaches, it is said, are to be built so that the electric surface cars can be run to the elevated tracks and hitched to the trains. This will mean speedier transportation for the patrons of the cross-town lines, do away with the issuing of transfers, and the long waits on street corners.

Besides this, the elevated road will no longer be struggling for existence as a competitor of the surface lines, but will become valuable by enhancing the worth of the electric lines and by solving the problem of adequate cross-town accommodations.

SEVENTY MINERS ENTOMBED

Fatal Explosions of Coal Gas and Fire Damp Near Brownsville, Penn.

EIGHT MEET SUDDEN DEATH

Sixty-two Escape by Traveling More Than a Mile Through Underground Passages—Scenes at the Entrance.

BROWNSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 23.—Seventy men were entombed to-day in the Empire Mine of Snowden, Gould & Co., one-fourth of a mile below town, as the result of an explosion of gas, followed by another explosion of fire damp. Of the number entombed, all escaped or were taken out by rescuing parties, except eight, who were killed outright, and three who were more or less hurt.

The list of the dead includes John Haiston, Salem Haiston, Robert Davidson, John Bennett, William Pritchard, Henry Hagar, John Cartwright, and James Hall. The following were injured: George Baker, John Baker, and Samuel McIntyre.

The explosion is said to have been caused by the loosening of a large block of coal which opened a pocket of gas. Immediately following the explosion of gas, there was a second explosion of fire damp. There were seventy men at work in the mine at the time of the disaster.

Four men, Jacobs, Davis, Whelsell, and Walker, who were near the entrance, managed to crawl out, and the others, with the exception of those caught by falling coal, escaped by traversing a mile and a half of underground passages, coming out at the entrance near Lynn Station. This point is four miles from the opening of the mine on the Monongahela River.

Shortly after the report was circulated that an explosion had taken place at the Empire Mine, and that many miners were entombed in Walter Street, a narrow thoroughfare leading to it, was crowded with men, women, and children, moving toward the mines. There were moans and sobs and a general feeling of painful apprehension.

When the mine was reached willing hands at once went to work. Everybody seemed to want to go into the mine. It was by sheer force that those in charge at the entry kept the crowd out. It was announced that there was a sufficient force of men inside to do rescue work, but a weary and painful wait of hours took place.

Just above the entrance to the mine there is an artificial plateau. From the edge of the plateau a good view of the track leading to the mine could be had. Here women stood wringing their hands in anguish and weeping. The hundreds of people realized that they stood at the entrance of living tombs.

It was several hours later that the tinkle of the electric bell in the engine house announced that a train of coal cars was coming from within. The scene of the disaster is more than a mile from the entry. It took about ten minutes for the first load to reach the outside world.

When the little train of cars emerged, a shudder was visible in the crowd. First there came two cars loaded with coal. Then three cars in each of which there were two bodies. In one there were two brothers, side by side, John and Salem Haston. In the others were Robert Davidson and John Bennett, William Pritchard and John Cartwright. James Hall was in the last car.

Wagons were in waiting, and the bodies were taken to undertaking establishments. When the bodies were brought up from the mines they presented a ghastly appearance. After the first lot of bodies had been brought out, the excitement and anxiety grew more intense.

It was announced that many men had come out of the mine through an abandoned entry nearly three miles distant. This allayed the fears of many, and as fast as the men were accounted for to their friends and families rejoicings and congratulations followed.

At 9 o'clock to-night the last of the explorers came out and announced that there was nothing living or dead left behind in the mine, leaving the list of fatalities as given above.

THREE MEN ENTOMBED.

Rush of Coal Endangers Miners' Lives at Nanticoke, Penn.

NANTICOKE, Penn., Sept. 23.—By a rush of coal in Shaft No. 1 to-day three men were entombed and probably instantly killed. They were George H. Morgan, aged thirty-four years; John Shannon, aged thirty-two, and John A. Jones, aged twenty-eight. Two other miners, John Wolford and John Jones, narrowly escaped with their lives.

The men were driving a rock plant in the shaft, and had got it about thirty-five feet above the adjoining chamber, which had been worked full and played out. This chamber was about 180 feet from the main gangway, and a stout box had been built around the pillars to prevent a rush of coal. It is supposed that this box gave way.

Morgan, Shannon, and John A. Jones were working in the plane, and it is feared that they were caught directly in the rush. Woolford and John Jones were coming down the plane, but retreated, and got out safely.

Superintendents Tonkins and Davis, with a large force of men, are working in the débris, trying to reach the entombed men.

FROM CHAMBERMAID TO GUEST.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Florence Frost, chambermaid, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon rolled a carpet sweeper and battered the furniture with an old dustbrush in the bedrooms of Dale's Hotel, 286 Wabash Avenue. Mrs. Florence Frost, a wealthy woman, at 11 o'clock last evening retired to a guest's room in Dale's Hotel, leaving word at the desk that she was not to be called until noon.

In last night's papers it was announced that the Bureau of Records at detective headquarters, had received a letter from S. McC. McPherson of 1 Nassau Street, New York City, asking that a search be made for Florence Frost. The woman was described as one who had been addicted to drink for some time, and who, on one occasion at least, had been under arrest for intoxication in Chicago. She was said to be the heiress to a large estate in Delaware, and considerable money was already in hand for her.

A reporter discovered where the missing woman was, and made her acquainted with the contents of the letter. She laughed when she heard the news, but finished sweeping a room before she resigned her position and became a guest of the hotel.

A relative of Florence Frost said last evening that she belonged to a wealthy family of Delaware near Wilmington. She is about forty years old, and, it is said, her husband eloped with another woman. Her young child was then taken from her, and it is believed that this preyed so upon her mind that she became mentally unbalanced.

She left home last Spring, and the next thing heard about her was that she had been arrested for disorderly conduct in a store in Chicago. Then all trace of her was lost, and some time ago Mr. McPherson, who is a cousin of Mrs. Frost, wrote to friends in Chicago to search for her.

TWO BABIES IN ONE COFFIN.

One Was White and One Was Black—A "Baby Boarding House" in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 22.—Health Officer Chandler to-day requested the City Clerk's office not to issue any more burial permits to Ross & Co., undertakers. This action was taken because the undertakers on Aug. 2 buried two children in one coffin under one burial permit. One of the bodies was that of a white child, the other that of a negro.

The colored child died July 31. On the same day a white child named Myrtle Humphries died. Two burial permits were obtained for the interment of the bodies in the City Cemetery, as the Potter's Field is called. A few days ago a letter written by a neighbor of the undertakers informed the Health Department that the body of the white child must have been buried on the premises, as it had not been taken away. Investigation of the records of the City Cemetery showed the interment of but one body, that of the colored child. The undertakers claimed they had buried both children in the City Cemetery, but when confronted with the records admitted they had used but one permit for both and placed both in the same coffin. The department then ordered the discontinuance of permits.

The senior member of the undertaking firm and his wife keep a "boarding house for babies." This will be investigated by the police and the Health Department. The Health Officer terms the place a baby farm. Mr. Ross calls it a boarding house for babies. He says a baby farm is where twenty-five or more are kept, while he never has more than eight or ten.

TRAIN WRECK IN WISCONSIN.

One Man Killed and Another Fatally Injured Near Ashland.

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 23.—A train wreck occurred last night on the Central Railroad near White River, a small station near Ashland. Harrison Fifield was instantly killed, Walter Sharple fatally injured, and Thomas Johnson and two tramps miraculously escaped injury. All five were riding in a box car from Mellen to Ashland.

The train broke in two, and in going down grade the two ends came together. The box car in which the men were riding was in front of the back part of the train, and it was entirely demolished. Fifield was killed instantly. Sharple is at Sisters' Hospital.

Johnson, Fifield, and Sharple were all laboring men residing at Eau Claire. They were without funds, and having secured employment in a paper mill at Cloquet, Minn., they were trying to get there by stealing rides. Fifield had a wife and three children at Eau Claire. The other two men are single.

TROLLEY OPENING CELEBRATED.

Dunellen's Mayor Broke Wine Bottle on First Car in Glare of Fireworks.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 23.—The trolley extension of the Brunswick Traction Company from Bound Brook, through Lincoln and Dunellen, to Plainfield, was formally opened last night. The opening was made the occasion for great jollification by the residents of Dunellen. As the first trolley car passed over the dividing line between Plainfield and Dunellen, Mayor Brakely of Dunellen broke a bottle of wine over the dashboard. Superintendent Radell of the Brunswick Company was the motorman of the car, which was filled with country, city, and borough officials, who afterward dined at Taylor's Hotel, in Dunellen.

As the car passed along the line the party was greeted with fireworks and other demonstrations by the residents, who had long waited for the event. It was necessary to run the car last night, as the franchise would otherwise have expired to-day.

A RAHWAY GIRL KIDNAPPED.

She Is Enticed Into a Carriage and Apparently Chloroformed.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 23.—Fannie Miller, sixteen years old, the daughter of Frederick M. Miller of this city, was kidnapped this morning, and was absent for several hours. The girl was apparently chloroformed after having been taken into a carriage.

This morning she was on her way to the Third Ward School when she was met by a man in a carriage, who asked her if she was Fannie Miller. On her answering in the affirmative, the man told her that her father wished to see her at once, and that he had been sent to take her in the carriage. Miss Miller suspected nothing and entered the carriage. She says that shortly after she got in the man threw one arm about her, and with the other placed a handkerchief over her mouth and nose. She knows nothing of what followed.

This afternoon a teamster from Elizabeth driving along St. George Avenue, near Kinsey Corner, saw a girl lying in the bushes not far from the road. He stopped to investigate and found, on approaching the girl, that she was lying face downward, and was unconscious, but not dead, as he supposed. The teamster aroused her with some difficulty and took her to her home. She says the man who induced her to accompany him was a fair-complexioned young man, well dressed, and apparently having a good knowledge of herself and her father, as he told her just where he was going to take her to see her father. No one known to the Millers or the police here answers the description of the man as given by the girl, who says the man was a perfect stranger to her.

SUING A CHICAGO HOTEL.

New Yorker Who Gave a Waiter $500 for a Dinner and Got No Change.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—E. D. Morgan Rowland of New York, who, it is alleged, handed a waiter in the Grand Pacific Hotel a $500 bill last July in payment for his dinner and is still waiting for his change, the waiter having disappeared with it, began suit today in the Superior Court against the hotel company for the recovery of his money.

Mr. Rowland estimates the damage to his feelings and pocketbook at $1,000.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm has moved from Lake Michigan to the New England Coast, and has caused rains from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, except in the Middle Gulf States, where fair weather prevails. It has grown cooler in the middle plateau and Middle Rocky Mountain regions and Middle Missouri Valley, and has grown warmer in the Middle Mississippi Valley. The weather will clear in New England. Showers may be expected in the lake regions, and generally fair weather elsewhere. It will grow cooler in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and in New England.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	52	66	72
6 A. M.	50	67	73
9 A. M.	50	70	76
12 M.	52	72	77
4 P. M.	58	73	78
6 P. M.	58	72	76
9 P. M.	50	70	75
12 P. M.	50	69	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75¼
Weather Bureau	69¾
Corresponding date 1897	52½
Corresponding date for last 20 years	54

The maximum temperature yesterday was 74 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 12:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 95 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 88 per cent.

ELIGIBILITY OF ROOSEVELT

It Is Alleged that He Made an Affidavit of Residence in Washington.

HE SEEMS NOT TO BE WORRIED

The Colonel Declares that Elihu Root and A. B. Boardman Will Make a Statement for Him Clearing All Doubt.

The question as to whether Theodore Roosevelt is eligible to the office of Governor of New York is being discussed by Mr. Roosevelt's friends, Gov. Black's friends, the Democrats, and the Independents.

Mr. Roosevelt, according to an alleged affidavit that has been sent here from Washington, affirmed under oath on March 21, 1898, that he was at that time a resident of Washington. Last night he declared that he had not removed his residence from this State, and showed to his political friends evidence that satisfied them that the Colonel of the Rough Riders, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and candidate for the Republican nomination is now and has been for more than five years a resident of New York State.

Both the Democrats and the political friends of Gov. Black intend to make the most of this affidavit and of the ineligibility of Mr. Roosevelt that it seems to establish.

This situation has developed within twenty-four hours, and is full of possibilities that, many claim, may mean the wreck of Mr. Roosevelt's hopes, and the triumph of Gov. Black, or a victory for the Democrats. It is certain that all the adversaries of Mr. Roosevelt are rejoicing. Gov. Black's friends predict the immediate or present withdrawal of the "Rough Rider" candidate, the the Democrats are confident that the new situation improves their chances.

The State Constitution provides that only residents of the State, who have been residents for five years, may hold the office of Governor. This provision is found in Article 4, Section 2, and is as follows: "No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, except a citizen of the United States, of the age of not less than thirty years, and who shall have been five years next preceding his election a resident of this State."

The Alleged Affidavit.

It is claimed by the Democrats and the friends of Gov. Black that Mr. Roosevelt's affidavit settles the question beyond all controversy. This affidavit as given by the Democrats, who have had it sent from Washington, is as follows:

Washington, D. C., ss.:

Theodore Roosevelt, being duly sworn, says: On April 19 last I was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy. I came on to Washington and took up my residence here. On May 1, 1897, I and my family moved out of the house we had been occupying in New York City, and my sister moved in. I had rented the house from her, my understanding being that my family should move out on May 1, but that I could stay there until Oct. 1 if I so desired. I had no residence in New York City, and did not vote, and could not vote there at the last election. Since October, 1897, I have not had any domicile or residence in New York City, and have not and do not now own or lease any dwelling house there whatsoever. Last June I rented the house in which I am now residing with my family at 1,810 N Street, Washington, D. C. In October last my family came on here from Oyster Bay, L. I., and since then I have been and now am a resident of Washington.

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Sworn to before me this 21st day of March, 1898.

(Signed) EDWIN P. HANNA,
Notary Public.

This affidavit, it is said, was made by Mr. Roosevelt in reference to a tax on $50,000 of personal property he was said to own in this city. It was brought to the attention of the friends of Mr. Roosevelt in a sensational manner yesterday, through the careful reasoning of Chairman Odell and through the attempt of Gov. Black's friends to close the issue between the two candidates.

Mr. Odell had started for Saratoga Thursday night. He had finished, as he thought, the preliminary work, and believed that there was no longer any doubt that Roosevelt would be nominated. But it kept recurring to him that both Mr. Payn and Gov. Black had repeatedly said Roosevelt could not be nominated.

"Why cannot he be nominated?" Mr. Odell continued asking himself. "We have 700 delegates out of 971. How can they defeat us?"

This is what Mr. Odell says he thought as he was going on toward Saratoga. Then it occurred to him that there was only one way in which Roosevelt could be defeated. Was he ineligible?

Hurried Back to New York.

Mr. Odell says he hurried back to New York and communicated with Col. Roosevelt by telephone. Mr. Roosevelt said he had stated he was not, on March 21, 1898, a resident of New York State. This news so startled the Chairman of the State Committee that he at once asked for a conference. He then asked Mr. Quigg, Mr. Boardman of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, Frank Platt, and some others to meet him and Mr. Roosevelt. All of these met yesterday afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

According to Chairman Odell, Mr. Roosevelt admitted that he had made the statement, or affidavit, in reference to his not being a resident of this State, but added that he had collateral evidence showing conclusively that he had no intention of changing his residence from New York. This evidence was submitted and satisfied his friends. To make the matter more certain, however, several Judges were called in and the question was submitted to them. They agreed, said Mr. Odell last night, that there was no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt had never changed his residence, and that he was entirely eligible to the office of Governor.

A little later in the day three of Gov. Black's friends, Mr. Lauterbach, Mr. Olcott, and Senator Lexow, called to see Senator Platt. They said to the Senator that Mr. Roosevelt should be withdrawn because he was not eligible.

"Yes," replied Senator Platt nonchalantly; "we have heard all about that. There is nothing in it."

The friends of Gov. Black are, however, making as much of it as they can, and there is no doubt that they will make the point in the convention that Mr. Roosevelt is not eligible. They claim that his own affidavit ought to settle the matter. They are satisfied with the opinion of their counsel, to whom the matter has been submitted, that Mr. Roosevelt cannot be elected constitutionally, and they believe that this consideration will defeat him before the convention.

Mr. Roosevelt Silent.

When Mr. Roosevelt was asked about the tax affidavit last night, he said he would give out no statement in reference to the matter, but that a statement would be made in his behalf by Elihu Root and A. B. Boardman. He said there was nothing in the affidavit.

"I am in as great a turmoil," he added, "as I was in at Santiago, and I will come out of it in just as good shape."

Gov. Black's friends also claim that further evidence of Mr. Roosevelt's ineligibility is afforded by the fact that he was assessed for personal property in the town of Oyster Bay, and later appeared before the Tax Commissioners and swore off the assessment upon the ground that he was not a resident of Oyster Bay, but was a resident of Washington, D. C.

It is now said that the reason Mr. Payn was so ready to wager money on Gov. Black's renomination was that he was in possession of this information.

Mr. Roosevelt's friends are anxiously awaiting the explanation that he has promised. It is expected that Messrs. Root and Boardman will make a statement to-day, in which they will give the public the benefit of the collateral evidence which Mr. Roosevelt submitted yesterday to his friends and which is said to have satisfied Judges of the Supreme Court that his eligibility cannot be successfully challenged.

Chairman Odell's Remarks.

At midnight Chairman Odell said in reference to the alleged ineligibility of Col. Roosevelt:

"We know all about the affidavits signed by Col. Theodore Roosevelt," said Mr. Odell, "and we are not in the least worried. The best lawyers and the best Judges in the city have had the subject under consideration all day, and they are unanimously of the opinion that there is nothing in these documents which will prevent the nomination and election of Col. Roosevelt.

"In the first place, there is abundant evidence to the effect that Col. Roosevelt's real residence was at Oyster Bay, L. I. We have many letters and documents to show that Mr. Roosevelt regarded Oyster Bay as his real home. And the courts have decided that a man's intent governs in the matter of residence. Mr. Roosevelt paid taxes at Oyster Bay, his house was there, his servants there, his family there a considerable part of the time.

"Under the laws of the State of New York assessments cannot be levied on personal property except where a man actually lives. The continuous home of Col. Roosevelt has been Oyster Bay, though his temporary residence may have been Washington, D. C., while he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. I myself resided in Washington ten months, though I never ceased to be a citizen of New York State.

"As is well known, the citizens of Washington have no vote in general elections. Hence it is absurd to argue that Roosevelt intended to lose his residence and his citizenship in New York State, thereby losing his right to participate in general elections, and, as I have said before, the collateral evidence and the intent govern in the matter of residence according to the decisions of the highest courts.

"It should be remembered that a man never gains or loses a residence in the service of the Government. President McKinley and the members of the Cabinet, who all reside in Washington, do not lose their right to vote or to run for office in their respective States because of a temporary residence in Washington.

"Hence it is folly to argue that the Assistant Secretary of the Navy lost his residence in that fashion. All men in the service of the Government, all men in the army and navy and other branches have a right to go to their homes and vote or run for office, and State constitutions do not govern in this respect."

"So you are convinced that Mr. Roosevelt is eligible after a conference extending through the day, are you?" was asked.

"Yes, and what is more, we are going to nominate him, and the people will elect him next Governor of the State of New York," said Mr. Odell with emphasis.

THE INDEPENDENT NOMINATION.

Chairman Odell States Positively that Col. Roosevelt Has Declined to Accept It.

According to Chairman B. B. Odell of the Republican State Committee, Theodore Roosevelt yesterday declined the offer of the Independents to place him at the head of their State ticket. Yesterday morning it was said at the Independents' headquarters, 42 East Twenty-third Street, that Mr. Roosevelt had not sent a letter declining their nomination, and that he would not decline. Later it was said that he had asked for a conference with Paul Fuller, John Jay Chapman, and other leaders of the Independent movement.

Mr. Roosevelt came in from Oyster Bay in the afternoon, and after conferring with Chairman Odell and other Republican leaders went to the City Club to meet the Independents. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Douglas Robinson. He met Paul Fuller, John Jay Chapman, I. H. Klein, Preble Tucker, and several others prominent in the independent movement, and remained in conference with them until 11 o'clock. After this he returned to his sister's home, at 689 Madison Avenue.

Chairman Odell had announced at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the early evening that Mr. Roosevelt had declined the independent nomination, and would give out at 9:30 a letter setting forth his reasons for so doing. At that hour the Rough Rider candidate was still conferring with the independents. A little after 11 he reached the home of his sister, and, when asked if he had prepared the letter, replied:

"I may have a letter to give out at this place to-morrow at noon. I will not promise, however."

Col. Roosevelt Would Not Say.

Col. Roosevelt would not say that he had declined the nomination, and seemed to imply that he would not decide that question until to-day. Chairman Odell's statement that the independent nomination had been declined by Mr. Roosevelt was positive and without qualification of any kind.

I. H. Klein was reported as saying last night that if Col. Roosevelt declined the petitions would be called in and the independent campaign in the State abandoned. Other leaders of the movement expressed the contrary view. Secretary Boudinot Keith said that in the event of Col. Roosevelt's declination another name would be put at the head of their ticket, and that Mr. Roosevelt was not essential to the independent movement.

Mr. Keith said that the position taken by the Republicans, that Mr. Roosevelt could not justly permit his name to head two tickets, as it would result in injury to his party, is not sound. He said:

"If Col. Roosevelt's name appears at the head of two columns upon the ballot, those of the Republican and the Citizens' Union, every machine Republican will presumably take the earliest opportunity of voting the Republican ticket, whatever yellow dogs 'not yet named' may be selected by the machine to fill up the Republican column. Indeed, some Republicans, heretofore not classed as machine men, have hastened to pledge themselves in advance to do this.

The Signatures Obtained.

"Having practically obtained the necessary signatures, '6,000 in the State, and at least fifty in each county,' the nomination of Col. Roosevelt on the independent ticket merely nullifies some of the difficulties which the independent voter is subjected to in casting his ballot. It does not give that ticket any advantage over any other. That ticket is still under very great disabilities.

"The only person who can undo the work which the independents have done to obtain for themselves anything approaching equal terms upon the ballot is Col. Roosevelt."

Mr. Low yesterday wrote to R. Fulton Cutting, in reply to the latter's letter in which he asked Mr. Low to explain his statement that the independent nomination "is the one thing that can cause the defeat of Mr. Roosevelt." It was not an explanation, but merely a statement that the writer was leaving the city for a few days and would reply fully on his return, after to-morrow.

The State Committee of the independents held a meeting yesterday afternoon and afterward gave out the following statement:

"The independent committee has no intention of nominating any but gold men as candidates for the Assembly and Senate and for Congress, and, further, in all districts, except those which are not at present controlled by the independents, and in which the Democrats nominate silver men, the independent committee will agree with the Republicans upon candidates, exacting only as the qualification of candidacy a recognized honesty and good character, and will take legal measures to protect their candidates from the illegal use of their name and emblem."

COL. ROOSEVELT'S RESIDENCE.

In Official List of Volunteer Officers It Is Given as New York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—As bearing upon the controversy over the legal residence of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, it is interesting to note that when he was commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel, and subsequently as Colonel of the Rough Riders he was credited to New York.

In the War Department's official publication of the list of volunteer officers, Col. Roosevelt's residence is given as New York.

Kings County and Black.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said yesterday that at least forty-five votes from Kings County would be for Black in the State Convention. He said that there was no possibility of alteration in these figures, except that there might be an increase.

THREATS OF SILVER MEN

If the Chicago Platform Is Ignored They Will Nominate a Full Ticket.

WILL ADMIT NO COMPROMISE

The Syracuse Convention, They Say, Must Not Only Stand by Democratic Principles, but Nominate Men Who Were Loyal.

The silver Democrats who are organized as such are assuming a very threatening attitude toward the Democratic leaders, who are trying to have the Chicago platform kept out of the State campaign. The silver men held another meeting in the Union Square Hotel last night, and decided to organize a "Democratic" Party, and nominate candidates "for all State officers to be filled at the coming election." In the resolutions which these men passed they take a very uncompromising position.

"It is the sense of this meeting," so it was decided, "that the conference of Chicago Platform Democrats to be held at Syracuse Sept. 27, 1898, demand and insist that the Democratic Convention which is to assemble at Syracuse on Sept. 28, 1898, indorse the Chicago platform as expressive of Democratic doctrine, and that such indorsement be clear, unequivocal, and without condition.

"Second—That the Democratic Convention nominate for each of the State officials to be filled at the election in November, 1898, only men who thoroughly, earnestly, and openly advocated and worked for the election of Bryan and Sewall."

No Room Left for Compromise.

It was resolved, "That there be no compromise in connection with the above demands, and with that end in view no committee be appointed to lay these demands before the Democratic Convention nor any committee thereof, and that no committee be appointed by the conference to confer with any committee which may be appointed by the Democratic Convention for the purpose of conference, but that the Secretary of the conference shall be instructed to deliver a copy of the resolutions when adopted to the Secretary of the Democratic Convention."

Another section of the resolutions provides "that in the event of the Democratic Convention refusing to accede to both of the demands expressed in the first two resolutions hereof, the conference of Chicago platform Democrats at once organize a Democratic party and nominate candidates for all State offices to be filled at the election of Nov. 8, 1898."

It was decided that the delegates attending the conference from this city be requested to vote for any resolution which may carry out the policy outlined, and to use every legitimate effort to accomplish the objects specified in the resolutions.

Some Were for Milder Measures.

The resolutions were passed by a vote of 46 to 15. Those voting against them held out for milder resolutions, in which no threat should be made to put a Chicago platform ticket in the field until after the nominations at Syracuse should have shown opposition to the Chicago platform.

Representatives from several Assembly districts reported that the required number of delegates from their districts had been secured. Some districts were not represented. It is expected that all the delegates will be secured before the conference, which is to be held in Syracuse next Tuesday, the day before the convention.

H. M. McDonald, former President of the Bi-Metallic League, presided at the meeting.

THE GOSSIP ABOUT VAN WYCK.

Many Tammany Men Still Think He Will Be the Candidate—One Leader's Views.

The talk to the effect that Mayor Van Wyck may be named for Governor by the Syracuse Convention is increasing day by day among the members of Tammany Hall. Richard Croker has not been encouraging the reports regarding the Mayor, but Senator McCarren has to a small extent been holding out hope to the Van Wyck boomers. The Senator said last night: "I think there is quite a strong sentiment for the Mayor, and I think he would make a strong candidate."

There is, however, no organized movement for the Mayor's nomination, and indications are that his name will not be brought up in the convention. A prominent Democratic leader who is at present taking an active part in the State campaign said last night:

"This Van Wyck boom is so far only talk. Not a step has been taken to bring about his nomination, and no step will be taken by Tammany Hall. Tammany will take no part in the convention, so far as candidates are concerned. If a movement is started for Van Wyck it will be started up the State. It is doubtful if there is a great deal of sentiment for him up the State, and party workers who come down here from those districts have had nothing to say about any such movement. Most of the country districts have candidates of their own."

The Van Wyck boom, so called, started in Saratoga at the time of the gathering there of Democrats for the meeting of the State Committee. The first to talk about the Mayor as a nominee were Register Isaac Fromme of this city and Augustus F. Scheu of Buffalo. In a day or two all the Tammany men in town were talking over the matter. That was before the Roosevelt boom assumed very large proportions. There has been talk ever since over the question of whether the Mayor would be nominated, and those who believe that Mr. Croker will have full control at Syracuse reason that it is only natural to believe that Tammany Hall will run for the Governorship at a time when Mr. Croker thinks that Democratic victory is assured, the man who swept the city in 1897. There are some Tammany men who do not trouble themselves about the Mayor's strength as a candidate, but declare their belief that this is another year when a "yellow dog" can win on the Democratic ticket.

MR. BELMONT NOT A CANDIDATE.

Richard Croker Says that Mr. Belmont Has Told Him So.

Richard Croker, when asked last night if Perry Belmont would be considered as a candidate for Governor at Syracuse, replied:

"Mr. Belmont is not a candidate. He has repeatedly told his friends that he is not, and he has told me the same thing."

PREPARATIONS FOR ELECTION.

Remarks of Supt. McCullagh and Chief Devery as to Deputies and Police.

Superintendent McCullagh said yesterday that he did not anticipate any clash between the State Election Deputies and the policemen under Chief Devery.

"I know that the patrolmen on the police force will do their duty," he said, "if properly instructed by their officers. My men will be instructed to give the police the first opportunity to make arrests in every instance. If the police refuse, the deputies will proceed without their help, calling on citizens if necessary. If such cases arise, we will take the policeman's number and the names of witnesses, and the matter will be brought before a Magistrate or the Grand Jury.

"I have made up my rules for the deputies from the Penal Code and the election laws, and they allow the deputies to do nothing which any one could not do, with the exception of serving warrants. I am not here to make a record for arresting people, and I would be glad if all kinds of election frauds could be stopped, without the necessity of a single arrest. I am here to prevent frauds, and that will be impressed upon my men. The police will not give them any trouble, if they are rightly instructed."

When Chief Devery was told that Superintendent McCullagh had said that the police would do their duty, if properly instructed, he remarked: "McCullagh has a machine in his pocket." He said further: "I suppose he's arming his men, but all the revolvers and thugs in the State will not prevent the policemen from protecting the citizens in the rightful and lawful exercise of their franchise." He said, however, that he did not expect any clash between the policemen and the deputies.

FOR LOWER TELEPHONE RATES.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade Committee Takes Action.

At at special meeting of the Telephone Committee of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York, held last evening at their rooms in the Hoffman House, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The rapidly increasing demands of business and social life have made the telephone a public necessity and absolutely indispensable as a means of communication, and

Whereas, Telephone companies have acquired certain valuable privileges from the people for which they have rendered no equivalent, and for which none is demanded except that the charge for telephone service shall be just and equitable and without discrimination against the small and in favor of the large subscribers, and

Whereas, Such discrimination does exist in New York and other large cities, and is unjust, illegal, and contrary to the spirit of our laws as applied to similar corporations depending for their life and support upon the people, now; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee composed of R. M. Walters, J. A. Heckman, Edward J. Gavegan, and C. C. Shayne, ex-officio, attend the forthcoming Republican and Democratic Conventions to be held at Saratoga and Syracuse, and there urge the incorporation of the spirit of this resolution in the platforms of the respective parties, and thus aid in securing to the people relief from an oppressive monopoly.

THE MAYOR OF OMAHA.

Nebraska Supreme Court Holds His Election Illegal on the Ground that He Is a Defaulter.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 23.—The Supreme Court, just before adjournment to-day, handed down the decision in the Moores-Broatch case, and held that Frank E. Moores is a usurper of the office of the Mayor of Omaha and that he was not eligible to election to that office in April, 1897, for the reason that he was a defaulter as collector and custodian of public funds at that time.

The opinion of the Court is no less sparing of Moores than was the report of Referee Clements, filed last Spring, in which the referee finds that Moores was at the time of the election, a defaulter, and that the acts committed by him constituted a felony. The referee recommended that Moores be ousted from the office, and W. J. Broatch reinstated.

The peculations which Moores is alleged to have committed took place during his incumbency as Clerk of the District Court, and are estimated at several thousand dollars. The Mayor has forty days in which to file an appeal bond.

RICHMOND REPUBLICANS MEET.

Delegates for Senatorial, Congressional, and Judiciary Conventions.

The Republican County and Borough Convention for Richmond was held last night. Delegates were elected to the Senatorial, Congressional, and Judiciary Conventions. The nomination of candidates for District Attorney and member of Assembly was deferred until the reassembling of the convention upon call of the Chair.

The delegates to the Senatorial convention to be held at Tompkinsville on Oct. 7 are Thomas A. Branniff, George Nicoll, E. H. Sechusen, Michael J. Kane, John J. Cuahey, William Suydam, and R. C. Watson. The delegates to the Congressional Convention, date unnamed, are Hugh McRoberts, Israel Corse, J. G. Corson, W. H. O'Neil, William Woelfle, C. W. Meiser, Capt. G. H. Smith, Wilbur Bush, William J. Ettgan, H. Wacker, I. Winant, Jr., and S. B. Wort. Those to the Judicial Convention, to be held in Brooklyn Oct. 7, are James M. Elliott, Hugh McRoberts, George Gromwell, Thomas McVeigh, L. G. Rabbage, Adolph Lenhart, and U. J. Sprague.

THE TALK IN ALBANY.

Much Excitement Caused by the Announcement About Roosevelt.

ALBANY, Sept. 23.—For the last few days ex-Judge Edwin Countryman, Clarence Lexow, and other lawyers, have been busy in the Governor's inner chamber, and after careful deliberation, Mr. Countryman has submitted an opinion to Gov. Black, Superintendent Payn, and Superintendent Aldridge, that Mr. Roosevelt is ineligible to the office of Governor of New York by reason of his declaration of residence in Washington.

The news spread rapidly, and had the effect of a bomb exploding in the Roosevelt camp. The Platt followers admitted the serious aspect of affairs, and tried to throw off their chagrin by saying: "Wait till the old man gives his opinion," &c.

They declare that a man cannot vote in the District of Columbia, and therefore Mr. Roosevelt does not lose his residence in this State if he elects to go before the Registry Board in his old district and have his name placed on the registry.

While the Roosevelt men were downcast, the Black followers were very joyful. The former asserted that if Roosevelt were not the candidate it would not be Black, and the Black men retorted by saying that some time ago they pointed out that Mr. Platt did not want Roosevelt save as a vehicle to land some dark horse into the convention, and intimated that Mr. Black knew of Roosevelt's ineligibility all along.

Immediately the opinion of Mr. Countryman was given, Superintendents Payn and Aldridge departed for New York to go directly before Mr. Platt with it.

Controller Roberts, who has had the Gubernatorial bee in his bonnet for several years, now comes into the arena as one of the logical candidates. His friends to-night started a little boom for him. Mr. Roberts believes that he may slip in between the contending factions at Saratoga.

BUTT SIDES WITH COL. GREENE.

Decides that Greene's Opponents in the Ninth Must Make Formal Protest.

The friends of Col. James Goodman Greene, who hope to see him Colonel of the Ninth Regiment when it takes its old place in the National Guard, yesterday made much of the news that Gen. McCoskry Butt, commanding the First Brigade, had decided that those who opposed the Colonel's claim must make a formal protest. Gen. Butt's decision was made in the course of an animated colloquy with two officers of the Ninth, Major George T. Lorigan and Capt. William F. Morris, who resigned at Camp Thomas on account of differences with Col. Greene.

One of the most prominent members of the anti-Greene faction, said last night:

"This decision by Gen. Butt puts the entire question in a wholly different light. We never thought that Col. Greene had the least claim to be called a National Guard Colonel. We had thought that he would have to do all the fighting himself to get in. If Col. Greene has no claim to the Colonelcy, as we have always believed, and as we thought the Brigade commander believed, then we have nothing to protest against, but now that Gen. Butt has taken the stand he has, all we can do is to cast around for the best way to keep the regiment from falling into the hands of an outsider, for that is all that the old guardsmen in the Ninth think the Colonel is."

It was learned last night that Capt. S. S. O'Connor of Company A, who was counted upon to side with the anti-Greene men, has decided to stand by Col. Greene. The question of framing the protest is now said to be the engrossing subject with the anti-Greene men, and it is believed that a committee will be appointed for that purpose.

THE TYPHOON IN FORMOSA.

TACOMA, Sept. 23.—Terrible destruction was wrought by the recent typhoon and floods in Formosa.

In the northern part of the island alone over 3,000 houses were totally destroyed and 2,000 so badly damaged as to be uninhabitable. Over 200 dead bodies were recovered from the ruins and fully that number of persons were wounded.

Later investigations covering the entire flooded area are expected to double these numbers.

Congressional Nominations.

NEW YORK—Sixth District, Charles A. Chickering, Republican; Twenty-sixth District, Dr. F. E. Pease, Democrat; Thirty-second District, W. H. Ryan, Democrat; Thirty-third District—Harvey W. Richardson, Democrat.

PENNSYLVANIA—Eighth District, John E. Lauer, Democrat; Twentieth District, James M. Walters, Democrat; Twenty-eighth District, W. C. Arnold, Republican, and J. K. P. Hall, Democrat.

BRIDGEPORT VICTIM BURIED

Remains to be Exhumed Once More to Secure a Dental Examination.

FOUR MORE ARRESTS MADE

Harry Oxley and Howard Guernsey of Southington and Two Colored Women Are Prisoners—Charles A. Plumb Released.

SOUTHINGTON, Conn., Sept. 23.—Strange ill-fortune seems to pursue the remains of the unfortunate young woman who was the victim of the Yellow Mill Pond tragedy, and who has been identified as Emma Gill of this village. This morning the remains were exhumed from the Potter's Field in Bridgeport, and the head placed with the other portions of the body and brought here for burial.

Funeral services were held this afternoon, and the remains were scarcely again returned to the grave that is supposed will be their final resting place, when Dr. Rosenbluth received a telegram from Coroner Doten, at Bridgeport, asking him to make an examination of the teeth in the head of the remains. It was then too late, as the body had been buried, but late this afternoon a permit was issued, and the remains will be disinterred to-morrow and the examination made. Dr. Rosenbluth is the dentist who did all the work on Miss Gill's teeth.

Nothing has ever occurred in this village to so arouse public curiosity, and it was augmented to-night when it was learned that Harry Oxley and Howard Guernsey, two young men of prominent families, had been arrested for supposed connection with the case, and taken to Bridgeport to-night. Oxley is the son of the leading stationer and periodical dealer of the town, while Guernsey is the son of Sherman Guernsey, who represented Southington in the last Legislature, is Chairman of the First Congregational Society, and a member of the School Board. The younger Guernsey has a wife and child.

The arrests were made by Sheriff Eagan at the request of Detectives Arnold of Bridgeport and Smith of Hartford, who drove over from Plantsville and met Sheriff Eagan. Oxley was found at his home, where he had been confined several days with a cold, and Guernsey was readily located and taken to Oxley's house. The men were then by a roundabout way conveyed to the station, and left on the 7:07 train for Bridgeport. It was stated that Detective Arnold expressed himself as having no doubt that he had one of the accomplices, but which one of the men it was was a matter of conjecture. It is not thought for a moment, however, that either of the men was instrumental in the awful butchery.

No one about the village seems to have any knowledge of Guernsey being in the company of Miss Gill, but it is well known that Oxley was acquainted with the young woman, and has been in receipt of frequent letters from her. The finding of the fragments of an Adams Express money order among some rubbish in the rear yard of the house in Bridgeport occupied by Mrs. Nancy Guilford, Tuesday, was the evidence that led up to the arrest of the men. It was ascertained that the order had been sent from Plantsville. Under instructions from State Attorney Fessenden and Coroner Doten, the company exposed its records, and it was learned that Oxley and Guernsey had sent a money order for $30 to Dr. Nancy Guilford at Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 23.—Charles A. Plumb, who was arrested in Stratford Wednesday night on suspicion that he was implicated in the Gill murder, was released to-night, as it was proven that he had no connection with the case.

Young Guilford is still held, and to-night his counsel says he will apply for a writ of habeas corpus to-morrow. To-day Guilford made a statement regarding his visit to his mother's house at the time when he was arrested. He said he came from New Haven to visit the house and get the mail that had arrived since his mother left Bridgeport. He did so at the request of his sister Eudora, who went away with his mother and is now in Wellsburg, N. Y. He did not know where his mother was at the present time. Before he visited the house he went and saw Attorney Klein, his mother's counsel, and asked him what was new in the case. After leaving the lawyer, he said, he went to Stratford on his bicycle out of curiosity, and then went to his mother's house.

The police officials were evidently very greatly disturbed this morning when they learned that one of the windows in the house vacated by Dr. Nancy Guilford had been opened. While the detectives refused to admit it, it is whispered that they fear that some one entered the Guilford residence during the night and performed the errand which may have been intrusted to Dr. Guilford's son, Harry, who was arrested as he was about to enter the house yesterday evening.

Detective Cronan returned to headquarters this afternoon from Stratford, where he had been making a thorough canvass with a view to finding persons who had seen Miss Gill in that place. He had with him a shirt waist collar, which had been worn by Miss Gill and also her photograph, but failed to find any one who had seen the woman to recall it.

The law firm of Toomey & Lynch has been engaged to defend Walter Foster. Attorney Lynch, after a conference with his client at the jail to-day, said:

"They will never convict him."

The release of Plumb, it is said, will undoubtedly be followed by the discharge tomorrow of Foster, who was arrested in Hartford Wednesday morning.

Harry Oxley and Howard Guernsey, who were arrested in Southington, were brought here shortly after 9 o'clock to-night, and were closeted in Chief Birmingham's office more than three hours, after which they were locked up. Soon afterward Rose Drayton, colored, laundress for Mrs. Dr. Guilford, and her eighteen-year-old daughter Clara, who had been employed as a domestic by Dr. Guilford, were brought into the station and locked up.

There is no doubt in the mind of Chief Birmingham that strong evidence has been procured to connect Oxley with the case, though, as usual, that official will not say what it is. Guernsey, it is surmised, is being held only as a witness and for his knowledge of Oxley's affairs.

It has been ascertained that Oxley has paid Mrs. Guilford money at various times to the amount of $150, but the police are again reticent as to when the last payment was made.

Chief Birmingham has stated that he does not believe Foster is guilty of any connection with the affair. He was acquainted with the girl and was sometimes in her company, but further than that he was not involved.

During the examination of Guernsey and Oxley, it has been learned, Guernsey told the officers something that settled all doubts as to who were implicated in the case. It is also stated positively that Oxley made a partial confession. No suspicion of guilt concerning the death of Emma Gill is attached to Guernsey, but it has been learned that Oxley borrowed the money he sent to Mrs. Guilford from him and made him his confidant, and by his silence in the matter when the crime was discovered he has become involved.

Detective Herekendorf of the Pinkerton agency, figured in this arrest. He has been on the case since Tuesday, but this is the first time it was known.

ALGER VISITS HUNTSVILLE.

After Inspecting Troops There the Secretary Departs for Anniston—The Pollution of Camps.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 23.—Secretary of War Alger and party, who arrived at Huntsville at 1 o'clock this afternoon, inspected Camp Wheeler under the guidance of Gen. Coppinger to-day. Before the party went to the camp, the men now here were reviewed from a stand in the square. The visitors were entertained at luncheon by a Citizens' Committee, and left in the afternoon for Anniston.

Surgeon General Sternberg said that the present camps of the soldiers were healthy, and he expected a rapid decrease in sickness. In speaking of the causes of so much sickness earlier, he said:

"The whole trouble grew out of the sudden outbreak of the war, necessitating the raising of an immense army of men without time to train them, and establish proper places and camps for their care. The men were unused to army life restrictions, and they violated sanitary and other regulations with impunity. The water supply at some of the camps undoubtedly was polluted by improper drainage and sanitary system, and much sickness was caused by it."

BARRACKS IN CHICAGO.

Five Regiments to be Housed Within the City Limits This Winter.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 23.—Town barracks for volunteer troops, with armed sentinels and military regulations in full swing within the city limits, will be established in Chicago this year during the late Fall or Winter months. The quota which Chicago will be asked to house is expected to be 5,000 men. This means that five regiments are to have barracks within the municipal boundaries. So far as may be possible the aim will be to keep the regimental organizations intact, or at least as close together in point of distance as may be feasible.

Complying with instructions received to-day, Lieut. Col. F. B. Jones, Chief Quartermaster of the volunteer army, has sent out to hundreds of Chicago's real estate dealers and property owners a circular letter asking for terms for buildings in the outskirts of the town.

When the real estate men find Col. Jones's letter in their mail to-morrow a tremendous boom in the value of Chicago's abundant crop of World's Fair hotels, as well as in the untenanted hostelries of boomlet subdivisions, is certain to result instantly.

FIVE DEATHS AT SANTIAGO.

Indications that Sickness Among the Troops Is Decreasing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—In his report of the health conditions of the American troops at Santiago, made to the War Department to-night Gen. Lawton chronicles the death of five men. The indications are that the sickness among the troops is decreasing, although 1,002 of the men are still reported ill. Gen. Lawton's dispatch follows:

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 23, 1898.

Sick, 1,002; fever, 715; new cases, 100; returned to duty, 153; deaths—John Killgallon, private, Company A, Ninth Infantry, typhoid fever, Sept. 21; William H. Brigham, private, Company K, Second United States Volunteer Infantry, acute gastro enteric congestion, Sept. 21; Robert Corbin, private, Company H, Fifth Infantry, typhoid fever, Sept. 21; Isaac Saltus, civilian packer, acute dysentery, Sept. 22; John Thomas, private, Company M, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, typhoid fever, Sept. 22.

LAWTON, Major General.

LIEUT. ADAMS VERY ILL.

He Is a Member of the Fourteenth and Was Promoted on Thursday.

Francis A. Adams, who on Thursday was promoted from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant of Company M, Fourteenth New York Volunteers, lies ill with typhoid fever at the home of his father, John Quincy Adams, 101 West Eighty-ninth Street. He was taken ill at Chickamauga Sept. 1, and on his return home a week ago yesterday was in a critical condition. Careful nursing, however, promises to pull him through.

Mr. Adams is a lineal descendant of Samuel Adams, and comes of fighting stock, having had an ancestor or relative on every American battlefield since and including Lexington. Nineteen of his predecessors died on the Jersey prison ship in Wallabout Bay during the Revolution.

Laton's Body Sent to Nova Scotia.

The funeral of Quartermaster's Sergeant George Laton of Company H, Fourteenth New York Volunteer Regiment, who died in the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, on Thursday night from typhoid fever, was held at 8 o'clock last evening in Hinman Brothers' undertaking establishment, at Seventeenth Street and Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. At the conclusion of the service a military escort of seventy-five members of the dead soldier's regiment accompanied the body to the Grand Central Station, where it was placed on a train en route for Nova Scotia, where the dead Sergeant's parents live. Laton was twenty-seven years old, and had been a member of the Fourteenth for some time.

Camp Meade Fever Patients Removed

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Sept. 23.—One hundred fever patients were taken away from camp this afternoon by nurses from St. Agnes's Hospital, Philadelphia, and forty others will be sent this evening to Reading Hospital. Nearly all of the sick were from the Two Hundred and Third New York, the Fifteenth Minnesota, and the Thirty-fifth Michigan Regiments.

Found His Soldier Son in a Hospital.

E. O. George, a Corporal in the Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers, was found ill in the Hudson Street Hospital last night by his father, who had not seen him since his departure from home last May. Hearing that his son was in a serious condition in the hospital with malaria, Mr. George came on from Flint, Mich., to see him. Corp. George's condition was somewhat improved last night, and his father left the institution in better spirits than when he entered.

Capt. Clayton Is Better.

Capt. Bertram T. Clayton of Troop C, who has been a patient in St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, left there yesterday. When he arrived at his home, in Fenimore Street, Flatbush, his neighbors turned out and gave him a rousing reception.

A Fourteenth Regiment Private Dead.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 23.—Stanley Augustus Smith, son of Charles A. Smith of Paterson Street, East Orange, and a private in Company K, Fourteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers, died at Anniston, Ala., at 6:30 o'clock last night, of typhoid fever and pneumonia. Smith was twenty-one years old, and was born in Orange.

Death of Corp. William Moore.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Sept. 23.—Corp. William Moore, Company K, Third New York, died to-day of typhoid fever, in the Red Cross Hospital. His father was with him when he passed away, and will take the body to Hornellsville for burial.

Private J. J. McGirr Dead.

James J. McGirr, private, Company D, Second Infantry, died at St. Catharine's Hospital in Brooklyn yesterday morning of malaria. He came from Montauk on the Shinnecock Sept. 12.

Funeral of Lieut. Roberts.

Lieut. Alfred G. Roberts of Company F, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, who died at Camp Wikoff on Tuesday last, from typhoid fever, was buried yesterday with military honors, from his home at Sanford Place and Sherman Avenue, Jersey City. A delegation of Company F accompanied the body to the grave. The funeral services took place at the Second United Presbyterian Church on Hancock Avenue, near Bowers Street. The Rev. James Parker, pastor of the church, officiated.

Funeral of Private Wendland.

Funeral services were held last night at 2,070 Madison Avenue for Emil E. Wendland, a private of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, who died at his home of typhoid fever Wednesday. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Alexander of the Harlem Presbyterian Church. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery this morning.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

2:45 A. M.—One Hundred and Sixth Street and Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.

3 A. M.—89 Cliff Street; J. Chatillion; damage, $50,000.

4:30 A. M.—74 Monroe Street; James Rodotzskey; damage slight.

6:45 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue; Henry McShane; damage, $100.

6:50 P. M.—44 Forsyth Street; Owen Kofler; damage slight.

9 P. M.—215 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Mrs. Dair; damage slight.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

CAMP WIKOFF STORM SWEPT

Water Leaked Into a Hospital Ward and the Patients Had to be Moved.

UNOCCUPIED TENTS FLATTENED

Weather Bureau Warning Saved Worse Damage—Lieut. Ahearn and Others of the Florida Expedition in Camp—Their Adventures.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 23.—A storm, brief but violent, swept over the camp last night and this morning, but did no serious damage. The storm warning from the weather department saved a worse experience, for everything was made snug last night. The wind blew down a number of tents, but none that was occupied. Twelve tents in the old camp of the Rough Riders were flattened, also two of the mess tents and one hospital tent in the detention camp, and the Young Men's Christian Association's restaurant tent. One of the hospital wards got a little water inside owing to the leaking of the roof, but the patients were removed to a dry ward. The sky is clear to-night, but threatens another storm, the life-savers say.

Batteries F of the Fourth Artillery and G and H of the First Artillery were put on board trains to-night, and will start away in the morning. The Fourth Infantry loaded most of its belongings upon the transport Manitoba this afternoon, and will get away to-morrow. The Ninth Cavalry will get away on Sunday if not to-morrow.

Among the men who were taken off the City of Mexico was Lieut. Ahern, who led the Florida expedition into Cuba, and his aids, Lieuts. Johnson, Madden, and White. Lieut. Ahern is down with the swamp fever and is in a serious condition. There were on the vessel also four Cubans who were with Capt. William Astor Chanler on some of his expeditions, and Edward Carbonell, a young Cuban, son of Isidor Carbonell of New York, who ran away three years ago to join the insurgents. Young Carbonell joined the Florida expedition as an interpreter and remained with it throughout the war. He and the others were taken on board by the City of Mexico on the north coast of Cuba.

Fought Clear Across Cuba.

The partial failure of the Florida expedition has already been told. The steamer, loaded with provisions, arms, ammunition, and reinforcements for the Cuban Army, left Key West in July. Her destination was not known until she returned three weeks later, with her supplies on board and the crew disheartened. The attempted landing of the steamer was repulsed, though some of the invaders had succeeded in escaping the Spaniards and started inland. Lieut. Ahern was the leader. They started from Puerto Alta and beat their way through the woods in the direction of Santiago, intending to join Garcia or Gomez. They met and routed several small bands of the enemy on the way, and the dynamite gun was used with good effect by Lieut. Col. Stramp of the Cuban Army. Stramp is now with Garcia. Through the heavy woods and dense underbrush they plowed toward Santiago, fighting guerrillas daily and nightly.

They approached the Town of Hibro, some distance from Santiago, where the Spanish soldiers were feasting with the natives, their minds far from fighting. Lieut. Ahern, leading the party, entered the town at night. When they emerged from the woods they were confronted by the enemy, who swarmed out from every house and barracks in overwhelming numbers.

The Lieutenant placed the dynamite gun and the intrepid Stramp in the van. The gun produced the desired effect. The little band kept up a steady fire, and the enemy, thinking there was a large force close by, retreated to the blockhouse in the rear of the town. The little party advanced, firing incessantly. They stormed the town, captured the blockhouse, and fired it without the loss of a single man. The Spaniards fled and were not pursued.

The party took fourteen Cuban deserters prisoners. They were tried and shot by the Cubans of the party. The Americans took no part in this proceeding.

Just before the town was captured the Tenth Cavalry, composed of negro troops, came up to the support of the attacking party. The troopers were, however, a little too late to capture the Spaniards, who ran in an opposite direction.

Under the protection of the colored troopers the little band made its way toward Garcia's command and arrived just before the peace protocol was signed.

Cuban Army's Sad Plight.

Every man in the party is thin from insufficient food and sleep, and their clothes were almost in shreds when they boarded the transport. They were presented with new clothing and were well fed, and most of them have recovered considerably from the effects of their hard campaign. They say the condition of the Cuban Army is terrible. A dozen Cubans are dying daily. They say the men can hardly shoulder their muskets. They had very little food, and were eating the herbs that grow in the woods.

Gen. Wheeler to-day issued an order saying that, as "all volunteer regiments have now left Camp Wikoff, volunteer soldiers who are absent on furlough or are in hospitals, should not return here with the expectation of rejoining their regiments."

Naval Vessels at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 23.—Since its arrival in Hampton Roads temporary repairs have been made on the engines of the monitor Amphitrite, and it is thought she can proceed under her own steam to Boston. Two colliers, the Scindia and the Sterling, were to have sailed to-day for New York to join the Oregon and Iowa, but the gale prevailing along the coast caused a delay. The converted yachts Eagle and Hornet and the collier Pompey arrived to-day, and the Newport and Vicksburg are due to-morrow. All are in need of repairs.

25th Infantry Ordered to Colorado.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Orders were issued by the War Department to-night to the Twenty-fifth Regular Infantry to leave Camp Wikoff and proceed to the Department of Colorado, where it will relieve a portion of the Fifteenth Infantry. The same orders direct the latter to proceed to Huntsville, Ala.

Castelar's Life Threatened.

MADRID, Sept. 23.—Señor Emilio Castelar, the Republican leader, has received a letter, dated at London, threatening that he will be the next victim of the Anarchists.

Tippling Ether.

From The Washington Star.

The Russians, who are widely regarded as a class as inveterate tipplers, are now charged with the invention of a new means of satisfying the thirst for stimulating forms of alcohol. Ether is said to be so widely used by the Russian peasants in certain districts that the atmosphere is thickly impregnated with the fumes of this volatile liquid on market days, when the people assemble in large numbers. The vice is said also to have spread across the border and to have become so prevalent in Lithuanian Prussia as to cause the Government much alarm. Heavy excise rates are believed to be the cause of the spread of the new habit, the ether being more cheaply obtainable than the ordinary decoctions of alcoholic drinks. The vice spreads even to the children, who are reported as often attending school decidedly under the influence of the ether, their mothers having given it to them in quantities to counteract the pains incidental to the minor ailments of childhood. The attention of the officials is being pointedly directed to this evil, and steps may be taken to deprive the peasants of their free access to ether, which is medically regarded as far too dangerous in its power and its effects to be recklessly used.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Commander A. C. Norman, United States Revenue Service.

BUCKINGHAM—Major A. B. Taylor, (Retired,) United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Urban A. Woodbury, Vermont; Gen. W. N. Shafter, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Don M. Dickinson, Detroit; S. B. Elkins, Elkins, W. Va.; Frank Campbell, Bath, N. Y.

HOLLAND—H. C. Frick, Pittsburg; Ian Malcolm, London.

WALDORF—Brig. Surgeon R. Grey, London; W. B. Carlisle, Kentucky.

Continuation of the Special Sale of China and Glassware.

R. H. MACY & CO.
Macys

Extra Kid Glove Value.

LADIES' GLOVES, two clasp Glace, in black, white, mode, tan, red, per pair Saturday, 59
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

New Style Fall Hats.

Every proper and popular shape and style answers "Present" to Fashion's roll call here. Hats for men and boys in the very newest models that the great hat makers have originated for the Fall of 1898 at prices away below what similar qualities would bring elsewhere. You might as well save a dollar or two on your hat as give it to the hatter.

MEN'S DERBYS AND ALPINES in all the correct shapes and colors, sold elsewhere $3.00, here 1.88

MEN'S ALPINE HATS in Black, Brown, Havana and Pearl, all the latest styles, trimmed up with fine silk band and binding, imported leather sweat. Why pay $4.00 elsewhere when you can get the same quality here for 2.49

MEN'S DERBY HATS in Black and Havana, latest Fall block, trimmed with the very best band and binding, genuine Russia leather sweat and of the finest fur felt. Why pay $4.00 elsewhere when you can get the same quality here for 2.49

MEN'S SILK HATS, latest Fifth Avenue block. Why pay $7.00 elsewhere when you can get the same quality here for 4.99

BOYS' GOLF CAPS in endless variety of colors; upward from 24

BOYS' CADET, FATIGUE, YACHT AND TAM O' SHANTER CAPS in all colors and qualities, upward from 49

BOYS' DERBYS, ALPINES AND TELESCOPE HATS, all the latest novelties, sold elsewhere at $2.00, here 1.24
(1ST FL., ANNEX, REAR.)

In a short while we will have another stock of HUMBER BICYCLES. Watch for the announcement. We sell goods cheaper than any other house, but for cash only.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Barnard & Grant, Emlenton, Penn.; S. P. Barnard, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Enners, J. N., & Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; Margaret C. Hayden, millinery; Hotel Metropole.

Enners, J. N., & Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; Grace Patterson, millinery; Hotel Metropole.

Enners, J. N., & Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; J. N. Enners, millinery; Hotel Metropole.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; O. M. Edwards, carpets; Miss A. M. Smith, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. F. Newhard, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Forrester, L. H., Hammond, N. Y.; Lena E. Dygert, millinery.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Nassauer, furnishing goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Goldman, H., Sheffield, Ala.; general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss Wood, ladies' and infants' wear; 45 Lispenard Street.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, clothing; 89 Grand Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Marks, O., & Son, New Berne, N. C.; M. M. Marks, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; A. Maas, laces and ribbons; Stuart House.

Plummer, F. A., & Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; H. L. Gilkeson, laces and embroideries; Hotel Imperial.

Rogers, John, Allegheny, Penn.; stationery, &c.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. P. Adams, bags and burlaps; 51 Leonard Street.

Ross, Huntress & Co., Burlington, Vt.; C. H. Ross, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Sprague, W. H., Jamestown, Va.; hardware.

Salomon, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Brylawski, notions, laces, and cloaks; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Templeton & Co., Tyrone, Penn.; A. W. Templeton, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Valentine, D., & Co., Dunkirk, N. Y.; T. F. Valentine, jewelry.

Wallis, W. E., & Co., Bristol, Tenn.; W. E. Wallis, clothing and shoes; Hotel Albert.

Welkers & Maxwell, Oil City, Penn.; G. A. Welkers, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Wildt, Henry W., Alexandria, Va.; jewelry.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, Broadway and Leonard Street.

A Trifle Personal.

Moke—Did you ever hear that joke about the dirty collar?
Hoke—No; what is it?
Moke—Ha, ha! That's one on you!—Philadelphia North American.

"Finest Flavor—Fairest Price"

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

Ask any Grocer
or address the manufacturers,
H. O. WILBUR & SONS,
Philadelphia.

Less Sugar
Wilbur's Breakfast Chocolate
therefore more Digestible

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

President McKinley Announces the Completion of His Commission of Nine Members.

THEIR FIRST MEETING TO-DAY

Belief that Volunteer Officers Now Out of Service Will Readily Testify—Reluctance Among the Regulars.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The President told his visitors to-day that the commission to investigate the conduct of the War Department had been completed and would consist of nine members as first announced. He has not announced the full membership.

Several of the members of the commission, including Gen. Granville M. Dodge, who will probably be Chairman of it, arrived in the city to-day preparatory to attending the preliminary meeting to be held at the White House to-morrow. Gen. Dodge was closeted with the President for half an hour in the afternoon discussing the details of the work to be undertaken.

The first steps in the inquiry being imminent, curiosity is being manifested in the War Department concerning the manner in which the investigators will begin, and what they intend to find out. The plan must, of course, be formed before the inquiry will begin, and then it will be necessary to obtain witnesses.

It is the opinion of army officers that the investigators will have no difficulty in securing witnesses among the commands of volunteers that have been ordered for muster out, and that these volunteers will tell a tale of neglect, hunger, suffering from the ignorance of superior officers, and abuse from those that were brutal. It is not doubted that the medical officers of the regulars and the volunteers will clash, and that the question of regimental and division hospitals will be fully discussed.

It is not hard to find officers who say that testimony from regular army officers prejudicial to the Secretary of War and the bureaus of the War Department will be very difficult to obtain. Adjt. Gen. Corbin, it is considered, ought to be just as anxious to have the investigation thorough as any other officer of the army, for he has maintained that so far as the department was concerned, everything possible to be done was ordered. Somehow or other, however, the impression prevails in the army that Gen. Corbin will not regard with favor the telling of stories that are likely to prove detrimental to the reputation of the army.

As Gen. Corbin will be Adjutant General for about nine years, and all orders of importance will be issued under his hand, and more or less subject to his influence, it is perhaps natural that when it is known that the Adjutant General hopes for a good report concerning the Secretary of War, witnesses who believe in a hereafter will say little or talk for the Adjutant General. Very few officers will care to have the head of the department, the Adjutant General; the heads of the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Medical Departments unfriendly to them. It might hinder or interrupt promotion; or it might lead to the consignment to coventry of offenders.

The very men from whom the valuable information ought to be obtained will require the most cordial assurances before their tongues will be loosened to talk freely about the camps ordered by the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General.

LIEUT. COL. HUIDEKOPER OUT.

The Former Chief Surgeon at Camp Thomas, Accused of Incompetency, Resigns from the Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—It is announced at the War Department that Lieut. Col. Rush S. Huidekoper, who was Chief Surgeon at Camp Thomas, has forwarded his resignation and received an honorable discharge. He was appointed from Pennsylvania.

Lieut. Col. Huidekoper is one of the volunter officers of the Medical Department of the army against whom charges of incompetency were preferred on Tuesday, when Secretary Alger and Surgeon General Sternberg visited Camp Hamilton at Lexington, Ky. On that occasion Gen. Wiley said of him:

"That man, Sir, is a veterinary surgeon, and I doubt if he could doctor anything above a horse. He had no military training whatever, and when he was asked for a disinfectant for the sinks he said disinfectants were not needed, and that such stuff never keeps off typhoid fever."

Col. Leonard said Dr. Huidekoper was thoroughly incapable of such work as had been intrusted to him, but several other officers protested that the doctor was a graduate of one or more medical colleges.

Dr. Huidekoper, though appointed to the army from Pennsylvania, is a resident of this city. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and afterward studied abroad, but his practice here has been principally that of a veterinarian.

New Yorkers Starving in Hawaii?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Representative Sherman of New York sent a telegram to the War Department to-day, saying that he had received reports that the First New York Infantry and other soldiers stationed at Honolulu were not sufficiently supplied with food and that the soldiers were in a starving condition. Telegrams were at once sent to Gen. Merriam, at San Francisco, asking him to report at once upon the food supply for the troops stationed at Honolulu. It is not believed that any such condition exists, or Gen. Merriam would have so reported on his arrival.

Californians Ask for an Inquiry.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has adopted resolutions deploring the death rate in the military camps in this country and calling upon President McKinley to urge an investigation. A demand is made for the immediate erection of barracks and hospitals on the grounds of the Presidio military reservation, so that the sick now here and those on the way from Manila may receive the attention they need.

CORPORAL MADE LIEUTENANT.

John A. Boyle Captured the First Spanish Flag Taken in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The President has promoted Corp. John Ashton Boyle of the Twenty-second Infantry to the position of Second Lieutenant in the regular army.

Mr. Boyle is a Nebraskan. He is a grandson of Commodore Boyle, and is credited with capturing the first Spanish flag taken in the late campaign in Cuba.

SPANISH WAR PENSIONS.

Five Hundred Applications to be Referred to a New Division.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—About 500 applications for pensions arising out of the war with Spain have been filed at the Pension Office. They embrace all classes, including widows, claims for injuries, &c. It is the purpose of Commissioner Evans to create a new division for the adjudication of these cases, when they will be taken up and disposed of as rapidly as possible.

C. B. Davis to be Buried at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 23.—The funeral of Clinton B. Davis, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, will be held at Higganum to-morrow. The body will be brought to this city for interment. The honorary pall bearers will be William C. Whitney of New York, Daniel N. Morgan of Bridgeport, John M. Douglas of Middletown, ex-Bank Commissioner Edward R. Doyle of Hartford, Phineas C. Lounsbury, and Charles P. Clark, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and other prominent men of this State.

EVACUATION OF PUERTO RICO.

Spaniards Act in Good Faith—Preparations to Raise Our Flag Over San Juan.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 23.—Everything regarding the evacuation of the Island of Puerto Rico by the Spanish troops is proceeding satisfactorily. The Spaniards are acting in perfect good faith and are turning over everything as they quit the various towns. Preparations are being made for an elaborate and impressive ceremony when the American flag is raised over San Juan. The Military Commission has adjourned until Monday next.

The lights on the north coast of the island, which had been extinguished since the war began, have been relighted by the Spaniards, except at San Juan, where the lighthouse was destroyed when this place was bombarded by the fleet under Rear Admiral Sampson. The lights of the city warn mariners approaching the port. The American authorities bear the expense of the maintenance of the coast lights.

United States Consul Hanna is flooded with letters from fortune hunters. He strongly advises all of them to remain at home until the Americans are in complete control.

PUERTO RICANS' AMBITION.

Express the Hope, in Address to the President, that the Island Will One Day Be a State of the Union.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Major Gen. Wilson, who recently returned from Puerto Rico, called upon President McKinley today, accompanied by Capt. Gardner of his staff, and presented an address to the President signed by many of the leading Puerto Ricans. In this address the signers express their pleasure at the prospect of becoming citizens of the United States, and announce their hope that the Puerto Rican people may some day become worthy to organize a State of the Union.

Gen. Wilson also visited the War Department and submitted a very exhaustive report upon the condition in Puerto Rico, the facts and figures of which were prepared by Capt. Gardner.

The report deals with the political condition of the island, and the possibilities of a successful change from Spanish to American rule. It also deals with the educational, religious, and financial conditions of the people, the latter with special reference to taxation and revenue, and discusses the autonomist government which the Sagasta Ministry established. The report will be valuable in the matter of determining what form of government is best for the island.

SOLDIERS DIE IN PUERTO RICO.

Gen. Brooke Reports the Loss of Six of His Men.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The following dispatch has been received at the War Department from Major. Gen. Brooke, commanding the American forces at Ponce, Puerto Rico:

"Deaths, Sept. 22, six; Sergt. Lonten M. Dinsmore, Company L, Sixteenth Pennsylvania; Private William C. Dunlop, Company L, Fourth Ohio; Private Albert E. Schmidt, Company L, Sixth Illinois; Private George S. Olt, Company M, First Kentucky; Corp. Charles M. Gengaware, Company M, Fourth Pennsylvania, all of typhoid; Private Christ Hellis, Company I, Third Illinois, remittent malarial fever."

MANY SICK IN PUERTO RICO.

Reported that 2,500 of Our Soldiers Are Under Treatment.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Sept. 23.—The sickness among the American troops is still increasing, and at last reports there were 2,500 soldiers under treatment.

There are 700 ill in Gen. Ernst's brigade.

SPANIARDS SHOOT RIOTERS.

Four Persons Killed and Several Wounded at Arecibo, Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Sept. 23.—Outrages by natives are reported from Barros and Arecibo. At the latter place the Spanish troops fired on the rioters, killing four and wounding several others before order was restored.

THE IOWA AND THE OREGON.

Both Battleships Nearly Ready to Start for the Pacific.

The work of fitting out the battleships Iowa and Oregon for their long journey is nearly finished. A few minor repairs still have to be made at the navy yard, and the two vessels will be ready to start for the Pacific.

There have been stories circulated that the desertions from the Oregon are so large that she has only 40 per cent. of the crew that brought her round from San Francisco. One of the officers said yesterday that there had been some desertions, as there always are, but there were not more than a score who had left the ship. Some of the men complain that Capt. Barker will not let them have much shore leave, but this charge is also denied. The Oregon will leave the yard on Tuesday and go to the anchorage off Tompkinsville.

THE NEW TORPEDO BOATS.

Distribution of Contracts Made by the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Assistant Secretary Allen to-day made the distribution of contracts for building the torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers authorized by the last Naval Appropriation bill. He found it necessary to make a few changes in the allotment recommended by the Board of Bureau Chiefs some time ago, principally because of the difficulty of inducing bidders to supply certain constructions in the boats which the department regard as essential. The allotment made by Mr. Allen to-day is as follows:

Torpedo Boats—Trigg of Richmond, Va., three boats; Lawley of Boston, two; Gas Engine and Power Company of New York, one; Nixon of Elizabethport, N. J., two, and Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore, one.

Destroyers—Trigg of Richmond, two; Fore River Engine Company of Boston, two; Maryland Steel Company of Baltimore, three; Neafie & Leavy of Philadelphia, three; Union Iron Works of San Francisco, three; Harlan & Hollingsworth of Wilmington, Del., two, and Gas Engine and Power Company of New York, one.

The Herreshoffs of Bristol were originally awarded two torpedo boats, but declined to meet the department's desires in matter of detail, and the boats were given, one to the Gas Engine and Power Company and the other to the Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore. The award of three boats to the Bath Iron Works is under consideration by the Board of Bureau Chiefs.

MARINES TELL OF FIGHTING.

They Relate Their Experiences at Guantanamo.

The marines who came back on the Panther were the centre of attraction at the Brooklyn Navy Yard all day yesterday, and the men had to tell of their experiences at Guantanamo. The Panther arrived at the yard on Thursday with 400 of the marines on board. They left the Navy Yard to go to Cuba on May 22, and landed in Guantanamo on June 10, their landing being covered by the guns of the Marblehead.

Where they landed they found a guardhouse, which they burned to protect themselves from yellow fever. In the open space around this house they made their camp, and named it Camp McCalla, in honor of the commander of the Marblehead. This camp was surrounded by the Spanish soldiers, and almost as soon as they landed the marines had to fight. The fighting was kept up for several days. The marines fought day and night, and repeatedly beat back the Spanish, who greatly outnumbered the little band. When the enemy came out into the open they were driven back, and then would retire to the bush and keep up a fire that wore the men out.

The first American flag planted in Cuba was hoisted by Color Sergt. Silvery of Company C. Capt. George F. Elliot of Company C, after praising the way the men acted while away, said: "I don't think any of them have any complaint to make, except that they had some hardship to endure and lost some sleep. We can all tell stories of narrow escapes, and for some time after we landed we had rather a warm time. Three days after we landed the Stars and Stripes were hoisted over the camp. This was done at 1 o'clock in the morning, and as the flag went up the searchlight of the Marblehead was turned on it. It was a beautiful sight, and the boys were cheered wonderfully by it. Some of the men became ill from want of sleep, but they pulled through when they got some rest."

GARCIA ENTERS SANTIAGO

Enthusiastic Greeting to the Insurgent Chief by the Inhabitants of the City.

ESCORTED BY OUR OFFICERS

Brilliant Reception at the San Carlos Club—The General Delivers a Speech Expressing Gratitude to the United States.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 23.—To the residents of Santiago, yesterday was the most important day since the capitulation, as it was the occasion of the first visit of Gen. Calixto Garcia to Santiago since he left there in a bad temper on July 17.

At 9 o'clock in the morning Gen. Wood, with a portion of Gen. Lawton's staff and several American officers, met Gen. Garcia outside the city limits and escorted him into the town. Garcia was accompanied by his staff and by his son, Col. Calixto Garcia, by many Cuban officers, who have recently come to Santiago, and by 200 Cuban cavalry.

The streets through which the party passed were thronged with cheering people, and it was estimated that 10,000 persons filled the plaza in front of the palace, where Gen. Garcia dismounted. He was met at the door by Gen. Lawton, and an informal reception by the American officers was held in the Audience Room. At night another reception was tendered Gen. Garcia at the San Carlos Club, which was thronged with prominent Cubans, American officers, and ladies. The plaza was brilliantly lighted and decorated with flags, and music was furnished by the band of the Fifth Infantry. The Americans wore dress uniforms, and Gen. Garcia and his officers wore white uniforms and high boots.

In reply to a speech of welcome delivered by Señor Trujillo, editor of the Porvenir, Gen. Garcia said:

"After thirty years of desperate, deadly struggle, the Cuban people to-day celebrate the success of their efforts. It is a day for the remembrance of the names and deeds of those heroes who fought and died for the freedom of Cuba from the years 1868 to 1878, and for the remembrance of the heroes who fought in the war of 1881, which was called the 'little war'—little only because of its short duration, but great on account of the principles defended, and for the quality of the men who composed the army—and for the remembrance of those noble soldiers who fell in the struggle which began in 1895, over whose graves our latest tears have fallen.

"People of Cuba! We owe a great debt to those heroes for their efforts in behalf of Cuban independence, efforts which would have been useless—no, not useless, for we would have triumphed, but not speedily effective—if the American people, that colossal republic, with its famous fighters, great ships, and dauntless army, had not sent its own sons to shed their blood with ours. A grand Nation it must be, when the sons of millionaires, who had nothing to gain in Cuba but a soldier's glory, should come here to die side by side with Cubans.

"To this great Nation—to this noble country which has always fought for the rights of liberty—we owe the achievement of our independence and the consummation of our ideals. Our gratitude will long live for America."

Gen. Garcia's speech, which was delivered with considerable expression, aroused much enthusiasm among the Cubans present.

Gen. Garcia will remain in Santiago for several days as the guest of the Cubans of this city.

THE REMAINS OF COLUMBUS.

Captain General Blanco Appoints a Commission to Arrange for Their Transportation to Spain.

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—Capt. Gen. Blanco, in view of the Government's decision to transfer the remains of Columbus to Spain, has issued the following order:

"First—The monument containing the remains shall be removed from its mounting, leaving as it now is the base upon which it rests, and shall be properly packed for shipment.

"Second—A commission, presided over by the Captain General, and composed of the Bishop of Havana, the Colonial Secretary of Justice, the civil and military Governors, the Dean of the cathedral, the State architect, and a physician commissioned by the Board of Health, shall examine the niche containing the remains and adopt necessary measures for their prompt shipment to Spain."

The commission will meet on Monday, Sept. 26, at the cathedral. The Finance Department will appropriate $3,000 to defray the expenses of packing and shipping the monument.

NEEDY AMERICANS IN CUBA.

Military Commissioners Said to Have Asked the Government to Provide a Relief Fund.

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—The American Commissioners, in view of the great number of American citizens in the island who require aid, and having no American Consul here to distribute relief, have, according to report, asked the Washington Government for a special credit to attend to these urgent requirements.

According to information received, the Commissioners have advised the American Government that it will be very dangerous to bring to Havana troops to be housed in the existing barracks, as they have become infected by the overcrowding with sick Spanish soldiers and because of the bad sanitary condition of the whole town. It is, therefore, proposed that frame barracks ready to be put together, shall be shipped from the United States before the American troops are brought here.

The British Consul last night paid a long visit to the American Military Commission, at the Trotcha Hotel. He conversed at length with Gens. Wade and Bates and Rear Admiral Sampson. While they were at dinner a band of music suddenly appeared in the gardens surrounding the hotel and played several American airs, finishing with "After the Ball."

The authorities have forbidden music in the park of Vedado, the suburb where the Trotcha Hotel is situated. It is understood that they did so in order to prevent crowds of people from gathering in the neighborhood of the hotel.

FLOATING DRY DOCK AT HAVANA

Our Naval Officers Want the United States to Claim It.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The naval officials have had their attention drawn to the importance of securing in good condition the fine floating dry dock which was towed to Havana and placed in the harbor there just before the outbreak of hostilities.

This dock is large enough for any of our battleships, and the naval officers are putting forth efforts to prevent the military commission at Havana from allowing it to be taken away, holding that, as it is not automobile, it would not fall subject to the same rule as that by which the American Commissioners in Puerto Rico allowed the Spanish torpedo destroyer Terror and three lesser craft to leave San Juan for Spain.

Mail Service to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Post Office Department has information that the Cuban South Coast Steamship Company has resumed weekly trips from Santiago to Batabano, touching at Manzanillo, Santa Cruz, Jucaro, Tunas, Trinidad, and Cienfuegos. The North Coast Steamship Line, from Santiago to Havana, has not yet resumed operations. There is regular mail service twice a week from Tampa, Fla., to Havana. Mail for all points in Cuba should therefore be sent via Tampa, Fla., and Havana, Cuba, with the exception of that for the United States Army and Navy at Santiago and vicinity, which should be sent to Washington, where it is dispatched once a week to Santiago direct.

Blanco Decorates a Colored Woman.

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—Gen. Blanco has conferred a decoration upon a colored woman named Barbara Gutierrez, for bravery displayed during the bombardment of Manzanillo, where she fought side by side with the regular troops, displaying the utmost courage.

ANOTHER TRANSPORT ARRIVES.

The Seneca Lands 269 Passengers from Ponce and Santiago, Mostly Signal Corps Men.

The transport Seneca, Capt. Decker, arrived yesterday morning from Ponce and Santiago, with 269 passengers, 188 of whom were officers and men of four volunteer Signal Corps companies, under command of Col. Samuel Reber. Col. Reber had co-operated with Capt. Decker to see that the ship was kept in good order, in consequence of which the Seneca was perfectly clean.

The Signal Corps companies were Company 4, Capt. Hepburne; Company 5, Capt. Cadfield; Company 7, Capt. McConnell, and Company 9, Lieut. Woodson. Capt. Clarke, Capt. Ryne, and Lieut. Talbot of the same branch of the service were also on board. The other passengers were clerks, nurses, teamsters, and laborers.

Two cases of sickness on board were reported to Surgeon Major Appel at the Army Building, who had the sick men removed to Fort Columbus Hospital on Governors Island. The sick men were William F. Denny, Company 5, who had typhoid fever, and William Massee, Company 4, malaria. Both men were First Sergeants.

The troops were landed at the foot of Bay Street, in Jersey City, whence they were taken by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Washington.

The railroad officials had not been informed of their coming, and Trainmaster McConnaugh, who was in charge of the pier, at first refused to allow them to land. An altercation followed between him and Capt. Decker. The trouble was finally adjusted by an order from Quartermaster Kimball of the Army Building.

Ramon Diaz, a ten-year-old stowaway, who was found on the ship shortly after she left Ponce, was taken in charge by Lieut. Cranford of Company 5, who will send him to his home at Little Rock, Ark., to be educated.

Yellow Fever Patient Dies.

E. Isaacs of Macon, Ga., who arrived from Santiago on the steamer Seguranca suffering from yellow fever, and was conveyed to Swinburne Island, died at 5:30 P. M. yesterday.

DISCIPLINE OF THE ARMY.

Col. Bryan's Visit Calls Attention to What Is Considered a Serious Abuse.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The visit to Washington of Col. William J. Bryan to endeavor to obtain the muster out of parts of the Nebraska regiments, both to get rid of the sick and to cut Nebraska's quota down to the number to which the State is entitled, has again directed attention to the absurdity of the adoption of the "town-meeting" plan of running the War Department and the army. When the war broke out there were many predictions that Congress, and not the Secretary of War alone, would run the army. They came from men who were old enough to recall the behavior of Congress from 1861 to 1865, and from army officers who knew that the men who could not let the department run itself in times of peace would not permit it to attend to its own business in time of war.

Soon after Camp Alger was established the mistake of locating a camp so near Washington became apparent. Orders to regiments, if unpleasant or at all objectionable, were corrected by calling upon the Congressman who represented the district from which the command came. By a little persistency the orders were revoked, and discipline in that regiment was over. When a regiment wanted to go to the front, influence of a like sort was exerted, and the desire of the men was gratified. There is not much of that trouble now, but there is still talk of canvassing regiments to find out whether a majority of the men wish to continue in the service or be mustered out.

Every time a regiment succeeds in such efforts as this, say army officers, the discipline of every remaining regiment is threatened. The department ought to determine this matter of selection itself and permit no dictation by the troops or by Governors. The Secretary of War encouraged this principle of selection by personal inquiry among the men to find out those who wanted to be furloughed. It is the belief of army officers that if this plan could be adhered to every man of the volunteers and regulars would get a furlough.

RELEASE FOR NEBRASKANS.

Request that the Companies Be Reduced to Eighty-six Men Each.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Col. William Jennings Bryan and Gov. Holcomb of Nebraska called on the President again to-day. Afterward Gov. Holcomb stated that Nebraska had furnished 700 more men than her quota, and that it was desired to afford an opportunity for release to men whose claims to be discharged from the service appeal especially to the authorities by having the various Nebraska companies reduced to 86 men each, the minimum permitted under the regulations.

Gov. Holcomb added that the request was made on behalf of the enlisted men only, and not in the interest of the officers. "They have the privilege of resigning if they desire to get out of the service," he said. In this connection the Governor declared that no statement had been made concerning the attitude of Col. Bryan personally, and he could not say whether the Colonel would seek to resign or to secure a furlough. "All I know positively concerning his plans is that he will start to Jacksonville to rejoin his regiment to-night," he concluded.

The President took the request of the delegation under consideration, promising to give his response at an early date. Gov. Holcomb will leave for home to-morrow, and hopes to have the President's reply before starting.

Jewish Soldiers at Camp Meade.

MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 23.—There are 500 Jewish soldiers at Camp Meade, including 24 officers, to whom leave will be granted to attend service in Ohev Sholem Synagogue, this city, on the Day of Atonement, which falls on Monday.

"Speak-Easy" at Camp Meade.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 23.—John Kennedy has been arrested by a provost guard for running a "traveling speak-easy" in the Second Tennessee Regiment. Kennedy carried about with him a tube, which was attached to a concealed flask, with which the thirsty soldier connected. He was turned over to the Middletown authorities, as was also Private Hayman Heill of the Two Hundred and First New York, who assaulted a citizen.

WINTER QUARTERS FOR TROOPS.

President McKinley Orders Barricks Built in the Largest Cities.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—Col. Hyde of the United States Quartermaster's Department has received orders from the Quartermaster General's Department to secure suitable Winter quarters for nearly 5,000 soldiers. The barracks will be built by the Government.

This move was made by President McKinley, it is understood, without any aid from the War Department; so the soldiers who are not assigned to duty in any of the islands will have well protected barracks. The Quartermaster's Department was ordered to procure these places in the largest cities at once. Hence Col. Hyde's orders.

Quartermaster Hyde said to-night that he does not want the barracks in the heart of the city, but a few miles out. Several offers of sites have already been received by Col. Hyde.

INSURANCE IN KENTUCKY.

Indictments Returned Against 74 Companies for Alleged Conspiracy.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 23.—The Grand Jury of Franklin Circuit Court, which is the fiscal court of this State, has returned indictments against seventy-four leading insurance companies of the country doing business in Kentucky, charging conspiracy and the formation of a trust to prevent competition in fire insurance rates.

The Growth of Socialism.

It is argued by deep thinkers that the growth of Socialism is due to the large standing armies of the world, in which men are often made to enlist against their will, and thus become discontented with existing conditions. The growth of a stronger race of people is due to the large sale of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is the best medicine for costiveness, dyspepsia, fever, ague, and all nervous troubles. Try one bottle.

APPEAL OF THE FILIPINOS

Aguinaldo and His Chiefs Ask the Powers to Recognize Their Independence.

AGENTS BOUND FOR EUROPE

An Attempt First to be Made to Influence the Administration at Washington—Capability of Self-Government Alleged.

MANILA, Aug. 30, via San Francisco.—Aguinaldo and his chiefs have made a plea to the powers for recognition of belligerency and independence. Angoncillo, his agent, is on his way to Europe to submit the question to the foreign powers. Before proceeding to Europe Angoncillo will stop in Washington and attempt to impress the Administration with his appeal, which is as follows:

"To the Foreign Powers:

"The revolutionary Government of the Philippines, which was constituted according to the scheme explained in the proclamation dated June 23, in which the true causes of the Philippine revolution were set forth, has demonstrated that this popular movement is due to the unanimous desire for just laws by a people who aspire to progress and perfection, and which can only be obtained by the one road to liberty.

"This revolution actually dominates the Provinces of Cavite, Bantangas, Mindoro, Tayabas, Laguna, Moreng, Bulacan, Bataan, Pampanga, Nuevaecija, Tarlac, Pangasinan, Union, Infanta y Zambalos, and the capital City of Manila. In these provinces there reign good order and perfect tranquillity. Laws are administered by authorities who were elected by the people according to the regulations of organic decrees of June 18 and 23.

"The revolution also has some 9,000 prisoners of war, and these are treated with all the usages and regulations of civilized warfare and humanitarian sentiment. On a war footing we have 30,000 combatants organized in the form of a regular army.

"In this condition the chiefs of communities in the before mentioned provinces, desirous of interpreting the sentiments that animate those by whom they have been chosen, having proclaimed the independence of the Philippines, have requested the revolutionary Government to entreat and pray of the foreign Governments the acknowledgment of the belligerency and independence of the Philippines.

"To prove the complete security in which the Filipinos now live, how they are both able and willing to govern themselves, the accompanying document, signed by the chiefs, is submitted with this appeal. By authority vested in me as President of the revolutionary Government of the Philippines, and in the name and as the representative of these people, I implore the aid of all the powers of the civilized world, and beg them earnestly to proceed with the formal recognition of the belligerency of the Philippines and the independence of the Government.

"The powers are the means designated by Providence to maintain the equilibrium between peoples, supporting the weak and checking the strong, and thus by this means there will be realized complete justice and indefinite progress of humanity.

"EMILE AGUINALDO."

The document, signed by the chiefs referred to in the appeal testifies to the bravery of the Filipinos in battle, and declares that they are capable of self-government.

MANILA, Sept. 23.—The Filipino Government recently proposed to send a long dispatch to President McKinley, protesting against certain alleged Spanish misstatements as being calculated to "undermine the friendship between the Filipinos and the Americans." But, instead of so doing, it simply sent a dispatch tendering to the American Government and the American people, through President McKinley, an expression of "high esteem and unity of sentiment toward the champions and protectors of oppressed peoples and exponents of liberty and independence."

The Filipino National Assembly has decided to request the Americans, first, to recognize the independence of the islands; second, to establish a protectorate over their external affairs and to induce the powers to recognize their independence; third, to appoint a joint commission of Americans and Filipinos for the arrangement of details to "reciprocate the Americans' services."

ATTITUDE OF THE PRESIDENT.

He May Receive the Filipinos, but Not as Representatives of an Established Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—It is probable that if Angencillo and Lopez, the two representatives of Aguinaldo, who arrived yesterday at San Francisco, call at the White House on their way to Paris, they will be admitted to see President McKinley, but only as individuals and not as representatives of any Government. The President doubtless would be glad to hear any views these Filipinos might care to set forth, being fresh from the islands and thoroughly acquainted with the wishes of the insurgents. But it would be plainly impolitic and inconsistent for the President at this date, and pending the conclusion of the peace conference at Paris, to allow it to be understood, by according a formal reception to the delegates, that he had thereby recognized the Philippine Government as the head of an independent nationality.

As the Filipinos have repeatedly sought to convey the impression that the United States representatives in Manila have at some time during the progress of the war recognized Aguinaldo as an independent ally and entered into formal co-operation with him, it may be said that the Government at Washington is unaware that any such thing has happened. Admiral Dewey, who was in command of all the United States forces during the most critical period, expressly cabled the Secretary of the Navy that he had entered into no formal agreement with Aguinaldo. If Gen. Otis followed his instructions, and of that there can be no doubt, he also refrained from entering into any entangling agreements. As for Consul General Wildman, any undertaking he may have assumed to make with Aguinaldo must have been upon his own personal and individual responsibility, inasmuch as he had not the express authorization from the State Department, absolutely requisite to negotiations in such cases.

Therefore, as the case now stands, the Peace Commissioners are free to deal with the Philippine problem at Paris absolutely without restriction beyond that which might be supposed to arise from a sense of moral obligation to avoid committing the Philippines again into the hands of their late rulers.

THE COMMERCE OF MANILA.

Work of Naval Officers in Preparing the Port for Business.

MANILA, Aug. 30, via San Francisco.—The work of setting the wheels of business in the Harbor of Manila in motion has been intrusted to Capt. Henry Glass of the Charleston. One of his first duties was that of taking an inventory of all the shipping that fell into Admiral Dewey's hands on the 13th inst. This includes everything afloat, either on the bay or river, which means a radius of forty miles, and its value is about $1,500,000.

To aid Capt. Glass in the work five officers were detailed from Admiral Dewey's fleet. Ensign Moffet has been busy with guncotton and dynamite blowing up the wrecks that were sunk in the Pasig River and the outer harbor, and of the 20 or 30 wrecks in the river nearly all have been destroyed, so that ships drawing fifteen feet of water may now enter and come to the wharves. Lieut. McMillan, late of the San Francisco Hydrographic Office, is in charge of the weather bureau buoys and lights and the hydrography of the harbor generally. The shipping in the river is under Lieut. Marcus Miller, and Lieut. M. E. Wall is the boarding and berthing officer. Lieut. J. T. Meyers of the Marine Corps is in charge of all the prizes.

The Attempt to Poison Aguinaldo.

MANILA, Sept. 23.—A careful investigation of the attempt to poison Aguinaldo shows that the cook is not dead, as reported, and that no priests are implicated, as alleged by the insurgents. Paterno, the President of the Philippine National Assembly, exaggerated the facts in the case. Several Spanish cazadores were allowed to remain at liberty at Malolos, and two of them were employed in Aguinaldo's household. One of these put a packet of oxalate of potash powder into the soup, but the cook detected it immediately and nobody was injured. A packet was also found in the cazador's pocket. There is no reason to believe he had any accomplices.

To Promote Brig. Gen. Miller.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—An effort is being made to have Brig. Gen. Miller, who has been ordered to command the next expedition to the Philippines, made a Major General of Volunteers. The officers of the Kansas, Tennessee, and Iowa regiments will send telegrams to the Congressmen in their respective States urging them to ask President McKinley to promote Gen. Miller.

NEW YORK SOLDIERS MISSING.

Four Hundred Men of the Forty-seventh from Fort Adams Have Overstaid Their Leave.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 23.—Chaplain Ireland of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, in camp at Fort Adams, Newport, was in the city to-day looking for men of his regiment who have overstayed their leave.

He says that 400 men are missing from the post, and there are indications that those who have not returned to New York by steamboat are in this city.

22d N. Y. Assembling at Fort Slocum.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Third Battalion of the Twenty-second New York Regiment, composed of Companies L, D, F, and M and Company G of the same regiment, all of which had been on duty at Fort Totten, Willets Point, arrived at Fort Slocum, where the headquarters of the regiment is, this afternoon. The battalion was in command of Major D. D. Russell. There were 350 men, all in fine condition. The First Battalion, which is at Fort Schuyler, in command of Major W. B. Hotchkiss, will arrive at Fort Slocum on Sunday. The men will march from Fort Schuyler to Fort Slocum. The command is being assembled at Fort Slocum in accordance with orders from Washington. Col. Bartlett says he does not know what is to be done with his regiment.

Tillinghast at the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast of New York was at the War Department to-day upon business connected with the settlement of accounts between the Government and the State of New York resulting from the war. Gen. Tillinghast says that there are no further applications from New York for the muster out of troops from that State.

Troop A's Horses Ordered South.

The Quartermaster at the Army Building here received orders yesterday to send the horses of Troop A, now in the armory at Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, to St. Asaph, Va.

Transportation of Furloughed Men.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—An order has been issued by the War Department to different commanding Generals stating that furloughed men are not entitled to transportation to their homes at Government expense.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M. P. M. A. M.
Sun rises...5:49|Sun sets...5:54|Moon sets.......

High Water This Day.

A. M. A. M. A. M.
S. Hook....1:59|Gov. Isl'd...1:56|H. Gate....3:45
P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook....2:30|Gov. Isl'd...2:34|H. Gate....4:23

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Abydos, Venezuela	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Belgenland, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ems, Mediterranean ports	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Henry Dumois, Cape Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London	....	....
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maracaibo, Puerto Rico	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Michigan, Santiago de Cuba	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ontario, Hull	....	....
Palatia, Hamburg	....	11:30 A. M.
Santiago, Havana	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.		
Carib, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28.		
Alliance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Colorado, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. §30 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 24.

Alesia, Gibraltar, Sept. 9.
Algiers, New Orleans, Sept. 18.
Bramble, St. Lucia, Sept. 16.
Borderer, Antwerp, Sept. 7.
Cufic, Liverpool, Sept. 13.
Island, Christiansand, Sept. 10.
Jersey City, Swansea, Sept. 10.
Knight Bachelor, Rotterdam, Sept. 10.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Sept. 17.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Sept. 9.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 25.

Carib, Jacksonville, Sept. 21.
Cluden, Amsterdam, Sept. 12.
Cymric, Liverpool, Sept. 16.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 20.
Garrick, St. Lucia, Sept. 18.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Sept. 11.
La Gascogne, Havre, Sept. 17.
Marquette, London, Sept. 15.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Sept. 22.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 15.

MONDAY, SEPT. 26.

Pocasset, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Spartan Prince, Gibraltar, Sept. 12.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.

Altai, Port Limon, Sept. 20.
Friesland, Antwerp, Sept. 17.
Hudson, New Orleans, Sept. 21.
Pennland, Southampton, Sept. 17.
Pretoria, St. Croix, Sept. 21.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Sept. 15.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28.

Heveluis, St. Lucia, Sept. 20.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Sept. 17.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.

Excelsior, New Orleans, Sept. 23.
Hevelius, St. Lucia, Sept. 20.
San Marcos, Galveston, Sept. 23.

Arrived—Friday, Sept. 23.

SS Richmond, Hiller, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool Sept. 13, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:50 P. M.

SS Dalecarlia, (Ger.,) Schonfieldt, Rio Janeiro Sept. 2, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived in Quarantine at 10:35 P. M.

SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) Lube, Kingston, &c., Aug. 31, with fruit to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Jamaica, (Nor.,) Brun, Philadelphia, Sept. 22, in ballast to W. D. Munson.

SS Olindo Rodriguez, (Fr.,) Pheriveng, Charleston, S. C., Sept. 20, to U. S. Marshal.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS City of Birmingham, Berg, Savannah Sept. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Scott, Demerara, &c., Sept. 12, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:55 P. M.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Kopff, Hamburg Sept. 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. South of Fire Island at 5:38 P. M.

SS Sirius, (Br.,) Ford, Rio Janeiro, &c., Aug. 31, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 A. M.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Sept. 17 and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. South of Fire Island at 7:40 P. M.

Ship A. J. Fuller, Nichols, Honolulu, &c., June 2, with sugar to order—vessel to Flint & Co.

Bark Annie Reed, Welt, Port Tampa 25 ds., with phosphate rock to Williams & Clark—vessel to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Motley, (of Machias,) Harper, Rosario 60 ds., with dyewood to order—vessel to Swan & Sons.

Bark Loch Troel, (of Glasgow,) Mainland, Caleta Buena 114 ds., with nitrate of soda to Beech & Co.—vessel to V. H. Brown & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 23, 9:30 P. M., S. W., light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Ardandhu, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Pisa, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Therese Heymann, (Br.,) for Plymouth, Eng.
SS Hispania, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Seminole, for Charleston, &c.
SS Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.
SS State of Texas, for Brunswick.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK LOWER BAY—MUD-DUMPING BUOY REMOVED.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the white spar "dumping buoy" in New York Lower Bay has been moved, at the request of the Supervisor of the harbor, to a point in 46 feet at mean low water, about one-third of a mile east of its former position, on the following magnetic bearings: Coney Island Lighthouse, N. W. ⅛ W.; Romer Shoal Lighthouse, W. by S. ¼ S.; Navesink Light Station, (south tower,) S. S. W. ⅛ W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Hadaway, from New York for Hull, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. De Vries, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, from New York for Naples, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Styria, (Aust.,) Capt. Scopinich, from Trieste, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from New York for Genoa, &c., passed Ponta Ferraria to-day.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York, arr. at Genoa yesterday.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York via Leith, arr. at Dundee to-day.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from Naples for New York via Almeria, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, sld. from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York to-day.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Sikh, (Br.,) Capt. Rowley, (from Yokohama, &c.,) sld. from Singapore for New York Sept. 9.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Bourge, (from Marseilles,) sld. from Denia for New York Sept. 17.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 6:25 P. M. to-day.

SS John Sanderson, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York via Singapore, &c., arr. at Hongkong Sept. 21.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Capt. Eckhoff, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Blanke, from New York, arr. at Bremen yesterday.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogeman, from Genoa for New York, passed Gibraltar Sept. 21.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, from New York for London, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

Wedding Silver

The Gorham Co., Silversmiths, in directing attention to their recent productions intended especially for Wedding Gifts, do so with the knowledge that never in their history have they been able to present at one time so many entirely new and in every way desirable objects for this purpose, including as they do every possible requirement for household or personal use in Sterling Silver.

GORHAM MFG. CO.
Silversmiths
Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane

HUNTER
BALTIMORE RYE.
Rich, Mellow and Pure.

Going to ALASKA?
Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "The Gold Fields of Alaska and the Klondike," "Map of Alaska," "Alaska Excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska excursion route—its steamers were built for the inland passage service, and its pilots and officers are most familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers from Mexico to Alaska, inclusive. Travelers who regard comfort, safety, and the greatest value will insist that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line. The Company's celebrated excursion steamer Queen leaves Sound Ports for Alaska Sept. 17, Oct. 2; City of Topeka, Sept. 27, Oct. 12, calling at Muir Glacier and other points.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
PIANO STOOLS
(Mahogany finish.)
$3.50
45 West 23rd Street.

"CAMMEYER"
Stamped on a Shoe
Means Standard of Merit.
Sixth Ave., cor. 20th St.

The New Riverside Waltham Watch
in Gun Metal Cases
HOWARD & CO.,
264 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

Wanamaker's

There are very few Humbers left. To-day's selling will probably close out all but a few odd sizes. Prices are—

Roadster, $34.50
Tourist, $36.50
Lady Humber, $39.50

Men's Shoes

Limited, but Good

WE have four hundred pairs of sample shoes, from a very large factory. They are Fall shoes, of course, and the lines they represent will retail at $3.50, $4, $5, $6. These 400 pairs you may have at

$1.90 a Pair

This would be a really sensational offer if it were not for the fact that the shoes are only in two sizes,—7 and 7½. If you don't wear either of those sizes, skip the rest of this paragraph with a sigh for an unavailing bargain. If you do wear either of these sizes, get here as early as you can this morning, for you will never have a better chance to save three or four dollars, as long as you live and wear shoes.

All shapes, all weights, all leathers.

Shoes for Women and Children Two months of wearing time for Women's Oxford Shoes still to come, and here's a lot at half price and less. These are fine low shoes, tans, black, most desirable toe shapes, and actual $1.50 to $2.50 grades. Two lots, and they're now 75c. and $1.

For small boys and girls, a collection of various lines that are incomplete—sizes missing here and there, but all sizes in the lot. Black kid and box calf, tan kid and goatskin; all with spring heels. Prices run up to $2.50. Now 90c. for sizes 8½ to 10½, and $1 for sizes 11 to 2.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Boys' Clothing—The Stylish Kinds We've made great preparations for the dressy boys—the critical little fellows who know what constitutes good style. Important, however, as is that point, we don't sacrifice *cheapness* to it. Style and quality go hand in hand with real economy in this Clothing Store.

50 patterns of fancy cheviots and neat worsteds. Suits at $5 and up to $13.50. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

The "Wanamaker Special" is a double-breasted jacket suit for boys, 7 to 16 yrs., of strong all-wool cheviots; seams double-stitched with silk; buttons extra well stayed; double warp lining; trousers with double seats and knees; in fancy cheviots, also navy blue; good-looking suits and very durable. $5 each.

LONG-TROUSER SUITS

At $9—A stylish suit of cheviot, with 3-button cutaway coat and high-button double-breasted vest. Some in fancy cheviots, at only $8.50. From that, prices creep gradually up to $18. Particularly good quality and style in the $12 and $13.50 kinds.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Fine Gloves at 75c. Quick response to the announcement made a few days ago of their arrival. This story is about their speedy departure,—no more in pearl and white. You may still have browns, tans and blacks, however, in the best glove of fine, soft lambskin you ever saw at the price. 75c. here for a good dollar value. Some storekeepers would say $1.25.

Tenth street.

High-class Literature—18c. per vol. The "Alta Books"—a series of works of standard authors. It's not often you can obtain books of this kind in such excellent binding at such absurdly little prices,—they're bound like the $1 and $1.50 publications. In the offering are represented Scott, Dickens, Lever, Cooper, Eliot, Hood. Some in sets, like these:

Macaulay's England, 5 vols., 90c.
Martineau's England, 4 vols., 72c.
Daniel Deronda, 2 vols., 36c.

And the single books are only 18c. each.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

OLD MURDER MAY BE TRACED.

Skeleton Dug Up at Hopatcong, N. J., May Be that of the Victim.

DOVER, N. J., Sept. 23.—Emil Anderson, an employe of the Forcite Powder Company, at Hopatcong, was opening a sand pit in the rear of the acid works a day or two ago, when he came to a number of flat stones. These he removed, and as he picked up the last one he was astounded to find he had unearthed a human skeleton. The bones were about five feet under ground.

Some of the oldest inhabitants are pretty well satisfied that the bones are those of Richard Haycock, who disappeared nineteen years ago. Haycock was employed in the Hurd mine at the upper end of Lake Hopatcong, and after drawing his pay one day in the early Spring started to walk across the lake on the ice to visit his father-in-law, Nathan Smith, who at that time lived in the neighborhood of where the bones were found. Never, from the time he left Hurdtown until the present day, has he been seen.

Haycock was a brother of William Haycock, who was killed in the explosion at the Atlantic Dynamite Works at Kenvil in [illegible]. Some people think that Haycock was murdered by some one who knew he had considerable money with him.

WESTBROOK GOLFERS WIN

Home Talent Takes All the Honors in the Third Day's Play of the Tournament.

LIVINGSTON GETS TWO PRIZES

Harry Hollins Will Meet Cutting To-day in the Deciding Contest for the Chief Trophy—Many Play in the Handicap.

Home talent won all the prizes yesterday on the Westbrook Golf Club links, near Islip, L. I., and the ownership of the chief trophy, a handsome silver cup, given by W. Bayard Cutting, President of the club, will go to-day to one of the Westbrook golfers. The course is a very tricky one, every hole being well guarded with high bunkers and sand pits, and undoubtedly the familiarity with their own course is a considerable advantage to the home players.

Yesterday was the third day of the tournament, and the biggest event was a handicap. Thirty-two contestants turned in scores, and both the handicap prize and gold medal for the lowest gross score were won by Louis Livingston, Jr., a former champion of the club, but who was beaten a few days ago in the annual championship contest by Harry Hollins, the crack seventeen-year-old golfer of the club. The latter maintained his reputation yesterday, for he had a hard man to beat in his semi-final round for the Westbrook Cup in Herbert M. Harriman of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club. The latter is a longer driver, but the slight advantage that this gives is more than made up by young Hollins in his superior work on the green. His approaching was admirable, while Harriman's ball frequently stopped too short of the hole.

The match was followed by an enthusiastic group of spectators. A bad drive into the bunker cost Harriman eight strokes at the start, and at the end of the fourth Hollins was three in the lead. The next two went to Harriman, Hollins on the sixth sending a ball into the fence. Hollins, however, finished the ninth two holes ahead, and closed the game at the sixteenth hole by the score of 3 up and 2 to play. The bye holes were played out, and the scores were:

Harry Hollins, Westbrook—									
Out	6	4	4	3	5	7	4	4	5—42
In	5	6	5	3	5	7	5	4	6—46
Total									88
H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brook—									
Out	8	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5—44
In	6	4	5	3	5	7	6	6	5—47
Total									91

W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., won his match with G. E. Watson without difficulty, by 7 up and 5 to play. The scores were:

W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Westbrook—									
Out	5	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	10—45
In	8	5	4	4					—21
Total, 13 holes									66
G. E. Watson, Westbrook—									
Out	6	7	6	7	7	6	6	6	8—59
In	7	4	7	6					—24
Total, 13 holes									83

Lowest Gross Scores.

Louis Livingston, Jr., the double victor in the handicap, did the course in 89 strokes, and his handicap of 5 gave him the net score of 84. John I. Blair, Jr., of Morris County and Princeton, did 90, making 2 strokes for the short 135-yard hole, and 3 for the fifth, 380 yards, the only one to make these holes in these low figures. There were three or four high scores on his card, and these lost him the gold medal for the best scratch record. Eight gross scores were turned in under 95, as follows:

Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook—									
Out	5	7	4	3	5	5	5	4	6—44
In	6	4	5	3	5	6	4	5	7—45
Total									89
John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County—									
Out	5	6	4	2	7	5	4	5	6—44
In	8	5	4	3	3	5	5	5	8—46
Total									90
W. L. Gunther, Westbrook—									
Out	7	4	5	3	5	4	6	5	6—45
In	5	5	4	3	5	5	6	6	7—46
Total									91
J. G. Knox, New Haven—									
Out	5	3	6	3	4	6	6	5	6—44
In	6	4	4	4	5	7	6	6	6—48
Total									92
R. H. Crowell, Cleveland Country—									
Out	6	3	3	3	6	7	4	5	6—43
In	7	6	4	3	6	6	6	6	6—50
Total									93
William Wood, Westbrook—									
Out	5	5	3	4	5	6	6	6	6—46
In	5	6	4	5	5	5	5	7	5—47
Total									93
Alexander Morten, Westchester—									
Out	5	4	4	4	5	6	5	6	6—45
In	6	4	7	4	5	6	5	5	7—49
Total									94
Frazier Curtis, Essex County, Mass.—									
Out	6	6	5	4	5	6	5	5	6—48
In	5	5	5	3	6	5	5	6	6—46
Total									94

The following is the list of handicap competitors, showing the order of their standing by net scores:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook	89	5	84
W. L. Gunther, Westbrook	91	5	86
Frazier Curtis, Essex Co., Mass.	94	8	86
E. S. Knapp, Westbrook	101	15	86
J. G. Knox, New Haven	92	5	87
R. H. Crowell, Cleveland	93	5	88
William Wood, Westbrook	93	5	88
S. A. Jennings, Westbrook	101	12	89
Oliver W. Bird, Meadow Brook	99	10	89
J. P. Kellogg, Seabright	98	8	90
John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County	90	0	90
Alexander Morten, Westchester	94	3	91
Rev. D. L. Schwartz, Lakewood	106	12	94
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	97	2	95
J. C. Tappin, Westbrook	107	12	95
N. G. Carman, Westbrook	113	18	95
J. T. Pratt, Queens County	111	15	96
R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook	101	5	96
A. De Witt Cochrane, St. Andrew's	102	5	97
H. M. Adams, Queens County	109	12	97
J. C. Powers, Dyker Meadow	105	6	99
J. M. Carrere, Staten Island	117	18	99
L. L. Clarke, Englewood	110	10	100
H. L. Pratt, Queens County	107	7	100
Howard Maxwell, Queens County	109	9	100
C. F. Watson, Morris County	106	5	101
Abram Barber, Agawam Hunt	102	0	102
G. E. Armstrong, Staten Island	105	3	102
A. G. Hodges, Rockaway Hunt	111	8	103
C. G. Meyer, Westbrook	122	18	104
Robert Grannis, Morris County	110	5	105
C. G. Williams, Oyster Bay	123	18	105

The tournament will end to-day with the 36-hole final round for the Westbrook Cup, Hollins playing Cutting. The Consolation Cup contest will also be finished.

MISS KIP WINS AT GOLF.

She Makes a New Record for the Morristown Field Club.

Miss Kip won the George G. Kip Cup yesterday in the young women's golf contest on the Morristown Field Club links. Her record was 99 strokes, which makes a new amateur record for the course. It was:

Miss Kip, Morristown Field—									
Out	5	9	5	3	6	8	6	3	6—51
In	7	6	4	3	6	5	5	7	5—48
Total									99

Miss M. G. Bryce formerly held the women's record at 104. The other players in the Kip Cup contest, with scores, were: Miss Howell, 121; Miss Slade, 123; Miss March, 127; Miss Martin, 130, and Miss Holmes, 136. This victory is the third for Miss Kip, Miss March has held it twice, and Miss Day and Miss Hurlbut each once. It is played for semi-annually, and limited to contestants under eighteen years of age.

English Cricketers at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—A three-days' match between P. F. Warner's team of English cricketers and the Philadelphia Colts was begun on the Merion Cricket Club's ground at Haverford to-day. When stumps were drawn this afternoon the local team, which consists of eighteen young players selected from the various Philadelphia cricket clubs, had made 77 runs for their first innings and the Britishers 73 for the loss of three wickets.

Races at the Mineola Fair.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 23.—The attendance at the Mineola Fair to-day was small on account of the threatening weather. The races were the feature of the day, four events being on the card. Miss Overton won the race for foals of 1895, while Santon took first money in the first 2:30 event and Actuary in the second. The 2:17 class was won by Island Boy.

THE MANCHESTER RACES.

Tod Sloane Rides the Winners in Two Events at Long Odds.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—At Manchester today, the New Barns Selling Handicap of 150 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the winner to be sold for 100 sovereigns, was won by H. Hardy's three-year-old bay filly Queen of Song, by Balliol, out of Bohemian Girl, with Tod Sloane up. Eight horses ran; distance, seven furlongs.

Tod Sloane also won the Lancaster Nursery Handicap, riding the Lorillard-Beresford stable's Myakka. The conditions were as follows: The Lancaster Nursery Handicap plate of 500 sovereigns for two-year-olds, the second horse to receive 50 sovereigns out of the plate; distance five furlongs. Fifteen horses ran.

The betting was 7 to 1 against Queen of Song, and 100 to 15 against Myakka.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Orion	112	Momentum	107
Handsel	109	Hanlon	105
Imperator	108	Sensational	103
Maceo	108	Brentwood	103
Tinge	108	Blarneystone	101
Estaca	108	High Jinks	101
Tremargo	108	Blissful	98

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages. One mile and an eighth.

Dr. Catlett	129	Doggett	99
Macy	118	Hanwell	95
Sir Walter	117	Banquo II.	90
The Winner	113	Endeavor	87
Handball	111	Merlin	86
Whistling Con	106		

THIRD RACE.—The Algeria Stakes, for two-year-olds which have not won $1,000 up to the date of entry; with $1,000 added; weights eight pounds below the scale. Penalties and allowances. Five furlongs.

Martimas	122	Havelock	107
Armament	122	Capt. Sigsbee	107
Satin Slipper	119	Hilee	107
Duke of Middleburg	114	Diminutive	104
Himtine	114	Prestidigitatrice	104
Mr. Clay	107	Lady Lindsey	104
Hapsburg	107		

FOURTH RACE.—The Oceanview Handicap, for three-year-olds, with $1,000 added. One mile and a sixteenth.

Handball	126	Martha II.	119
Bendoran	124	Whistling Con	117
Floronso	124	Glonoine	107
Banastar	122		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward. Full course.

Shillelah	165	Forget	155
Olindo	160	Plutarch	147
Royal Scarlet	157	Right of Way	140
Woodpigeon	155	Baby Bill	138

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have run and not won at this meeting; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Hanwell	109	Her Own	101
Simon W	109	Black Dude	95
Harry Reed	108	Oxnard	95
Ben Ronald	106	Filament	95
Headlight II	104	Lady Disdain	87
Endeavor	101		

SEVENTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; special weights. Five furlongs.

The Burl'gton Route	115	Life Guard	115
Sol	115	Composer	115
Mark Miles	115	Dr. Parker	115
Tennith	115	Cosmopolitan	115
Chappaqua	115	Jerid	115
Favonius	115	Sister Fox	112
Top Gallant	115	Seraphic	112
Spurs	115	Effie Ainslee	112

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—Big fields and close finishes made it necessary to extend the meet at the Driving Park, and the remainder of the card will probably be completed to-morrow. The day's results follow:

2:25 Class, Pacing.—J. G. Overshire's b. g. Uncle Jobe, by Waldemeyer, won first, third and fourth heats and the race. Time—2:19¾, 2:21, 2:20¼. Big B., second; Burango, third; Bacoba, fourth. Little Joe, Natic, John Addington, Dr. Fitch, Thomas W. Amaze, Partiality, Nellie Walker, and Edward S. also started.

2:24 Class, Trotting.—D. L. Ward's b. m. Minnie Rysdyke, by Orange Chief, won the first and third heats; Thomas Grady's b. m. Andorn won the fourth heat, and W. Greenmay's b. g. Jake M. Patchen won the second heat. Time—2:24½; 2:21½; 2:20; 2:23½. Antilla W., Red Mantle, Olesa, Clarence B., Cleavie, Brigham Bell, Kelly, Dell Riehl, Prince L., and Roberta also started.

No races yesterday at Readville, Mass., and none at Fort Wayne. Postponed on account of rain.

THE CORBETT-McCOY FIGHT.

Governors of Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana Resolved to Prevent It.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 23.—Gov. Bradley, upon receiving a telegram conveying the rumor that arrangements are being made to have the Corbett-McCoy fight in this State near Cincinnati, issued a proclamation to-day warning all persons not to attend the same, and directing the peace officers of the State to take steps to suppress the fight if attempted in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 23.—The Times-Star has received the following dispatches from the Governors of Ohio and Indiana:

"Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 23.—The fight will not take place within the Ohio radius indicated or any other place in Ohio.
"ASA S. BUSHNELL, Governor."

"Indianapolis, Sept. 23.—There will be no prize-fighting in Indiana if I can prevent it. If local authority is not sufficient the resources of the State will be drawn upon for ample force to suppress lawlessness and drive out the intruders, if anything of the kind is undertaken. The persons engaged will be treated as criminals from the time they cross the border line. Prizefighting is a disgrace to our boasted civilization, and ought not to be tolerated anywhere. It certainly will not be tolerated in Indiana while I am Governor. JAMES A. MOUNT."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 23.—Gov. Mount to-day wired the Secretary of War asking permission to command four companies of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment in the event of an effort to hold the Corbett-McCoy fight in Indiana.

HEROES EMBALMED IN SOUP.

How Dewey, Schley, and Hobson Are Honored Daily by a Grateful Public.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Men in their patriotism seek to perpetuate the fame of heroes. Some prefer marble monuments, others enduring bronze, and others the erection of colossal buildings that coming generations may behold. There are still others who, despising what they call the vain pomp of outward show, devise different means to keep the names of their heroes fresh in the minds of men.

At least one person in Baltimore believes that the mind of man can be best reached through his stomach. He has his heroes, and he is careful that they shall not be forgotten. In casting about for a means of keeping their memories before the public, especially the thirsty public—for the man in question is a dispenser of beer—he concluded that soup was the proper material in which to embalm the memory of the great. As soup is warming, invigorating, and strengthening, it should make a lasting impression upon the partaker. To conceive the idea was to carry it into effect. The next day pedestrians who passed his saloon were startled by a large bulletin board bearing the legend: "Free lunch to-day. Dewey's kidney stew." There are thousands of admirers of Dewey in Baltimore, and when the sign was read the doors in front of the saloon swung inward with great frequency, and pedestrians hurriedly called for beer in order to learn how "Dewey's kidney stew" tasted. The hero perpetuator was astonished and delighted, and the next day proceeded to fix the name of another hero in the minds and stomachs of the people. This time he chose Admiral Schley, and the bulletin board announced that "Schley's bean soup" would be dispensed to every purchaser of beer. There are many people who had never heard of Schley's beans, and they were anxious to acquire a taste for them made up into soup. The second day was a greater success than the first. Schley being a Maryland man, of course the people have a natural pride not only in his name but in his beans as well.

By this time the hero-perpetuating scheme was in full swing, with plenty of heroes to perpetuate. Following the bean soup came "Shafter's beef stew," "Dixie's ragout," "The gallant Fifth's consommé," "Hobson's choice stew," and various other dishes named after men made famous in the war with Spain. Each day the demand for soup or stew increased and the place was thronged.

Now there is a peculiar thing in connection with hero soup, and that is that it is all of the same kind, made of the same materials day after day. The question that has bothered some people in that connection is, by what psychological influence does the hero perpetuator make the people believe that "Dewey's kidney stew" is different from "Dixie's ragout," or in what way does "Schley's bean soup" excel the "Gallant Fifth's consommé."

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Louisvilles Again Defeat the New Yorks by Superior Fielding and Batting.

LOCALS HIT THE BALL HARD

The Fast Work of the Visitors, However, Cut Off Hits That Would Have Scored Runs—Brooklyns Defeat St. Louis.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	89	44	.669
Baltimore	85	47	.644
Cincinnati	83	54	.606
Cleveland	74	58	.561
Chicago	74	63	.540
New York	70	63	.526
Philadelphia	67	62	.519
Pittsburg	67	69	.493
Louisville	60	74	.448
Brooklyn	49	76	.392
Washington	44	90	.328
St. Louis	35	97	.265

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Louisville, 6; New York, 3.
Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 1.
Chicago, 2; Baltimore, 0.
Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 1.
Washington, 3; Cincinnati, 1.
Cincinnati, 10; Washington, 6.

Games To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Brooklyn in Boston.
Washington in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Cleveland.

The fielding of the Louisvilles at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon was of such a character that the locals would have had to hit the ball over the ropes at short intervals to win. As it was the visitors pulled out another victory purely through their sharp fielding and timely batting. The locals hit the ball hard at times when a long hit was needed, but the visitors' outfielders pulled down apparent home runs and three-baggers as though they were pop flys. Taken altogether the Kentuckians have played a phenomenal game during their stay in New York, and completely outplayed the home team in its crippled condition.

Carrick, who was secured when the locals were on their second Western trip, was sent in to pitch. He pitched three games in the West on that trip and won each time, but has not pitched since then, owing to some misunderstanding between the Newark and New York Clubs regarding the latter's right to his services. He was therefore short of work, but did fairly well, and showed that he had good curves and speed. He was a bit wild, but not to an alarming extent, and would have won his fourth game if the locals could have driven the ball out of reach of the visiting fielders. During the past few weeks there has been much said regarding Carrick's eligibility, but President Pulliam of the Louisvilles said that the new pitcher was eligible, he having received no word from the National League to the contrary.

Foster, the locals' new third baseman, took a conspicuous part in the game. He secured three hits, one a two-bagger that sent in two runs. The Philadelphias will begin a series of four games at the Polo Grounds this afternoon, and unless the locals play a stronger game they will fall back into seventh place. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, lf.	0	2	2	0	0	Clark, lf.	1	0	5	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	0	6	1	Hoy, cf.	2	1	3	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0	Dexter, rf.	1	3	2	0	0
Seymour, cf.	0	0	0	1	0	Wagner, 3b.	0	0	5	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	0	4	3	1	Decker, 1b.	1	1	7	0	0
Warner, c.	0	1	5	0	0	Ritchey, 2b.	1	0	2	3	1
Gettig, rf.	1	0	2	0	0	Clin'm'n, ss.	0	0	1	4	0
Foster, 3b.	1	3	1	1	0	Kittridge, c.	0	3	2	0	0
Carrick, p.	0	1	1	2	0	Magee, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	3	7	27	14	2	Total	6	8	27	9	1

New York	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—3
Louisville	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0—6

Earned runs—New York, 1; Louisville, 1. Stolen bases—Ritchey, Kittridge, Van Haltren. Two-base hit—Foster. Three-base hit—Dexter. First base by errors—New York, 1; Louisville, 2. Sacrifice hits—Hoy, Clingman, Wagner. First base on balls—Off Carrick, 6; off Magee, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Clingman, Ritchey, Magee. Struck out—By Carrick, 3; by Magee, 1. Left on bases—New York, 10; Louisville, 12. Umpire—Mr. Hunt. Assistant umpire—Mr. Connolly.

KENNEDY'S TIMELY HIT.

It Enabled the Brooklyns to Defeat St. Louis Yesterday.

A two-base hit by Kennedy in the ninth inning, when two bases were occupied, caused the defeat of the St. Louis team at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. Both teams played well, the home team being augmented by Anderson, who returned to Brooklyn yesterday. Daly and Sullivan divided the fielding honors. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	2	2	0	0	Dowd, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Jones, rf.	1	2	4	0	1	Stenzel, cf.	1	1	4	0	0
And'son, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Cross, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Magoon, ss.	0	0	0	0	0	Clements, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Daly, 2b.	0	1	8	5	0	Sugden, c.	0	1	2	1	0
L Ch'ce, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0	Sulliv'n, 2b.	0	1	6	2	0
Wagner, 3b.	1	1	1	0	0	Harley, lf.	0	0	5	0	0
Ryan, c.	1	1	3	1	0	Tucker, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0
Kennedy, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Smith, ss.	0	0	1	4	0
						Taylor, p.	1	2	0	1	0
Total	4	9	27	10	1	Total	3	7	*26	9	0

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2—4
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 1. Two-base hits—Jones, Kennedy. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 6. Struck out—By Kennedy, 3; by Taylor, 2. Sacrifice hits—Dowd, Cross, 2. Bases on balls—Off Kennedy, 3; off Taylor, 1. Double play—Doyle and La Chance. Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 1.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The game to-day was a pitchers' battle, in which honors were about evenly divided. The Bostons scored their first run in the eighth inning on the only error in the game, O'Brien's wild throw, and scored their winning run in the ninth by bunching three hits after one man was out. Clark's home run saved the visitors from a shutout. Score:

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—2
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Boston, 9; Pittsburg, 4. Errors—Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen; Pittsburg, Tannehill and Bowermann. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

Chicago, 2; Baltimore, 0.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—Callahan, the Chicago's pitcher, broke Baltimore's winning streak. He was invincible when men were on bases. Maul was rather wild, and only the sharpest kind of fielding prevented the Chicago's total from being larger. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—2

Earned run—Chicago. Base hits—Baltimore, 9; Chicago, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, Maul and Robinson; Chicago, Callahan and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Washington, 3; Cincinnati, 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Washingtons and Cincinnatis broke even to-day. The home team won the first game through Baker's effective pitching. Timely batting enabled the visitors to win the second. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—3
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Washington, 2. Base hits—Washington, 8; Cincinnati, 4. Errors—Washington, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Washington, Baker and Farrell; Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Wood.

Cincinnati, 10; Washington, 6.

SECOND GAME.

Washington	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0— 6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	1	.—10

Earned runs—Washington, 4; Cincinnati, 6. Base hits—Washington, 14; Cincinnati, 14. Errors—Washington, 3; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Washington, Williams and Casey; Cincinnati, Hawley, Damman, and Wood. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The Philadelphias played another errorless game this afternoon, winning their third straight game from the Clevelands. Tebeau took exception to the umpire's decisions in the second inning and was ordered out of the game. Score:

Philadelphia	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	.—5
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Cleveland, 1. Base hits—Philadelphia, 12; Cleveland, 8. Errors—Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland; Cleveland, Young and Creger. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Smith.

Vio-Violet

Lundborg's—excels all other Violet Perfumes.

Girls Return to College.

From The Chicago News.

All were not bound for the same college. Some were going to Vassar, some to Wellesley, some to Mount Holyoke, others to Smith. Neither were they all from the same social set. Some had never before met. Their colleges opening practically at the same time, the young women thought it would be jollier and more sociable if all made the trip together. So two cars of the Michigan Central train leaving at 10:30 o'clock were reserved for the exclusive use of the college girls.

Twenty minutes before train time carriages began driving up to the Central Depot and pouring forth their freight of laughing girls, beaming papas and mammas, sometimes a brother or sister, and occasionally a youth who wasn't a brother and had no ambition to become one. The masculine contingent retired to wrestle with ticket agents and baggagemen, while the young women congregated in gayly animated groups in the waiting room, where there was a round of handshaking and a renewal of friendships that would have done credit to a G. A. R. reunion. In five minutes the reunited college chums were exchanging secrets that embraced everything from the mystery of a well-tanned complexion to the name of the young man who was responsible for a huge bunch of American Beauties.

At last came the warning of the conductor, and fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, and girl chums who were remaining behind stepped up for their quota of farewell kisses, while the young men tried to satisfy themselves with wistful glances and long, lingering handshakes. A moment later heads and gloved hands waving delicate handkerchiefs. * * *

As the crowd on the platform turned to go a young man with soulish eyes and a light fedora hat came to a sudden halt. Pulling a gilt-edged notebook from his vest pocket, he remarked sotto voce to his two companions:

"Let me see. Total expenses in re best girl for last thirty days, carriages, boating, theatres, ice creams, candy, &c., $123.65. Approximate estimate for next thirty days: Five pounds of candy, $4; expressage, 75 cents; postage, 2 cents a day, 60 cents; total, $5.35; net saving, $118.30. Oh, I don't know; this parting may be gloomy, but it has it's silver lining."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence for four months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. Edward Everts, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. John S. Murdock, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

First Lieut. Briant H. Wells, Eighteenth Infantry, (recently promoted from Second Lieutenant, Second Infantry,) is relieved from duty with the National Guard of the State of Utah and will join his regiment in the Philippine Islands.

Col. Asa B. Carey, Assistant Paymaster General, United States Army, is relieved from duty at St. Paul and will take station at Chicago, Oct. 1 and report to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for assignment to duty as Chief Paymaster of that department, in addition to his duty as Chief Paymaster of the Department of Dakota.

Acting Assistant Surgeon James Carroll, United States Army, will proceed to Chickamauga Park on official business pertaining to the Medical Department of the Army.

Major John M. G. Woodbury, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, now in New York City, is relieved from duty with the Sixth Army Corps, and will proceed to Camp Wikoff and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Major Royce D. Fry, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Camp Wikoff, to take effect when his services are no longer required, and will proceed to Jacksonville and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. George Montgomery, Ordnance Department, now stationed at Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, will proceed to Alliance, Ohio, and temporarily relieve Capt. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, from the inspection duty now under his charge.

The following-named officers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry will proceed from Fort Slocum, New York, to Fort Douglas, Utah, and join their regiment: First Lieut. Joseph D. Leitch, First Lieut. Hunter B. Nelson.

Capt. Albert Gilbert, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 1.

Major Jacob M. Longnecker, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 1.

Leave of absence granted Capt. J. F. Reynolds Landis, Sixth Cavalry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Joseph C. Byron, Eighth Cavalry, aide de camp, is changed to a leave of absence on account of sickness and extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Capt. Irvine Mather, Second United States Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Chaplain Benjamin W. Arnett, Jr., Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation to take effect Oct. 14, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stephen M. Gonzales, United States Army, will proceed from Camp Wikoff to New York City to take the first transport for Ponce, Puerto Rico, and upon arrival there will report to the commanding General of the United States troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Capt. William P. Williams, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to New York City and report to Col. Amos S. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on the Quartermaster's steamer Chester, and will proceed to such points as may be designated by Col. Kimball.

Major George A. Smith, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 30.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Stephen M. Kochersperger, Second Cavalry, is extended two months on account of sickness.

The assignment to duty Sept. 16 of Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, United States Volunteers (Lieutenant Colonel of the Third United States Artillery) as Chief Mustering Officer for that State of New York, with station in New York City, and of the following-named officers as his assistants, at the places indicated opposite their names, respectively, is announced: Major Charles A. Coolidge, Seventh United States Infantry, at New York City; Capt. Elbridge R. Hills, Fifth United States Artillery, and Capt. William Lassiter, Sixteenth United States Infantry, at New York City; Capt. James E. Brett, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, at Brooklyn, and First Lieut. John J. O'Connell, Twenty-first United States Infantry, at Buffalo.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness, with permission to apply for an extension, is granted Capt. Elliott L. Gyger, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The assignment to duty Sept. 17 of Col. Luther R. Hare, First Texas Volunteer Cavalry (Captain in the Seventh Cavalry) as Chief Mustering officer for the State of Texas, with station in Austin, Texas, and of the following-named officers as his assistants at the places indicated opposite their names, respectively, is announced: Col. C. S. Riche, First United States Volunteer Infantry, (Captain Corps of Engineers, United States Army,) at Galveston, Texas; Major Beaumont B. Buck, First Texas Volunteer Infantry, (First Lieutenant, Sixteenth United States Infantry,) at Dallas, Texas; Capt. Robert H. Patterson, First United States Artillery, at San Antonio, Texas, and First Lieut. Clough Overton, First United States Cavalry, at Galveston, Texas.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Chaplain Carlos H. Hanks, Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Capt. John Kelly, First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted First Lieut. William P. Jackson, Second Infantry, aide-de-camp.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. Harry L. Roberts, Nineteenth Infantry.

Leave of absence for fifteen days on account of sickness is granted Capt. Carrol Mercer, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Major John B. Guthrie, Fifteenth Infantry (recently promoted from Captain, Thirteenth Infantry, subject to examination for promotion) will report to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Major James Miller, Twentieth Infantry, and Capt. Benjamin L. Teneyck, Assistant Surgeon, are detailed as members of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and First Lieut. Ulysses G. Worrilow, Twentieth Infantry, is detailed as Recorder thereof, vice Major Joseph B. Girard, Surgeon; Major Camillo C. C. Carr, Eighth Cavalry, and First Lieut. William F. Flynn, Eighth Cavalry, Recorder, who are hereby relieved.

Acting Assistant Surgeon B. Street is relieved from duty at Camp Hobson, Lithia Springs, Ga., and will proceed to Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., and report to the commanding officer of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted Major William Williams, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Capt. William W. Statham, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Capt. William Stanton, Sixth United States Cavalry, will report to Lieut. Col. Charles D. Viele, First Cavalry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Camp Wikoff, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Francis E. Holliday will proceed to Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., and report to the commanding officer of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Capt. John A. Baldwin, Ninth United States Infantry, is relieved from duty with the National Guard of Arizona Territory, and will proceed to Madison Barracks, New York, and join his regiment.

Second Lieut. Richard B. Woodford, Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, to take effect Oct. 20, is honorably discharged the service of the United States of that date.

Capt. D. Clark, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, upon the expiration of his present sick leave of absence, will report to the commanding officer, Madison Barracks, New York, for duty at that post.

Lieut. Col. George W. Gothels, Chief Engineer United States Volunteers, (Captain Corps of Engineers United States Army,) is relieved from duty upon the staff of Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, and will take station at West Point, N. Y.

Capt. John S. Kulp, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, is relieved from duty with the Third Army Corps, and will proceed from Anniston, Ala., to Fort Niagara, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

The assignment to duty, Sept. 17, of Lieut. Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, (Captain First United States Artillery,) as Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Massachusetts, with station in Boston, and of the following-named officers as the assistants at the places indicated opposite their names, respectively, is announced: First Lieut. Clint C. Hearn, Seventh United States Artillery, at South Framingham, Mass.; First Lieut. Oliver Edwards, Eleventh United States Infantry, at South Framingham, Mass.

The assignment to duty, Sept. 17, of Lieut. Col. Frank De L. Carrington, Eighth California Volunteer Infantry, (Captain First Infantry,) as Chief Mustering Officer for the States of Oregon and Washington, with station in Portland, Ore., and of the following-named officers as his assistants, at the places indicated opposite their names, respectively, is announced: Capt. Henry F. Kendall, Eighth United States Cavalry, at Portland, Ore.; Capt. Frank Taylor, Fourteenth United States Infantry, at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

A board of officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the President thereof, at the War Department, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Assistant Chief Signal Officer; Major James C. Merrill, Surgeon; Major Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department; Major Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General; Capt. George D. Deshon, Assistant Surgeon. Major Mills will act as Recorder.

Capt. James Allen, Signal Corps, United States Army, (Colonel United States Volunteer Signal Corps,) will report to Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Assistant Chief Signal Officer, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the War Department, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, are ordered:

Major Solomon W. Roessler is relieved from duty at Willets Point, N. Y., to take effect Oct. 12, and will then take station at Portland, Me., and relieve Major Richard L. Hoxie of the duties now under his charge, together with all money and property appertaining thereto. Upon being thus relieved Major Hoxie will take station at Washington, D. C., and report to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as Engineer of the Lighthouse Board.

Capt. John Mill is relieved from duty as Engineer of the Lighthouse Board, to take effect when Major Hoxie shall have reported for that duty, and will then proceed to Willets Point, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with the battalion of engineers and at the United States Engineer school.

Capt. James C. Sanford, upon the completion of work in the field pertaining to the wagon road between Fort Washakie and Jackson Lake, in addition to his present duties, will take station at Sioux City, Iowa, and relieve Capt. Frederic V. Abbot of the duties which he transferred to him Aug. 2, together with all money and property appertaining thereto.

Major William W. Harts, Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army,) will report upon the expiration of his present leave of absence to the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, for duty under his immediate orders, and will take station at Portland, Oregon, and relieve Major Walter L. Fisk of the duties transferred to him by First Lieut. Charles L. Potter, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, (Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Engineer, United States Volunteers,) May 10, together with all money and property appertaining thereto.

Second Lieut. John Q. Tilson, Sixth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain Ruter W. Springer, United States Army, is extended twenty days.

Leave of absence for two months from Sept. 7, on account of sickness, is granted Major William J. Wakeman, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers.

Major Donald Maclean, Chief Surgeon United States Volunteers, and Capt. William B. Homer, Sixth Artillery, are detailed as members of an examining board, vice Major James M. Ingalls, First Artillery, and Capt. W. Clement Claude, Surgeon First Maryland Volunteers, who are hereby relieved.

Leave of absence for two months from Aug. 25 is granted Capt. C. S. Holden, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Major S. B. Stanbery, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Second Lieut. R. L. Bates, Third Georgia Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 25.

First Lieut. George T. Langhorne, First United States Cavalry, is relieved from duty as aide to Brig. Gen. George A. Garretson, United States Volunteers, and will join his regiment.

Capt. Clifton L. Fenton, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is appointed Acting Commissary of Subsistence on the Quartermaster's steamer Mohawk in addition to his own duties.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William G. Young, United States Army, is relieved from duty at the Sanger United States General Hospital, Chickamauga Park, and will proceed to New York City to take the transport sailing Sept. 28 for Ponce, Puerto Rico, and upon arrival there will report to the commanding General for assignment to duty.

Second Lieut. James Pierre Drouillard, Sixth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and report to the commanding officer of his regiment for assignment to a company.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. David J. Baker, Twelfth Infantry, is extended two months on account of sickness.

Second Lieut. Harry E. Smith, First United States Artillery, upon the expiration of his present sick leave of absence, will join his battery, at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Leave of absence for one month, on account of sickness, is granted Capt. Thomas H. Cavanaugh, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. Henry E. Tinfrock, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is still further extended one month on account of sickness.

Major James B. Aleshire, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, is appointed a Special Inspector, to inspect public animals reported as unserviceable, and which may be presented to him at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and such other places as may be designated by the Quartermaster General of the Army.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Alfred C. Merillat, Third Cavalry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Guy H. B. Smith, Fourth Infantry, is extended two months on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted Acting Assistant Surgeon A. H. Simonton, United States Army.

Leave of absence for fourteen days, from Sept. 17, on account of sickness, is granted Additional Second Lieut. Frederick W. Altstaetter, Corps of Engineers.

Second Lieut. George M. Wright, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is relieved from duty as aid to Brig. Gen. George A. Garretson, United States Volunteers, and will proceed to Columbus, Ohio, and join his regiment for muster out.

The leave of absence granted Thomas B. Turney, Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. Walter L. Finley, Ninth United States Cavalry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Second Lieut. William Kelly, Jr., Second United States Cavalry, now in Puerto Rico, will proceed to West Point, N. Y., and report to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, for assignment to duty at the academy.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood, Adjutant Ninth Cavalry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Major William C. Gorgas, Surgeon, United States Army.

The leave of absence for one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. E. E. Leonard, Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Major Frank Boyd, Surgeon, Third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, is relieved from further duty with the steamship Panama, now at Newport News, Va., and will join his regiment.

Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, on being relieved from duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., will proceed to Knoxville, Tenn., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Second Lieut. Kenneth Morton, Third United States Artillery, is authorized to delay fifteen days in rejoining his proper station, after the conclusion of his examination in New York City, with a view to his transfer to the Ordnance Department.

Major Clement A. F. Flagler, Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers, will proceed via Willets Point, N. Y., to Montgomery, Ala., and relieve Major Frederick A. Mahan, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, not later than Sept. 30 of the duties now under his charge, together with all money and property appertaining thereto.

The sick leave of absence granted Capt. Guy G. Bailey, Assistant Surgeon, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The assignment to duty of Capt. Robert P. P. Wainwright, First United States Cavalry, as chief mustering officer for the State of Illinois, with station at Springfield, and of the following-named officers as his assistants is announced: First Lieut. George E. French, Fourth United States Infantry; First Lieut. Frederick V. Krug, Twentieth United States Infantry; First Lieut. Milton F. Davis, First United States Cavalry; Second Lieut. Edward S. Walton, Eighteenth United States Infantry; Second Lieut. Halstead Dorey, Fourth United States Infantry.

The assignment to duty of Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, United States Volunteers, (Colonel Sixth United States Cavalry,) as chief mustering officer for the State of Pennsylvania, with station in Philadelphia, and of the following named officers as his assistants at the places indicated opposite their names, respectively, is announced: Major William A. Thompson, Second United States Cavalry, at Harrisburg, Penn.; Capt. Frederick Fuger, Fourth United States Artillery, at Philadelphia, Penn.; Capt. Edgar W. Howe, Seventeenth United States Infantry, at Pittsburg, Penn.

Second Lieut. George W. Clodwick, Two Hundred and Third New York Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The following-named officers of the First New York Volunteer Infantry, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 30: First Lieut. George E. Wallace and First Lieut. David Terry.

Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Dorst, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Fifth Army Corps, and will proceed to Jacksonville, and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Mark L. Hersey, Twelfth Infantry, is relieved from further duty at Harvard University.

Capt. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, United States Army, will proceed to Governor's Island, New York Harbor, and take station at that post for duty as assistant to Major Frank Heath, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Col. Charles Bird, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, and Capt. Robert N. Getty, Twenty-second Infantry, are detailed as members of the board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, to make regulations for the government of troops on transports.

The assignment to duty Sept. 20 of Capt. Sedgwick Pratt, Third United States Artillery, as chief mustering officer for the State of California, with station at Los Angeles, and of Capt. Henry C. Danes, Third United States Artillery, as his assistant, at San Francisco, is announced.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty with the Fifth Army Corps, and will proceed to Camp Meade, Penn., and report to the commanding General of the Second Army Corps for assignment to duty as hereinafter designated: Major Philip Reade, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, to the First Division, Second Army Corps; Major Alfred C. Sharpe, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, to the Second Division, and Major George H. Sands, Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers, to the Second Division.

Capt. Lucien G. Berry, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty on the staff of Brig. Gen. George A. Garretson, United States Volunteers, and will proceed from New York City to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Navy.

Surgeon J. M. Edgar is detached from the Panther, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. C. J. Boush is ordered to the Yankee.

Lieut. J. Hubbard is detached from the Yankee and ordered hime to wait orders.

Lieut. F. E. Sawyer is detached from the Fern and ordered to the Yosemite.

Lieut. N. Sargent is detached from the Yosemite and ordered home to wait orders.

Naval Cadet H. T. Wright is detached from the Texas and ordered immediately to the Santee.

Naval Cadet J. Halligan, Jr., is detached ofrm the Brooklyn and ordered immediately to the Santee.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. N. Offley is detached from the Oregon and ordered home, with sick leave, for three months.

Ensign R. I. Curtin's order, detaching him from the Wasp and ordering him to the Iowa, is modified; he is ordered to the Massachusetts.

Ensign C. E. Gilpin is ordered to the Helena.

Ensign R. R. Belknap is detached from the Helena and ordered to the Indiana.

Lieut. R. M. Doyle is detached form the Dixie and ordered to the Puritan.

Acting Gunner H. Johnston is detached from the naval station at Key West and ordered to duty with the Chicago.

Lieut. A. M. Knight is detached from the Puritan and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Passed Assistant Engineer L. W. Wooster, retired, ordered Sept. 2 detached from the Michigan and to duty at Chicago, Ill., is now ordered to the naval receiving rendezvous at Chicago.

Lieut. C. E. Fitch is detached from the Sterling and ordered home.

Assistant Paymaster F. E. Payne's order to the Alexander is revoked; he is ordered home and to settle accounts.

Lieut. R. Waterman is detached from the Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered home.

Lieut. W. G. Ford's order detaching him from the Sylvia and ordering him home is modified; he has sick leave for one month.

Lieut. C. H. Brigham is detached from the Prairie, and ordered home, and his resignation is accepted from Sept. 28.

Lieut. T. I. Madge, Lieut. (J. G.,) Daniel Goodridge, Ensign D. Chase, Assistant Surgeon O. T. Smith, and Passed Assistant Paymaster H. E. Hinsley are honorably discharged Sept. 22.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Solace sailed from Brooklyn for Guantanamo Sept. 22.

Buffalo arrived at Brooklyn and was commissioned Sept. 22.

Iris and Celtic arrived at Brooklyn Sept. 22.

Dixie arrived at League Island Sept. 22.

Princeton arrived at Pensacola Sept. 22.

Pompey arrived at Norfolk Sept. 22.

Piscataqua arrived at Portsmouth Sept. 23.

Panther sailed from Boston for Portsmouth Sept. 23.

Kanawah sailed from Charleston for Norfolk Sept. 23.

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WINNIE DAVIS'S FUNERAL

Imposing Procession Through the Streets of Richmond Witnessed by Immense Throngs.

TROOPS AND VETERANS IN LINE

Military Band Plays the Dead March and the Bells of Many Churches Toll—Mother's Grief Moves Bystanders to Tears.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 23.—The funeral train bearing the body of Miss Winnie Davis was met at the station by Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, of which she was a member, and delegates from Pickett Camp. Col. Archer Anderson, J. Taylor Ellison, Col. E. L. Hobson, and Dr. George Ross and their wives received Mrs. Davis and those of her immediate party who were on the train.

The casket was borne to the hearse from the funeral car by the gentlemen selected for active pall bearers, and the guard of honor and the veteran escort followed in column of fours. There were four white horses attached to the hearse, each one being led by a colored man.

The casket was placed in the lecture room of St. Paul's Church and Col. Laughton dismissed the escort. Two members of the guard of honor remained constantly on duty, being relieved every half hour. Upon being deposited in the lecture room the casket was surrounded by floral tributes from Georgia, Virginia, South Carolina, and other States. To the left of the casket was the furled flag of the Confederacy.

St. Paul's Church, in which the funeral services were conducted, and of which the Rev. Dr. Hartley Carmichael is the rector, was the church in which Mr. Davis was confirmed, and in which he was seated when he received, on April 3, 1865, the message from Gen. Lee which necessitated the evacuation of Richmond by the Confederate troops.

It was 3:30 o'clock as the procession entered the church, the organ playing the "Jefferson Davis Funeral March." First came the veterans of Lee Camp, then the Sons of Veterans. These passed up the main aisle and were seated to the left. The veterans of Pickett Camp came next, going over to the left aisle and taking seats at the front on the right. The ministers of the various churches of the city occupied seats to the right of the chancel.

Following the Pickett Camp veterans were the veterans, representing camps in other States, and behind them the honorary pall bearers. Then came the guard of honor, which had charge of the casket during the day, and next came the casket. Mrs. Davis followed close behind the casket, leaning on the arm of Col. Archer Anderson. She walked with bowed head and very feebly, leaning very heavily on her cane. Mrs. Hayes and other relatives and near friends followed, and immediately behind came about 300 veterans.

The flower and flag covered casket was placed on the pedestal in front of the chancel, and Mrs. Davis and her party took seats. The Rev. Dr. Carmichael announced the first hymn, "How Firm a Foundation," which was the favorite of Gen. Robert E. Lee. After the hymn had been sung the Rev. Dr. Hoge read the psalm for the day and "Nearer, My God, to Thee" was sung. Dr. Carmichael read the lesson. "Art Thou Weary?" was then sung, and at its close the veterans moved out with the casket.

Mrs. Davis was prostrated, and it was several minutes before the grief-stricken mother could rise. The scene was deeply affecting, and those who witnessed it were deeply moved. Many an old soldier, dressed in the gray, wept freely as he witnessed the grief of the aged lady.

The crowd about the church when the casket was taken out and placed in the hearse was of immense proportions. The procession was headed by the Marshal and his staff, Gen. Alonzo Phillips and staff; then came six companies of State troops and the Richmond Howitzers, then the veteran organizations, headed by the First Regiment Band, playing the "Dead March in Saul."

Amid the tolling of bells of many churches the procession started toward Hollywood Cemetery, marching between dense lines of humanity the entire distance. The procession was nearly a mile in length, though the carriages were driven two abreast.

Along the drive in the cemetery leading to the grave, a distance of half a mile, and all about the grave was an enormous throng. Company B, under Capt. Russell, was detailed as a guard to the approaches to the Davis square, and prevented the crowding of the drives. A rope was stretched about the circle in which Mr. Davis is interred, and a detail of police assisted the military in preventing the crowd from entering.

The sun was just sinking behind the hills when the procession came in sight along the road that winds in and out among the trees by the river's bank.

The services at the grave were simple, but deeply impressive. After the casket had been placed on the supports the face section was removed for a moment, and Mrs. Davis and her daughter, Mrs. Hayes, kissed the deceased. Mrs. Davis sat in an arm chair near the grave during the service, and Mrs. Hayes knelt by her side.

The Centenary Methodist Church choir sang "Sleep Thy Last Sleep," the committal prayers were read by Dr. Carmichael, and then the vast and sorrowing crowd dispersed.

The Outdoor Recreation League.

At a meeting of the Out-Door Recreation League at the Charity Organization Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, last night, the Legislation Committee was instructed to work for the enactment of legislation whereby public grounds can be set aside for the use of the children in the poorer districts. Resolutions were also adopted requesting the city authorities to grant the necessary amounts from year to year for the opening of all school playgrounds during vacation time, so as to make them a part of the educational system. Among those who attended the meeting were the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral; R. Watson Gilder, and several others interested in the public playground scheme.

Medals for the Brooklyn's Crew.

The presentation of medals to the crew of the cruiser Brooklyn by the citizens of Brooklyn, in commemoration of the battle of Santiago de Cuba on July 3, will take place at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory on next Thursday afternoon. Charles A. Schieren will preside. The address of welcome will be delivered by President E. M. Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will make the presentation address. The medals will be distributed by a committee of thirty women. A sword will be presented to Capt. F. A. Cook by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy. Admission will be by tickets, which have been distributed to the subscribers to the fund. Additional subscribers are earnestly desired.

A $1,000,000 Mortgage Filed.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 23.—A mortgage for $1,000,000 was recorded to-day in the office of the County Register. The internal revenue stamps amounted to $499.50. The mortgage is given by the State Telephone Company, with principal offices in Jersey City, to the Fidelity Trust Company of this city. The mortgage covers all the lines of the company in the State.

Methodist Building in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The Western Methodist Book Concern has decided to erect a ten-story building on its property, 57 Washington Street. Plans have been made by Harry B. Wheelock, which will be considered at a special meeting of the general officers, to be held in Cincinnati next Monday. The cost of the building will be about $150,000.

201st Regiment Private Dead.

LEBANON, Penn., Sept. 23.—Private Harry Freger of Company B, Two Hundred and First New York Volunteers, died of typhoid fever to-night in the Good Samaritan Hospital, to which he and twenty-nine other sick soldiers were brought on Tuesday from Camp Meade.

"Buffalo Bill's" Condition Better.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 23.—Col. William F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," who was last night taken to a hospital suffering from nervous strain, is considerably improved to-day. It has been erroneously stated that Col. Cody was suffering from an attack of typhoid fever.

TOBACCO COMPANIES UNITED.

The Trust Buys Out the Drummond Company of St. Louis for Ten Million Dollars.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—The Drummond Tobacco Company has passed into the hands of the American Tobacco Company, otherwise known as the Tobacco Trust. The deal was practically consummated Wednesday, but not till this afternoon was the fact admitted by representatives of both companies.

The price agreed upon for the plant is $10,000,000, but it will not all be paid in cash, since many of the stockholders will go into the trust and retain their stock. The new stock will be issued as American Tobacco stock, but the name of the Drummond Company will not be changed. President Duke of the Trust and President Harrison I. Drummond last night went to New York to wind up the deal and sign the necessary papers.

The sale includes the four factories of the Drummond Company and much valuable real estate located in the heart of the manufacturing district of St. Louis. The cigarette factory at Tower Grove Station also is included in the deal. This is one of the largest cigarette plants in the world. The trust a few days ago bought the Brown Tobacco Company's plant for $1,200,000, and this leaves only the plant of Liggett & Myers of those in this city out of the concern.

It is understood that there will be few changes in the personnel of the Drummond Company, but that Mr. Drummond probably will retire from the management, as he has long desired to do. With his brothers and other representatives of the Drummond interests, he will continue to have a voice in the management of the plant.

FOUND MOTHER A SUICIDE.

School Children First to See Mrs. Richards's Body—Died on Her Birthday.

Mrs. Minnie Richards, twenty-nine years old, the wife of Thomas S. Richards, Superintendent of a carriage manufactory in Manhattan, committed suicide yesterday afternoon at her home, 153A Hall Street, Brooklyn, by inhaling gas. Mrs. Richards had been in bad health for some time. She spent the Summer in the country with her three children, returning to the city ten days ago. Yesterday was her birthday, and her husband had planned a little reception to be held at their home last night, after which he was to take his wife to the theatre. Yesterday morning Mrs. Richards dressed two of her children, a girl of eight years and a boy of six, and sent them to school. The youngest, two years old, she placed in the care of its grandmother, who lives on the ground floor of the house.

When the children came home from school they found their mother in the back parlor seated in a chair with the end of a tube, which was attached to the chandelier, in her mouth. The room was filled with the odor of gas. A physician said the woman had been dead for some time.

Mrs. Richards of late had displayed uncommon interest in the newspaper accounts of suicides. She sought to impress upon her children the horror of such a crime. It is believed her mind was unbalanced.

WON'T WEAR A SWALLOWTAIL.

Mayor of St. Louis Objects to Appearing at a Ball in Evening Dress.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—The managers of the Veiled Prophets' ball, which is the fashionable social event of St. Louis, have announced that no man appearing without full evening dress will be admitted to the ball. Mayor Zeigenhein says that he has never worn a full dress, but always a Prince Albert, on State occasions, and therefore he will not wear a swallowtail.

When the managers of the ball were informed of the Mayor's decision, they replied that their rule was for every man to appear in full evening dress, and they would make no exceptions.

INDIANA'S FAVORITE SON.

Her Post-Prandial Orator, Who Has Stock Speeches and High Political Ambitions.

Washington Correspondence Chicago Evening Post.

Indiana has a rising favorite son, Albert Beveredge. From all accounts received in Washington, Beveredge struck the keynote in the opening speeches of the campaign and added to his laurels as an orator. The young man is a unique character in his way. He has made a specialty of going to all parts of the country, to club dinners, club reunions, and all kinds of public functions where after-dinner speeches are in demand, and he has in this way established a widespread reputation as being one of the best banquet orators in the United States. He is accordingly in great demand. He developed oratorical talent of a high order when in college in Indiana, his native State. He was a delegate to an inter-State oratorical contest back in 1883 or 1884, on which occasion he spoke against William Jennings Bryan. He was voted the better man of the two. Later on when Bryan was nominated for the Presidency by the Chicago Convention Beveredge told the story of that oratorical contest, and concluded with the plaintive remark:

"I beat Bryan that time, but he has been nominated for President first."

From this observation it would appear that Beveredge has set his target in the upper altitudes, and, although distanced by a defeated competitor, he has not abandoned hope for the future. Beveredge is about thirty-eight years old, and has been mentioned ever since 1890 as a possibility for the United States Senate.

It is said of Beveredge that for years after leaving college he never went to a public function of any kind without having previously committed to memory a speech suitable to the occasion. It was several years before people began to call on him for speeches at these affairs, but when they did they always found him ready with some happy and appropriate remarks. Some day he will be called upon to preside at a State convention, and when he is he will let out a speech which has been corked up for five years. About five years ago he set his mind on that honor, and will never be content until he has achieved it. That distinction reached he will be able to survey a political landscape with a widened horizon.

Albert Beveredge dresses with immaculate taste. He is smooth-shaven and youthful in appearance. He is easy in manners and likes to leave a good impression on everybody he meets. He is not without vanity, but that is no drawback to an ambitious man. He is rated as a good lawyer and has a professional income of $15,000 or $20,000 a year. He may be Senator Fairbanks's colleague in the Senate of the United States.

Augusta (Me.) Post Office Clerk Held.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 23.—Elden W. Hanks, the money order clerk in the Augusta Post Office, was arrested to-day, charged with the embezzlement of $1,343. He was taken before United States Commissioner W. S. Choate, who placed him under $2,000 bonds for his appearance at the next term of the United States Court, at Portland. He secured bonds and was released. Hanks has been regarded as a very efficient clerk, having held the position for the past five years. He has also been the Secretary of the local Civil Service Examination Board. He is thirty-five years old.

America's Cup Race Preparations.

BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 23.—Capt. "Hank" Haff is C. Oliver Iselin's choice for skipper of the new yacht which will meet the Lipton challenger in defense of the America's Cup. Work at the Herreshoff yard here is in full swing preparatory to hauling out the Defender next month and fitting her for the trial races. She will receive new aluminium or Tobin bronze hull plates and be made several minutes faster than she was in 1895. The new boat, which will be laid down shortly, will also be plated with Tobin bronze.

They Are the Real Thing.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

The regular soldiers, who can always be depended upon when fighters are needed, never complain never come home to be mustered out, and never have speeches of welcome made over them by eminent statesmen, are never kissed by the prettiest girls in town, and never have fairs held for their benefit. They are the real thing.

A Doctor Suffering from Hysteria.

Dr. Philip Carrin, thirty-nine years old, of 300 Eighth Avenue, was found last night at Forty-first Street and Madison Avenue, apparently suffering from a spasm. He was taken to New York Hospital, where the physicians said he was suffering from hysteria.

HARLEM RAILROAD BONDS.

Thomas Hitchcock Issues a Circular to the Other Stockholders.

Relative to the controversy between the New York Central and the Harlem Railroad Companies, in respect to the refunding at a lower rate of interest of the Harlem Railroad bonds maturing in 1900, Thomas Hitchcock, who holds Harlem stock to the amount of $60,000, has issued a circular to the other Harlem stockholders. In it he refers to the effort to secure an alteration of the lease of the Harlem Railroad to the New York Central, "by which alteration, instead of the $420,000 a year additional income which our company is at present entitled to receive after May 1, 1900, it will get only $200,000 a year, thus depriving us of $220,000 a year, equal to a dividend of 2.2 per cent. on our stock, which we would otherwise receive."

Mr. Hitchcock asks for proxies to be used in order to defeat the proposed alteration at a stockholders' meeting, which has been called to vote on this proposition, on Oct. 5.

The circular says that the consolidated mortgage bonds amount to $12,000,000, and bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. Counsel for the company advised the Directors that the company had the right to obtain the $12,000,000 to pay off the consolidated mortgage by creating a new mortgage at 3½ per cent. Accordingly, this was done, and duly ratified by the stockholders on May 18, 1897.

"The amount required to pay the interest on this new mortgage being $420,000," the circular says, "the remainder of the $840,000 paid to our company by the New York Central, or $420,000, would be applicable to dividends upon our capital of $10,000,000, or 4.2 per cent. a year."

The majority of the Directors of the Harlem and the majority of the Directors of the Central being identical it was later decided by them in their capacity as Directors of the Central that the $420,000 a year which was saved by refunding the consolidated mortgage belonged to the Central. It is contended that the provisions of the lease do not warrant this action.

Mr. Hitchcock says that he is preparing to institute proceedings in the Supreme Court for the issuance of an injunction restraining the Directors from consenting to the proposed alteration in the contract between the New York Central and the Harlem should a majority of the Harlem stockholders consent to the change.

Baltimore and Ohio Plans.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Executive officers of the reorganized Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are to be established in Chicago. As soon as the affairs of the company are out of the courts, the main office of the financial end of the corporation will be transferred to this city. Just who will occupy these offices is an unsettled question, but it is generally believed that James J. Hill, who will have a good deal to do with the new company, will be seen frequently in the Chicago offices, which probably will be in the Fischer Building, on the northeast corner of Dearborn and Van Buren Streets.

ROBBERS STOP A TRAIN.

Used Dynamite to Wreck an Express Car Near Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 23.—An express train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which left Kansas City at 9:15 o'clock to-night, was held up by robbers near Leeds, a suburban station about six miles out from the Union Station.

The locomotive and baggage car were detached from the train and taken down the track toward Dodson, after which the robbers shattered the Pacific Express Company's car with dynamite.

At midnight it is not known what the robbers secured. Officials of the express company state that the safe contained little treasure, as the messenger carried nothing destined for points beyond Coffeyville, Kan.

ARKANSAS FURNISHES THE OARS

Factory That Turns Out Orders for Every Navy in the World.

From The Louisville Post.

Devall Bluffs, a little town in the lumber region of Arkansas, furnishes oars for the navies of the world. There are other oars than those made in Arkansas in use on men-of-war, but Devall Bluffs people have the honor of having made the oars which propel the small boats in the French and Italian navies at present, and at various times during the history of "the Bluffs" the oar factory there has furnished oars for the other big navies of the world.

An Arkansas statesman, commenting on the resources of his State, said:

"If you happen to be something of a globe trotter take heed when next you see a boat lowered from a French or Italian man-of-war, and as the crystal drops shower from the oar blades you may note beneath the fine, firm grain of Arkansas or Missouri ash. Charles Wells, the Devall Bluffs manufacturer, confesses his inability to remember how far back in the past the industry dates, but to his grandsire belongs the honor of first shaping oars by machinery, and the Wells oars were recognized as the standard of excellence long before the need of a closer timber supply brought about the establishment of works in America. At one time or another every navy in the world has had oars from Devall Bluffs.

"The oar factory regularly employs about fifty hands, and, having its own electric lighting plant, can work night shifts when crowded with orders. Its ordinary output is some 250 pieces in a ten-hour run, including oars of all lengths, from six and a half to twenty-four feet. A good share of its finished product is placed through its English branches in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, but a vast demand is supplied from the factory direct.

"The salmon fisheries of the Pacific Coast furnish a good market, and the Wells brand of oars is not unknown on the Atlantic seaboard of the States and provinces. Foreign countries are large purchasers; large shipments go regularly to New England, while for years past the French and Italian navies have annually placed large orders with the factory, the requirements of the two countries being practically the same with regard to specifications and models. France's order for the present year aggregates 5,200 pieces, or about the same as in years past."

Roosevelt's Little Mascot.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"This little black-faced St. Joseph which I hold in my hand is of special value to me," remarked C. W. Towsley, the New Orleans and Western railroad man, hanging up the telephone receiver. "I went down to old St. Roch's one day last Spring and I invested in a half dozen of just such specimens as you see in my hand. They were black, because the dark ones were recommended to me as being the best. Well, I kept one and sent the other five on to New York to Mr. Van Nostrand, as he had expressed a desire to have some of these quaint articles. In a week or so Van Nostrand wrote me, saying just as the postman handed my package of St. Josephs to him one morning Col. 'Teddy' Roosevelt happened in his office. He opened the package, and upon seeing what the contents were Mr. Roosevelt expressed the desire to possess one of the tiny images. He said he wanted one to carry through the war, for he was then raising his famous regiment of Rough Riders. Anyhow, 'Teddy' took the St. Joseph and carried it with him during all the Santiago campaign. I heard yesterday that he had brought the reverend St. Joseph back to New York with him and that he attributes much of his success to the ever presence of this emblem of good luck. Here is one case at least where a New Orleans St. Joseph did good service in the Hispano-American war."

Passengers on the Lucania.

Among the passengers who arrived on the steamer Lucania last night were Prof. Atkinson, Capt. H. L. Bell, P. H. Butler, S. A. Coats, Y. G. Coppell, Dr. R. H. Cunningham, C. Daniel, J. G. Darlington, N. C. Goodwin, Mrs. Goodwin, F. Grand d'Hautville, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Dr. H. A. Kelly, G. G. King, Justice C. Truax, F. W. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Zenil, Mexican Minister to Belgium.

Washington Suicide's Body Found.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The body of John Armstrong, who committed suicide by jumping into the Potomac River Tuesday night, was recovered to-day. The deceased was a native of Vicksburg, Miss., and was at one time editor of newspapers in that city, and also filled important local offices in the State. For several years he was chief of the document room of the House of Representatives.

Specie on the Lucania.

The Cunard Line steamship Lucania, which arrived in Quarantine last night from Liverpool, brought $177,200 in specie consigned to various bankers.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Churches and Sunday Schools Will Observe Rally Sunday.

GREAT INTEREST MANIFESTED

Presbyterians Will Observe the Day in Connection with the Twentieth Century Movement.

To-morrow will be Rally Sunday, a time when Church and Sunday school come together, all of them presumably for the first time. Climate has changed the church year from the Advent season, in November, to the early Fall season at the end of September. And climate, not tradition, seems to govern the modern American churchman, young and old.

Many Presbyterian churches will observe to-morrow as Rally Day in connection with the twentieth century movement in that denomination. This twentieth century movement is designed to increase the number of scholars in all Presbyterian schools from about 1,000,000, the present number, to 1,500,000, as a memorial of the end of one century and the beginning of another. The plan is to induce the schools to formally join the movement, and then for the members to go out and try to bring in scholars to increase their numbers. The programme, to be used to-morrow, provides some spirited hymns, responsive readings from the Psalms, the appointment of committees in the primary, intermediate, and adult departments to make canvasses for new scholars, and the taking of an offering to be devoted to the work of Presbyterian Sunday school missions.

In Dr. Malleson's Memory.

A peculiarly sad incident is connected with the celebration of the day at the Harlem Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Madison Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander, pastor. The Superintendent of the Sunday school for some time has been Dr. Philip A. Malleson, who was an Elder of the church. He took great interest in the twentieth century movement, and had enrolled the school in it, which meant that an effort was to be made to increase the number of scholars one-half during the next two years. The head of the movement, the Rev. Dr. J. A. Worden, issued an order of worship. This order Superintendent Malleson had drilled the school upon, and all details for a joyful day to-morrow had been arranged. Last Monday evening Dr. Malleson died from the result of a surgical operation, but in his memory the programme is to be carried out to-morrow, in every detail, as he had arranged it.

Other Churches Will Observe.

The day will be observed in the East Harlem Presbyterian Church in East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, in several other Manhattan Presbyterian Sunday schools, and also by schools of this denomination in Brooklyn, belonging to the Brooklyn Sunday School Union.

The Rally Day programme issued by the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, to be used to-morrow by about 200 schools, has Scripture readings and hymns, the same in all schools, closing with "America." Many congregations are beginning to keep this Autumn coming-together Sunday, but some will observe Oct. 2 instead of to-morrow. This will be the case with Calvary Methodist congregation, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The Sixth Avenue Methodist Church, Brooklyn, will observe to-morrow. The church will have its rally in the morning, when members of the congregation will be asked to give addresses. In the afternoon the Rev. E. A. Noble, Superintendent of the Brooklyn Hospital, will conduct the Sunday school service. At 6:30 Miss Priscilla Foster, deaconess, will address the Epworth League, and in the evening the Rev. M. B. Chapin of Boston University will preach.

Y. M. C. A. Bible Study Rallies.

The Young Men's Christian Association Bible Study rallies will be held to-morrow in all branches of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and in many instances throughout the State. At the Twenty-third Street branch the Rev. George S. Avery will deliver a Bible lecture, enrollment blanks will be issued, and announcements made concerning the week-night Bible studies which begin the following week. One class, meeting on Monday evening, will study the Bible as a text book, and another, meeting the same evening, will study it as literature.

At the West Side branch the address on Bible study to-morrow will be made by the Rev. Milton S. Littlefield, pastor of the First Union Presbyterian Church in East Eighty-sixth Street. At the Harlem branch the address will be given by the Rev. Franklin Gaylord of Trinity Congregational Church, Tremont. On next Tuesday evening will occur the annual opening, when the work for the Winter will be outlined. At the Bowery Young Men's Institute the speaker will be George E. Bemis, and at the Bowery branch the service will be conducted by Thomas McPherson. The Bible Study Committee of the Students' Branch in Lexington Avenue has already set to work to obtain a complete list of all new students who intend coming to the city this Fall to use as a basis for association work and for personal visitation on behalf of the Church Student Bible classes.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selected for Oct. 2.

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SUBJECT—Reformation Under Asa. II. Chron., xiv., 2-12.

GOLDEN TEXT—Help us, O Lord, our God, for we rest on Thee. II. Chron., xiv., 11.

We now enter upon the study of the history of the "Two Tribes," known as "The Kingdom of Judah." It was the southern kingdom. When God divided His people into two parts, this kingdom was made up of those who had "The Holy City"—Jerusalem—for their capital. God's temple was in their midst, and they maintained His ordinances as given by the hand of Moses. These they not only maintained during all of the history which will come before us, but they gloried in them unto the last, saying, "The Temple of the Lord, the Temple of the Lord are these." (Jer., vii., 4.) These were "lying words," to be sure—words which deceived themselves when they used them—but the fact of having these things made the important distinctions between them and their brethren.

They thus stand for a very different class of people from those presented to us in the history of the "Ten Tribes," or northern kingdom. Having the Temple, with its furniture, the altar, the laver, the tables of shew-bread, the candlesticks, the incense, and the ark with its mercy seat; having its sacrifices and its feasts, they are those who not only acknowledge the existence of God and believe in His supremacy, but who receive and uphold the revealed doctrines of His grace; for the Temple, with its furniture, sacrifices, and feasts, set forth great spiritual truths which are for all time. The Temple itself signified God dwelling with His people; the furniture, Christ, the medium of access to the Father; the sacrifices, Christ, the ground of acceptance with the Father, and the feasts, Christ, the joy and strength of all who come unto the Father by Him. Together, these set forth in brief the one way by which atonement for sin could be made, and the sinner be accepted by God. In studying the history of these people, therefore, we will find that the facts brought before us do not, as in the last course of lessons, emphasize so much God's dealings with them as it does their dealings with God. He is always the same in His relation to them, but they are always changing in their attitude toward Him.

The history opens with Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, on the throne. Forbidden by the prophet, Shemaiah, to contest the right of Jeroboam to the throne of Israel, he at once began to strengthen his own dominions by building and fortifying frontier cities. Fifteen of these are mentioned by name. (II. Chronicles, xi., 5-12.) Many also of "the priests and the Levites, that were in all Israel, resorted to him out of all their coasts, and after them, out of all the tribes of Israel, such as set their hearts to seek the Lord God of Israel, came to Jerusalem to sacrifice unto the God of their fathers. So they strengthened the kingdom of Judah and made Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, strong three years." (xi., 13-17.)

The Leaven of Idolatry.

But as they grew in material things, they became weak in spiritual things. The leaven of idolatry, introduced by the heathen wives of Solomon, was not interfered with, and while the Temple services were maintained, they soon became more or less merely a formal service. Vice and immorality began to increase. "Judah did evil in the sight of the Lord, and they provoked Him to jealousy with their sins which they had committed above all that their fathers had done. For they built them high places, and images, and groves on every high hill, and under every green tree." (I. Kings, xiv., 22-24.) Thus within five years Rehoboam "forsook the law of the Lord, and all Israel with him." (xii., 1.) As a punishment "Shishak, King of Egypt, came up against Jerusalem and took the fenced cities," and carried away "the treasures of the house of the Lord and the treasures of the King's house; he took all; he carried away also the shields of gold which Solomon had made," (xii., 4-9,) even the three hundred shields, each of three hundred shekels weight of "beaten gold." (ix., 16.)

This led to a temporary and partial repentence; "the Princes of Israel and the King humbled themselves, and they said, the Lord is righteous." (xii., 6.) Then the Lord lifted His hand for a season, and a certain measure of prosperity again rested upon Judah. The Temple service, however, was shorn of much of its glory—brass was substituted for gold—and it was still a merely perfunctory service. It had no influence on the lives of the people. Rehoboam "did evil, because he prepared not his heart to seek the Lord." (xii., 14.) Many an outwardly religious man has done the same thing in every age since then.

When Rehoboam died, his son, Abijah, ascended the throne. His reign of three years presented no improvement in the condition of affairs. Like his father, Abijah acknowledged God and maintained His services. He even boasted of his devotion to them in his argument with Jeroboam, saying: "We keep the charge of the Lord our God, but ye have forsaken Him." (Xiii., 4-12.) God blessed him as He did his father, and "smote Jeroboam and all Israel before Abijah and Judah, because they relied upon the Lord God of their fathers." (Xiii., 15-20.) But, like his father, "his heart was not perfect with the Lord, his God, as the heart of David, his father. Nevertheless, for David's sake, did the Lord his God give him a lamp in Jerusalem to set up his son after him and to establish Jerusalem." (I. Kings, xv., 3, 4.)

This son was Asa, and such was the condition of the kingdom when he ascended the throne. He appears, however, to have been a very different man from either his father or his grandfather. He "did that which was good and right in the eyes of the Lord his God" (verse 2) and "the heart of Asa was perfect all his days." (Xv., 17.) By his father's victory over Jeroboam, Israel's power had been greatly crippled, so that now there was not much fear of any attack from the north. By the spoiling of Jerusalem the greed of Shishak had been satisfied, and so there was not much danger of an inroad from the south. For ten years this state of peace continued. (Verse 1.)

During that time Asa gave more attention to the spiritual condition of his kingdom than he did to its material condition. Unlike his grandfather, he made the material secondary to the spiritual. As his first work we are told that "he took away the altars of the strange gods, and the high places, and brake down the images, and cut down the groves." (V. 5.) The "high places" were consecrated tops of hills and mountains. They were supposed to be places where men were nearer to God than anywhere else, and they had been set apart as peculiarly appropriate to the rites of idolatry. There rude temples and shrines were erected, (I. Kings, xii., 31,) statues and images set up, and under the "green trees" every species of licentious wickedness was practiced in the name of religion. Some of them, however, were sacred to the worship of Jehovah, although it was contrary to the letter of the law. (Deut., xii., 2-4, 13-14.) These latter Asa appears to have allowed to remain, (xv., 17,) and they afterward became a snare to the people. "The groves" alluded to were probably not simply areas of shade, but images of Ashtaroth carved out of or upon the trunks of trees.

King Asa's Reign.

But King Asa went still furthur than this. He not only performed this positive act of purification for his land, putting the heavy hand of his power upon vice and immorality to suppress them, but he exerted all his influence to bring the people up to a higher plane of living. He did what very few of our modern reformers ever think of doing. He realized that it was not enough to "cease to do evil," but that they must "learn to do well"; and that, not as a matter of moral conduct, but as a matter of spiritual life—a life growing out of fellowship with God. So we find that he "commanded Judah to seek the Lord," not as a new God, but as the "God of their fathers," as the One with whom all the glorious events of their history were associated. And they were not only "to seek" Him with all their hearts, but he "commanded" them to turn unto Him in all their lives, "and to do the law and the commandment." All this he did for "all the cities of Judah." The command did not rest upon any one place, or upon any one class, more than upon another, but everywhere it was to be enforced and obeyed. The reformation was a radical one. Beginning at the fountain, by purifying the heart, it controlled all the streams of daily life and personal character. So it is recorded that "the kingdom was quiet before him." No other way has ever been found effectual for producing quietness, peace, and true prosperity in any family, community, kingdom, or nation.

This time of "quiet" and peace was not, however, spent in idleness or self-indulgence. Such times should always be times of watchfulness and an increasing of strength. So we find Asa, during these ten years, carefully looking after all of the defenses God had given him. The cities captured from Shishak and Jeroboam were rebuilt and fortified anew. He knew not how soon he might be surrounded by enemies, so he prepared himself for whatever might come. But it was with no vain dependence upon his own wisdom and skill. His command to the people was: "Let us build up these cities, and make them walls and towers, gates and bars, while the land is yet before us, because we have sought the Lord our God; we have sought Him, and He hath given us rest on every side. So they built and prospered." (v. 7.)

It is a beautiful lesson for every believer in our own days. When he has sought the Lord and found Him, he is never to sit down as if he had nothing more to do. He lives in a world full of temptations, and a world full of foes lives within him. He needs constantly to renew his faith, and love, and zeal, by attending to just those things which are signified by the temple and its services, that he "may be able to withstand in the evil day, and, having done all, to stand strong in the Lord and in the power of His might." (Eph. vi., 10-17.)

Ten years in the history of Asa soon passed away. Then a day of trial came, and when it came we see how this man who had sought the Lord with all his heart, who had cast down the idols in his land, who had led others to seek the Lord, and who had made himself strong against the evil day, met the dangers which surrounded him. It was a trying ordeal. An army of a million soldiers and three hundred chariots under Zerah, the Ethiopian, came against him very unexpectedly. It was a great host of wild rovers from the region of Arabia, and from the coasts of the Red Sea. It had reached without opposition the town of Maresha, a frontier town of Judah, in the southwest, and one of those which Rehoboam had fortified when he first ascended the throne. (xi., 8.)

Belief in God's Strength.

To meet and repel this advancing host Asa had an army of only five hundred and eighty thousand men. Humanly speaking, it was manifest that he was no match for his powerful adversary. He knew, however, that his strength did not rest in the size of his army, but in the power of God. So he went against his foe without fear or hesitation. But as he went he "cried unto the Lord his God." His prayer is a model for all of God's children. Several characteristics mark it which are worthy of attention.

1. It was based on a full consciousness of his own helplessness. Although his army consisted of "mighty men of valor," who "bare targets and spears," he knew that he had no reason to expect anything but defeat in putting it in array against one double its size.

2. It was based on just as felt a conviction of God's absolute power. That did not depend upon numbers. It was "nothing" with Him "to help whether with many or with them that have no power."

3. It was based on a simple, trusting faith. He could commit himself and all the affairs of his kingdom with perfect confidence into the hands of his "Father in heaven." His one plea, therefore, was simply, "Help us, O Lord our God," not because we are worthy, or because we are needy, or even because Thou art gracious, but because "we rest on Thee, and in Thy name we go against this multitude."

4. It was based on the oneness of God with His people. So he did not pray, "Let not man prevail against" us, but "against Thee." One with God Himself, he was sure that God was one with him. If his enemy prevailed, it would not be against him, but against the arm on which he rested. When that arm was paralyzed, he would be defeated, but not until then.

The sequel is soon told. It was not Asa who smote the Ethiopians, but the record is: "So the Lord smote the Ethiopians before Asa, and before Judah; they were destroyed before the Lord and before His host." (vv. 12-13.) In the prayer Asa identifies himself with God. In the victory God identifies Himself with Asa. "So," because of this, "the Lord smote," and because of this, "they," the people, "carried away very much spoil." What was true of Asa, nearly a thousand years before Christ, is just as true for every believer now, nearly 2,000 years after Christ.

The rest of the history of Asa is only an enlargement and a repetition of the great truths taught in the portion we have considered. When he trusted in God he always prospered. When he leaned upon the arm of man, (xvi., 7, 12,) he was rebuked and suffered loss. So it has ever been with all of God's children.

Questions on the Lesson.

Upon what study do we now enter, and what characteristics especially marked the southern kingdom?

What class of people are now brought before us, and what was signified by The Temple, the Furniture, the Sacrifices, and the Feasts?

How does this history open, and what is said of the prosperity of the nation?

What was its spiritual condition, and how was Rehoboam punished?

What was the result, and what is said of it?

By whom was Rehoboam succeeded, and what is said of his reign?

Who succeeded Abijah, what was his character and the condition of his kingdom?

What did Asa do, and what is said of the "high places," and of the "groves"?

In what did he go beyond many of our modern reformers, and what is said of it?

What did he do to strengthen his kingdom, and what was his dependence and argument?

What is the practical lesson for us, and what does every believer need?

What great army came against King Asa, and how did he meet it?

On what four facts was his prayer based?

What was the result, and what is its lesson?

DR. JOHN HALL'S SUCCESSOR.

Names That Have Been Suggested for the Vacant Pastorate.

The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Session has continued permanently, and until a successor to the late pastor has been found the pulpit will be supplied as during the Summer. H. Edwards Rowland, Chairman of the committee, said yesterday that there was no truth in statements that Dr. Hall's successor had been decided upon. The committee is in receipt of scores of letters from prominent Presbyterian ministers all over the country recommending names for consideration. The whole Presbyterian Church is intensely interested in the filling of the pastorate of this, one of the greatest churches of the denomination in the world. The Rev. Dr. C. I. Scofield of Northfield, Mass., will preach to-morrow at both morning and afternoon service. There has been much discussion about a successor of the Rev. Dr. Hall as President of the Board of Home Missions. The new President will not be chosen at once, but as a matter of convenience he will be a resident of New York or vicinity. The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, pastor of the West End Church, is spoken of for the place. He is Moderator of the New York Presbytery, member of the Board of Foreign Missions, and Chairman of the New York State Synod Committee on Home Mission Work. His connection with the Foreign Board would not preclude his consideration of the Chairmanship of the Home Board.

It is possible that the new pastor of the Fifth Avenue Church, whoever he may be, will be chosen Chairman, provided he should prove to be an American, and so maintain the late arrangement. "There is no objection to a pastor who might come here from London being Chairman of the Home Board," said a prominent Presbyterian yesterday, "but it is unlikely that he would be familiar enough with the work to care to undertake it in addition to his new pastorate."

THE DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

The Convention at Grace Chapel—Bishop Potter Will Preside.

In Grace Chapel, Fourteenth Street, near First Avenue, the Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New York will meet next Wednesday, to remain in session for several days. Bishop Potter will preside and will deliver his annual address. Prominent topics expected to be in it are the Sunday school methods followed in this diocese. A movement is on foot to establish a Sunday School Institute, for reorganizing Sunday school conduct and instruction. Men active in the proposed institute are the Rev. Paschal Harrower, the Rev. Dr. Greer, the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, and the Rev. Dr. Parks.

Another topic of probable discussion will be the approaching General Convention of the Episcopal Church in the United States, which will sit in Washington during the greater part of October. The convention in this city is the legislative body for the diocese, and is made up of all priests canonically resident in the diocese and lay delegates from all parishes.

Church Notes.

At St. Matthew's Church, West Eighty-fourth Street, near Central Park, the services will be conducted to-morrow by the Rev. Dr. Krans, assisted by the curate, the Rev. Mr. Homans.

The New York Sunday School Association is to reopen its classes for Sunday school teachers during the coming week. These classes are held in different parts of the city and on different days, so as to accommodate the largest possible number of teachers.

The opening services of the sixty-third academic year of the Union Theological Seminary will be held in the Adams Chapel, 700 Park Avenue, next Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The opening address on "The Study of Early Church History" will be delivered by Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters will preach to-morrow at the Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street. "Strengthening Our Weak Spirits" will be the subject of his morning discourse, and "Never Yield Up Your Individuality" in the evening.

The Corpus Christi Chapel at Mineola, L. I., recently erected by the wealthy Catholics of this city whose Summer homes are situated there, will be dedicated to-morrow with impressive ceremonies. The Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, Bishop of Brooklyn, will perform the ceremony of dedication.

The American Society of Comparative Religion has given out the topics of its monthly meetings to be held at the New York University, Washington Square East. Following are the subjects and the names of the speakers: Sept. 26, the Rev. A. P. Atterbury on "A New Religion"; Oct. 24, the Rev. Charles W. Millard on "The Oldest Religion"; Nov. 28, the Rev. John Handley on "The Future of Universal Religions," and Dec. 19, the Rev. Henry Hale Sleeper on "A Study in Primitive Religion."

The new Washington Heights Baptist Church, Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, will be formally opened on next Tuesday, which date will mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of the church. During the week beginning Oct. 17, the Southern New York Baptist Association will hold a convention at the new edifice. The Moderator for the year is the Rev. J. L. Campbell of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church.

The Rev. Joseph A. Bigley, pastor of the Church of St. Elizabeth, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and King's Bridge Road, has been commissioned by Archbishop Corrigan to found a new parish between St. Joseph's, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and All Saints', One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. He is now looking for a suitable site for the church. It is probable a site will be chosen on or near Seventh Avenue, which is about the centre of the new parish.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON PREACHES IN HANSON PLACE Baptist Church, Brooklyn; morning subject, "How the Kingdom Comes"; evening subject, "Jonah and His God."

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. AND 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Ph. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M., by the rector; choral evening song, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4TH Av. and 20th St.—The pastor, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. A. N. Henshaw will preach at 11 A. M.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. All welcome.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor, preaches, and introduces Father Devona, an English priest, who secedes from the Roman Church.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St.—Madison C. Peters preaches, 11, "Guarding Our Weakest Point"; 8, "Never Yield Up Your Individuality." All welcome.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Preaching by Dr. Allyn King Foster of New Haven at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; subjects, "The Complete Man" and "An Honest Man in Perplexity"; prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

BRICK CHURCH.
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 37th Street,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Services, Sunday, September 25th, at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., will preach.
Session of Sunday school will be resumed 9:45 A. M. Sunday, Oct. 2d.
Dr. van Dyke will preach Sunday, October 9th, at 11 A. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORNER Broadway and 34th St.—Services at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. Prayer-meeting in the chapel on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY, CHAPLAIN JONES
Battleship Texas, on Santiago's Battle. Rev. Thos. Dixon, "A Glorious War." Opening People's Church, 8 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH St.—Dr. MacArthur preaches. Morning, "God's Fellow-Laborers"; evening, "Anarchy's Crime, Royalty's Grief, and America's Duty." Strangers welcomed.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M.; the rector will preach in the morning.

CATHEDRAL CHAPEL—Cathedral Heights, 110th St. and Amsterdam Av.—Services Sunday morning, Sept. 18, at 9:30 o'clock. All invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.; Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 P. M. Welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 137 West 46th St.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 9; matins, 10; high mass, 10:45; vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Services Sunday, Sept. 25th.
9 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Morning Service.
8 P. M., Evening Service.
The rector, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av., Corner 35th, Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector; Rev. Benjamin Brewster, minister in charge.—Morning prayer and sermon at 11 A. M. Holy communion on first Sunday in month.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE,
81st St., west of Columbus Av. Service, 11 A. M.
Rev. W. S. Crowe, D. D., minister.
Subject, "Religion for Its Own Sake."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street.—Services, 7 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 11 A. M., noon, and 8 P. M. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) Cor. Park Av. and 34th St.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer will preach. All cordially invited.

CHAPLAIN JONES, BATTLESHIP "TEXAS"
Describes Santiago's Battle, Gd. Op. House, 3:30.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 11 A. M. the pastor will preach. Sunday evening service resumed in October.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St.—Services Sunday, 25th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. C. I. Scofield, D. D., of Northfield, Mass., is expected to officiate.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—Rev. Samuel D. Niccolls, D. D., LL.D., of St. Louis, Mo., will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY, CORNER 10TH St.—9 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—Morning prayer and sermon.
8 P. M.—Even song and sermon.
All seats free.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,
Lenox Av. and 122d St.
Rev. Charles De Witt Bridgman, D. D., Rector.
Morning prayer and sermon..........11:00 A. M.
Evening prayer and sermon..........7:45 P. M.
The rector will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Alexander G. Cummins, Jr., in the evening.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Service to-morrow at 11 A. M. The pastor will preach. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St., Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching by the Rev. M. C. Hartzell. No afternoon service. Sunday school will meet at 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, 53d St.—Rev. E. B. Sanford, D. D., will preach morning and evening.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison Avenue and 24th Street, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Edward Huntting Rudd, Assistant Minister.—Sabbath service 11 A. M. Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, D. D., President of Union College, will preach. Bible school reopens Oct. 2.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St., 5th Av.—Rev. Alfred E. Myers, preaches 11 A. M.; topic, "Thy Kingdom Come," and 8 P. M., topic, "The Encompassing God."

FIFTH AV. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; sacrament of the Lord's supper.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE Reformed Church.—Rev. Ferdinand S. Schenck, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M.

N. Y. SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.
The public is cordially invited to the reopening of these non-denominational classes, where the lesson for next Sunday will be taught.
1. In Collegiate Reformed Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Tuesday, Sept. 27, 8 P. M.
2. Olivet Memorial Church, 63 2d St. Thursday, Sept. 29, 8 P. M. (Also Normal Class) Rev. A. H. McKinney, leader.
3. Madison Av. Reformed Church, 57th St. Friday, Sept. 30, 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge, leader.
4. Primary Union in Chapel of Broadway Tabernacle, 34th St. Saturday, Oct. 1, 2:15 P. M. Mrs. S. W. Clark, leader.
5. Broadway Tabernacle, 34th St. Saturday, Oct. 1, 3:30 P. M. Dr. Schauffler, leader.
6. North Presbyterian Church, 9th Av., cor. 31st St. Saturday, Oct. 1, 8 P. M. Dr. S. B. Rossiter, leader.
7. Superintendent's class, 113 Fulton St. Tuesday, Oct. 4, 4 P. M. Ralph Wells, leader.
8. Calvary Baptist Church, 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs. Thursday, Oct. 6, 8 P. M. John W. Miles, leader.

REV. THOMAS DIXON, JR.
Grand Opera House, 11 A. M. Brooklyn, Academy, 8 P. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Boulevard, cor. 73d St.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by the pastor,
Rev. SAMUEL McCOMB, M. A.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the public is cordially invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, REV. DAVID H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Will be open for services Sunday, Oct. 2d. The Right Rev. Thos. Underwood Dudley, Bishop of Kentucky, will preach. During the Summer the decorative painting, "The Second Coming of Christ," upon which Mr. Lathrop has been working for several years, has been placed in the chancel.

ST. MATTHEW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 84th St., Near Central Park, Rev. Edward H. Krans, LL. D., Rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. For deaf mutes, 3 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
West End Av. and 86th St.,
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Rev. S. F. Upham, D. D.
Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The opening services Sunday, Oct. 2; services, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. [illegible] Sunday, Sept. 25, from 3 to 5 P. M. Committee assigns pews.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, [illegible] 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow [illegible] the morning and in the evening at 8 [illegible] the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach; service preparatory to the communion will be held in the church Friday evening [illegible] o'clock; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

W[illegible] PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., [illegible] and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony [illegible] Evans, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THEY EMBARRASS HIM.

Why do the Independents pester Col. ROOSEVELT with their nomination? He is not an Independent. He is a Republican, and never has been anything but a Republican. He has himself declared that he should run for Governor as the regular Republican candidate.

The distinction between Col. ROOSEVELT and such candidates as BLACK in 1896, MORTON in 1894, and FASSETT in 1891 is altogether one of personal character. His relations to the Republican Party and its principles will be those of devoted loyalty. In that respect he will be not a whit more independent than BLACK, MORTON, or FASSETT. He will be independent only of the Republican machine, but that will by no means make him a non-partisan Governor. His reputation for courage and self-guidance is good enough even to enable him to survive his visit to Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT, a visit which it was equally dangerous to make or to omit. But underlying all his independence of machine dictation there is a steadfast devotion to the principles of the Republican Party. It seems to us that this should exempt Col. ROOSEVELT from the persistent attentions of the Independents.

Their purpose is to cripple his party by depriving it of the control of the Legislature. How can they have the hardihood to ask the regular Republican candidate for Governor to lend his name to an organized movement to defeat the regular Republican candidates for the Legislature? His party would be amply justified in dropping him instanter if he gave aid and comfort to its sworn enemies by accepting their nomination and so making their ticket an effective instrument for slaughtering Republican candidates in the Senate and Assembly districts.

The trouble is that his party cannot drop him. He is the only hope of Republicanism, the only candidate who might be able to make the people forget BLACK, PAYN, ALDRIDGE, and the squandered canal millions. For that reason he will be compelled to relieve his party of the tragic anomaly of running a candidate who is in league with its foes. He cannot accept the nomination of the Independent Committee.

THE LIFTING UP OF EYES.

"Lift up your eyes to the heights where, glory-crowned, the genius of American liberty points to a future pregnant with prodigious good to all mankind."—Attorney General GRIGGS at Trenton.

Yes, yes, lift up your eyes, way up. It would be worth two or three States and many Congressmen to the Republican Party if the people would fix their eyes on the glory-crowned genius of American liberty, or even on the moon, until after the elections.

Nothing would give deeper joy and relief to WILLIAM MCKINLEY and his political friends than a prolonged and general lifting up of eyes. The people are too much given to gazing at terrestrial objects—the gaunt figures of fever-stricken soldiers, the camp pest holes, the frightful lists of the sick and the dead, the lengthening and awful story of incompetence, favoritism, and political debauchery in the War Department. If they would only take their eyes off of these unpleasant things and gaze in open-mouthed rapture at the glory-crowned geniuses in the heavens they might forget their present stern intention to punish the sins of the Administration by defeating its party at the polls.

Our advice to the people is to look no higher than the President. It is no longer necessary to look lower. He is the man. He makes himself responsible for Algerism by retaining ALGER in office. His attempts to shelter himself behind an impotent committee of investigation has now put him in an attitude that is pitiable. President GILMAN's refusal to serve was a cruel blow to Mr. MCKINLEY. Why do so many self-[illegible] decline the President's [illegible] ought to be a pleasure [illegible] comply with any request of the Chief Magistrate. It is because the real task of the committee is the investigation of the President. The attitude of Mr. MCKINLEY is undignified and humiliating. The attitude of the committee if he persists in having it undertake the investigation will be contemptible.

AN APOLOGY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The New York Sun yesterday published an article in defense of President MCKINLEY, "of whom the War Department is the agent." We reprint it in full as the best statement that can be made by an intelligent and expert advocate:

"The platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Connecticut on Wednesday makes this reference to the war:

"'We call attention to the fact that, while a successful war in the cause of a common humanity has brought new honor to the American people and fresh glory to their flag, the management of the various war departments has chilled our exultation and brought home to us a sense of shame.

"'The American sailor and soldier have done their full duty, but the Administration of President MCKINLEY has been utterly incompetent to discharge the obligation which the management of the war imposed. Incompetency and venality in places of high trust have brought disgrace upon the Administration and aroused the ire of the indignant people.'

"How could the war have been made completely and brilliantly and uniformly successful, bringing 'new honor to the American people and fresh glory to their flag,' if the Administration of President MCKINLEY had been 'utterly incompetent to discharge the obligation which the management of the war imposed'? What was that obligation? It was so to manage the war that it would be brought to the glorious conclusion which even these Democratic resolutions are compelled to recognize and applaud. The war was not only waged victoriously along the whole line, it was also invariably glorious for American arms. Every movement on land and sea was completely successful, from DEWEY's destruction of MONTOJO's fleet at Manila, in the beginning, to the surrender of Santiago and the destruction of CERVERA's fleet, which compelled Spain to sue for peace in less than four months after the declaration of war. Did that indicate 'incompetent' management? and if so, what is competent management?

"'The American sailor and soldier have done their full duty,' the resolution goes on to say, 'but the Administration of President MCKINLEY has been utterly incompetent.' Of what avail would the valor and devotion to duty of the American sailor and soldier have been if there had been utter incompetence in the Administration in the direction of the war? If there had been 'utter incompetence' at Washington, DEWEY would not have been supplied with ammunition, provisions, and other material of war, and his splendid victory at Manila would have been impossible, no matter how great his skill as a naval commander or the valor and the expert ability of his sailors. It would have been the same with SHAFTER in Cuba, SAMPSON off the coast of that island, and MILES at Puerto Rico. An army travels on its belly. It is useless unless it is fed, and the responsibility of furnishing the supplies rests with the War Department, that is, with the President or Commander in Chief, of whom the War Department is the agent. Arms and ammunition must be supplied. They were never lacking, never deficient at any point where troops were collected or engaged on this continent, on the islands of the Caribbean, or in the Philippines, on the other side of the globe. Does that indicate 'utter incompetence'?

"The accusation of the Connecticut Democrats is absurd, and it is disgraceful to their intelligence and infamous in them as Americans. What! After one of the most completely successful and glorious wars of all history, are we to turn about and proclaim to the world that we have a Government 'utterly incompetent' to manage a war? Such an accusation is both an insult to the common sense of the American people and all mankind and a flagrant libel on American institutions. The glory of the war belongs to the whole people, Democrats and Republicans, and, instead of trying to lessen it, they should all celebrate it with pride as Americans. We are ashamed of the Connecticut Democrats. They have defamed their country in the hope of winning political profit; but we are confident that there is in Connecticut enough of genuine American spirit to administer to the defamers next November the condign punishment they deserve.

"They denounce 'the outrages in the camp and field,' and say they 'must be investigated,' so that 'no guilty man' shall 'be permitted to escape.' That is the demand of all the people without regard to their partisan differences, and it is the published demand of President MCKINLEY's Administration. The responsibility for such outrages as there were must be fixed and punished.

"The various war departments of supply, transportation and medicine must be investigated and will be investigated, and whatever culpable shortcomings have occurred in them will be exposed and punished. Since regular army officers of high rank are at their head and responsible for their management, these can be held to account sharply under the severe and summary methods of military law. It is not a political matter; it is a distinctly military matter. The relation of the Administration of Mr. MCKINLEY to the management of the war, as now criticised, concerns wholly the conduct of those distinctively and purely military departments. Surely no American can find fault with the Commander in Chief because of his selection of officers to command troops in the field or ships on the seas. Spain might have wished for less competent selections, but after they have demonstrated their ability and their valor in the almost unprecedented and an unbroken series of decisive victories for American arms on both sides of the world, shall we defame them or the Administration which selected them?

"As we have said, three-fourths of our volunteer troops will soon be returned to civil life; where they have been enfeebled by disease they will soon be restored to health, with comparatively few exceptions, the death rate from sickness having proved, so far, to be astonishingly low. These volunteers will tell the people the true story of their experiences, and where lies the responsibility for such preventable suffering as they were compelled to endure. They will not, we dare assert, give countenance to the ignorant and infamous accusations of the Connecticut Democrats. They will not assist in a dastardly attempt to defile the glorious record which their valor, patient endurance, and willing self-sacrifice have made for their country.

"It is only necessary to add that the Connecticut Democratic platform omitted all mention of the duty of Congress and the Administration to secure the full fruits of a victory the most sweeping in American history."

The Sun confines its attention almost wholly to the charge that the "Administration of President MCKINLEY has been utterly incompetent to discharge the obligation which the management of the war imposed." It ignores the plain meaning of the Connecticut Democratic resolutions that this "obligation" was connected with the War Department, and its conclusions are proportionately wide of the mark. It does not follow because the navy was well managed the War Department was equally so. On the contrary, the excellent work of the former makes the wretched work of the latter more inexcusable. Nor does it follow because there was not utter incompetence everywhere that there was none in the War Department. There was, and it was due to Mr. ALGER, who was appointed for political reasons and ran his office on low political lines. That is the gravamen of the charge the country makes against ALGER and the President. It cannot be met by pointing to those branches of the public service and those phases of the President's policy from which politics has been excluded and only the good of the public sought. If ALGER were the upright, able, and faithful man that Mr. LONG is, he would not be pleading at the bar of public judgment, nor would Mr. MCKINLEY be arraigned with him.

The Sun admits, in the conclusion of its article, that there have been "outrages in the camp and field" and that they "must be investigated." That, it says, is the published demand of President MCKINLEY's Administration." But how is Mr. MCKINLEY meeting his own "published demand"? By trying to get a commission, without authority to administer an oath or compel testimony, to examine "outrages" which they would have no power to remedy, and as to which their advice would be wholly perfunctory. Every man of distinct fitness for such work under decent conditions has declined to have anything to do with it, while President GILMAN, the only Commissioner of high National reputation, has withdrawn. The course of the President is foolish and weak and cowardly. He has in his own possession, or within easy reach, information in plenty to justify and require him to dismiss ALGER. The official reports that have been made public, beginning with the general officers' statement at Santiago in protest against ALGER's purpose to keep the army there, and including only the Inspector Generals' reports, are quite sufficient to decide the President. Why does he not act? What is the "pull" that the Michigan politician is working so effectually? Whatever it may be it is binding the President to a fatal union. Will he snap the "pull" or go down with ALGER? That is the real question for him and his friends. It is a tremendous blunder for a paper like The Sun to try to screen from him a situation that will crush him if he shall not fairly acknowledge it and promptly act on it.

GEN. ZURLINDEN'S ACTION.

For the first time since the history of this miserable Dreyfus business began to unfold itself, the name of the Republic of France is really threatened—not the spirit, for that she never possessed. The action of Gen. ZURLINDEN, twice Military Governor of Paris and once Minister of War in less than three weeks, may well cause the Parisian journalists to exclaim, "the situation is very grave!" Imagine a prosecuting attorney sitting as Judge before the case he had worked up, and you have an intimation of what Gen. ZURLINDEN, Military Governor of Paris, seems to be trying to do.

The charge against Col. PICQUART was that, while Chief of the Secret Intelligence Department of the French Army, he had illegally communicated the documents in his keeping, or, to be more explicit, that he had furnished the friends of DREYFUS with proof of the innocence of the prisoner of the Ile du Diable and of the guilt of ESTERHAZY. All evidence showing that PICQUART had betrayed his trust was furnished by the forger and possible suicide, Lieut. Col. HENRY. But it even became necessary for HENRY to repudiate part of this evidence at the Zola trial, as its maintenance would have been an acknowledgment that a secret document was employed in the conviction of Capt. DREYFUS. It doesn't concern us whether the charge against PICQUART be true. If it is, all the more glory to the officer who dared to place a question of humanity and broad justice above the inexorable demands of French military discipline.

From a purely legal point of view, however, the Government, in the light of HENRY's denials at the Zola trial, had a doubtful case against PICQUART; after the accuser's confession and death, it had no case at all. Another charge must therefore be made, and Gen. ZURLINDEN as Minister of War made it; it was that of forgery and of using forged documents. Thus leaving the other defendant, LEBLOIS, PICQUART is taken out of the charge of the Correctional Police and incarcerated in the military prison of Cherche-Midi to await trial by a court-martial, which Gen. ZURLINDEN, now Military Governor of Paris, will appoint and instruct. Could anything, save the conviction of DREYFUS himself, be a greater perversion of justice!

Like Pope JULIUS II., before sitting down to feast with the BORGIAS, Lieut. Col. PICQUART very sagely said in the Eighth Correctional Tribunal Wednesday: "I have no idea of committing suicide." It was a pointed remark, and one that will stick like a burr in the French memory; it was a wise precaution; it was almost a warning to the military dictators.

Nothing that has happened within the year has so forcefully demonstrated the desperate means that the army heads are resorting to in order to maintain the integrity of the Dreyfus sentence; nothing has so broadly suggested the deplorable weakness of the Government's case; nothing has so revealed to the world the merciless wickedness of the leaders of the army of France as this action of Gen. ZURLINDEN.

Of course the logical result of all this is a coup d'état on the part of the army; it is now not only possible but probable, imminent—unless DREYFUS dies. Possibly the reported mutiny of the French convicts at Cayenne is not without significance.

SOLDIERS AND DISORDER.

The position which the volunteer soldiers now on furlough in this city occupy before the public is not to their credit. Too many of them are making use of their liberty and their pay to indulge in prolonged inebriation. Many of those who are not walking the streets in a state of intoxication are not walking them in a soldierly manner. A volunteer who roams Broadway with his coat thrown open and flapping in the wind, his hat on the back of his head, and his appearance one of general disarray presents a spectacle which is not at all likely to inspire the average citizen with respect for a body of men who deserve credit for readiness in answering the call of their country. The few regular soldiers who are seen in the streets present generally a different appearance. Long training and constant existence under rigid discipline inclines the regular to orderly habit, and he is almost invariably seen in the street with his uniform properly adjusted, his carriage erect, and his walk firm.

In the days immediately following the cessation of hostilities the greatest latitude was allowed our volunteers. The citizens of the cities to which they went felt that a relaxation of discipline was to be expected and ought to be forgiven. Furthermore, those who staid at home were of the opinion that the returned soldier must be suffering from a thirst of enormous proportions, and they did their best to help him to assuage it. The volunteer could hardly be blamed for yielding to a temptation which beset him at every step. But there is a growing opinion that this thing has lasted long enough, and people are beginning to ask themselves whether it is really necessary that a defender of his country should continue to debase his manhood and make the livery of the service the costume of a carnival of debauchery.

Most of the Rough Riders, who lately ornamented the sidewalks in front of the most noted up-town barrooms, have gone homeward. That the untamed cowboy should indulge in a spree was expected. But the men who are now seen in the barrooms are mostly infantrymen from regiments recruited in and near this city. It adds to the general feeling of disapproval to recall the fact that many of these men are, and for the matter of that still are, members of local National Guard organizations.

But the whole matter reduces itself to the conclusion that the time for lenient views of improper conduct on the part of the volunteers has passed. These men who wear uniforms are still in the army, and they should endeavor to realize that a proper pride in their calling ought to prevent them from making unseemly displays in the presence of a people which relies upon them for the preservation of its safety at home and its respect abroad. The police have closed their eyes to disorderly conduct on the part of men in uniform, but it is time that they should open their eyes and close the firm grip of law and order on all delinquents. The playful popping of pistols in restaurants and the gleeful yelping of uncouth songs in the thoroughfares at night should come to an end, and if the soldier on furlough cannot realize without assistance that he should be a model of propriety, the Police Magistrates should have an opportunity to help him.

SPANISH "CLAIMS."

The various contentions which Spanish statesmen and Spanish journals are putting forward for use at Paris are of no particular consequence. Unquestionably the Spanish Commissioners will advance every consideration to which they can get the American Commissioners to listen, but when they are notified what the American terms are and the time allowed to accept them, they will accept them. There is vague talk, possibly inspired, about the present arrangement being only "a suspension" of hostilities which may be renewed if Spain shall so choose. That is true. Spain can have more fighting if she wants it. But she will not want it.

The Spanish Government has two objects in putting in all sorts of claims and trying to secure their discussion. One is to gain time, which is the Spanish habit, and which, in this case, will help the Spanish people to cool down and be reconciled to the inevitable. The second object is to establish some sort of a basis for at least partial assumption by the United States of the Cuban debt, or some arrangement by which the revenues of the island, however it may be administered, can be devoted to the payment of that debt. This latter is very important indeed, because the debt is very large and is held almost entirely in Spain. As far back as the 1st of February of this year the Cuban debt amounted to very nearly $520,000,000, as follows:

6 per cent. loan, 1886	$117,970,000
5 per cent. loan, 1890	171,710,000
5 per cent. loan, 1896-7	160,000,000
Arrears of pay, (Cuba)	70,000,000
Total	$519,680,000

Since that time additional indebtedness on account of the Cuban war and Cuban Government has been incurred to an amount not less than $550,000,000. A very large part of this debt also has been taken in Spain—the Bank of Spain holding over $300,000,000—and the Government would clearly gain immensely in popular favor if it were possible to secure the payment by the United States or Cuba of even one-half of the Cuban debt. As the entire debt is due either to gross corruption and mismanagement or to the cost of suppressing insurrection or waging war against the United States, the claim on the United States is, to say the least, shadowy.

Obvious and adequate explanations have no charms for some people; they must look deep and far after causes in order to be happy when they find them. Take, for instance, the army in front of Santiago. To those of us who trust our own eyes instead of those in the heads of hobby horses, the American soldiers there sickened and died because they were ill-fed, ill-equipped, and deprived of skillful and intelligent care while on the way to the front and after arriving there. But that is too simple. "Nonsense," cry the anti-vaccinationists; "the whole trouble is due to the wholesale scratching and poisoning of arms by the wicked followers of the abhorred JENNER!" If the soldiers had not been vaccinated, it is gravely stated by these queer folks, not one of them would have even noticed hunger, wet, or malaria. And now the Prohibitionists are taking their turn. It was the drinking of wine bought of Spanish prisoners, according to them, that did the fatal business. In time, no doubt, the other victims of a single idea will come forward with new theories.

Mysterious forces continue to work in the imperial palace at Pekin, and rumors of all sorts come from the inviolable seclusion in which the Emperor maintains his sanctity—and his helplessness. Whether he is dead, as one report has it, or has been deposed, as another states, or whether, as is most likely, both are false and he is still what he has always been, a passive instrument in the hands of whatever relative or official successful plotting may put in momentary control of the Governmental reins—these are uncertainties of no great consequence. The only question of importance is, Which foreign power has won in the struggle for ascendency. While the talk was of reforms and the adoption of civilized methods, the indications pointed to Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD, the English Ambassador, whose interest it is to galvanize the dead empire into a semblance of life. Now we hear of conservatism and an abrogation of decrees that were supposed to herald a new era. This suggests that M. PAVLOFF has opened that long purse of his again, and that Russian hypnotism is as effective as ever.

ROOSEVELT UNMIXED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The only saving principle in politics, after all, is solid, consistent Mugwumpery. This talk about limiting the sphere of the Citizens' Union to municipal questions or endangering the success of Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy is base metal.

The independent voters of New York thought they saw in Mr. Roosevelt a man who would be quite above ordinary political considerations. The interest of the State had focused upon him. He was, as he himself has said, no more worthy of honor in a military sense than hundreds of other men, but he in a manner represented these men, and they were willing to have it so. If ever a man could be at the same time independent of party considerations and yet sure of election, it is the Colonel now. He had no more need of Platt than of Croker. The Mugwumps hoped that he would refuse even to touch the yoke of either party, but would use the opportunity of a lifetime to help break up machine power in the State. The boss is so strongly entrenched that he cannot often be squarely hit. Therefore, great hopes were built upon Mr. Roosevelt as an independent candidate.

But will he seize the opportunity? He has "seen" Platt. That is bad, for whoever sees Platt is seen of Platt. It is the evil eye. Mr. Roosevelt can run no independent race as Governor with the machine harnessed to his neck and lumbering at his heels. Besides, he is only the head of the ticket. Should the independent vote for him he knows that he is voting for a man who has given hostages to a system which is the bane of our political life. He may scratch the lesser offices, but just here is the pity of it: Mr. Roosevelt's great prestige will not only elect him but will drag into office with him such rag-tag and bobtail of party hackdom as the machine shall choose to hitch on behind the doughty Colonel. No self-respecting independent could vote for him under such conditions. But let him boldly declare his own liberty, let him accept the nomination of the citizens, let him stop "seeing" Mr. Platt; then we can vote for Roosevelt, pure and simple, and expect him to be a Governor who does his own governing. MUGWUMP.

New York, Sept. 23, 1898.

THE STAFF OFFICER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Secretary of War is reported as having stated to the commanding officers at Knoxville: "I want to say that had the War Department been acquainted with the conditions said to have existed at Chickamauga the troops there would have been moved long before they were. We received only good reports at Washington from the commanding officers, and it was supposed that the outside reports were exaggerated." The Secretary virtually admits that he heard "a great deal of talk" about the condition of the camps, and that the only means he relied on for information as to the truth or falsity of the reports was the statements of the commanding officers, who were responsible for the bad conditions. As a matter of course, a commander who allows an accumulation of disorders either through ignorance or through carelessness is not the proper person to call on for a report as to conditions that he is to be held responsible for. Very naturally he will excuse and belittle them, and it is strange that the Secretary did not have recourse to the well-established methods in use in army administration to acquaint himself with the facts.

It cannot be doubted that had any one kept a careful diary of the events at Chickamauga from the date that the first detachment of troops pitched their tents there, there would be a daily record of something going to show that it was not the proper place for a large camp, and, furthermore, that the commanding officers—Generals, Colonels, and Captains—neglected the care of their commands. Newspaper correspondents and writers of private letters were loud in their complaints as to unsanitary and other objectionable conditions arising from neglects and the poor location, and the Secretary could in a very few days have fully ascertained the facts if he had followed the usual army routine for investigation and sent there an officer of the Inspector General's department, with orders to investigate and report facts.

Perhaps the Secretary could not do this, for the new officers, "Sons of Somebody" that had been appointed with high rank in the Inspector General's department were ignorant of their duties, and knew less of the military requirements of such an inspection than would be known by an intelligent private in the regular service, so they were not available for the duty. Another trouble may have been that many of the regular officers of the Inspector General's department were appointed Brigadier Generals in the volunteer service, and no longer on inspecting duty, but in command of troops, so it came to pass that the Inspector General's department, one of the most important of all others as regards the discipline and good conduct of the army, especially in time of war, was virtually broken up, as regards its educated and experienced personnel, by the short-sighted action of the Secretary, and he thus became out of touch with the army, and his investigations were unbusinesslike and haphazard.

It is to be hoped that when Congress at its coming session takes in hand the reorganization of the army, it will be enacted that staff officers shall not be eligible for line promotion or appointment, either in the regular or volunteer services. It is an injury to the country, and hurts the service to permit an officer trained in staff duties to abandon them in time of war for a line appointment. It is also an injustice to the line officers of the army, who, by years of patient study and experience in the field, often enduring great hardships, have equipped themselves for important command, that staff officers through their bureau influence should carry away the honors and supplant them. The line officers of the army should try to have corrected this injustice to them and prevail upon Congress to pass a law excluding staff officers from command except in their own departments. The officers of the staff departments are protected by law, and promotion in the different staff departments is confined to the personnel of the respective departments—a line officer could not be promoted therein.

In like manner promotions and appointments in the line, whether regular or volunteer, should be the exclusive prerogative of the line officers. We would thus do justice to the line officers and preserve in their entirety the staff officers for the important duties for which their experience has fitted them. The country has need of educated staff officers, but during this war it has suffered greatly for lack of them. The staff officer has an enviable position and an easy time in peace, and he should not be allowed to snatch away the honors from the line officer when the advent of war may open up to him a chance for promotion and a career of distinguished service. INSPECTOR.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 22, 1898.

THE GALLANT SIXTEENTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by to-day's Herald that the President has decided to send the troops at Huntsville, Ala., to Cuba, the middle of October. Can it be possible that they seriously think of sending these men back there to die of disease? Take for an example the Sixteenth Infantry—a regiment which fought so magnificently at Santiago that foreign as well as American journals paid them the most glowing tributes of praise.

Of that regiment there are at present 700 ill men, scattered through the country in hospitals or on furloughs. Of the 525 who passed through this city the day before yesterday, none is well; all are debilitated, and some of the officers are having from one to three chills every day.

I have spent twenty years of my life in the army, have lived for months in a tent, and I know that, except in the dry western atmosphere, a tent is a poor place for a sick person. It is impossible to keep bedding or clothing dry where there are heavy dews or rains. Why were they not permitted to live for a while under shelter? Men whose systems are filled with malaria cannot recover while living in tents in a damp Southern climate. Surely the splendid record of the regiment deserves consideration. Its loss in numbers of killed and wounded at Santiago exceeded that of any other regiment, according to official statistics. A FRIEND OF THE REGULARS.

New York, Sept. 23, 1898.

CITIZENS' UNION ERRORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Citizens' Union's" letter seems to have attracted the attention it deserves, but there is another point which it seems worth while making at this time. It is that when the real Citizens' Union comes before the voters again in a municipal election it will feel the damaging effects of the action of its committee in violating the principles of the Union and giving away its emblem to the present coterie of enthusiasts and pot-hunters. With me it is an interesting question how much really remains of the Union. Since election it has slept the sleep of Barbarossa, apparently satisfied with the comforting thought that pamphlets and papers and a little talking done in the Summer before an election is all that is necessary to save the city from degradation. There are, so far as I know, no district organizations worthy the name and nothing being done to keep the supporters of Mr. Low in line or in touch with the gentlemen who have just given away the emblem of the organization to the element which needed suppression rather than encouragement. A reform organization normally finds among its most prominent and active members men of two general classes—(1) The Chapman-Klein-Tucker-Keith-Leavitt coterie, who, high-minded enough personally, fail at all times to realize that enthusiasm is not a working substitute for common sense—certainly not in politics, and (2) the army of disgruntled job hunters and political castaways of other parties who seek to vent their spleen on the organizations they have left or who hope to go back to the old party later on at a premium by showing their power of doing it harm. Both need to be taken at their proper values, and it is because they never have been that reform work in this city has now no real substantial basis. The people whom Chapman and Jerome represent need total suppression if good-government work is to be ever successful.

The action of the Citizens' Union Committee in giving away the emblem of the Union is, however, entirely consistent with the theory of an organization which in its formation was an effort to substitute committee government for popular government. As Mr. Pine of the Executive Committee expressed it once, the enrollment blank for membership in the Union is a "power of attorney" to the Committee on Organization. With these duly signed and hence no further need of consulting the wishes of the signers, the committee have consistently ignored and forgotten not only the voters who might be made ardent supporters of good-government ideas, but the organic principles of democratic self-government as well. The aristocratic Southern Burgess system of the pre-Revolutionary period can scarcely be established in New York. In the interval which will exist between now and the next election there is plenty of time for the Citizens' Union to be "born again" and come out on an American basis—it ought to do it. CITIZEN NO. 2.

New York, Sept. 23, 1898.

A German View of Roosevelt.

From The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.

The personal disqualification of Roosevelt for the post of Governor will become still clearer to the thinking voter during the progress of the campaign. The intense party spirit of the man will make it impossible for any opponent of the Republican Party to vote for him, and then Mr. Roosevelt has caused it to be understood that he will repel independent Republicans. Here nothing will be changed by the appearance of Seth Low, who has undertaken to approve of Roosevelt's declination of a nomination by the independents. Such an undertaking was quite unbecoming to Mr. Low, and he has certainly caused a very disagreeable feeling among a worthy class of Republicans.

Then comes the embitterment of Black and McKinley's jealousy, whereby Republican Party discipline is greatly threatened. The Roosevelt movement has already extended too far to make it possible to prevent his nomination, but the enthusiasm that has been aroused for the "hero" will probably not last very long after the convention, and then will be another repetition of the story of a "boom" started too early.

A careful review of the situation must lead to the conclusion that the prospect of a Democratic victory has become more encouraging since the Democratic politicians have come to see that they must purify themselves of the crime of the year 1896. The Democracy of New York will follow in the footsteps of that of Connecticut. If it accomplishes this it will less need to avoid the introduction of National politics into the campaign and will occupy a very good position, inasmuch as it will be able to throw light upon the ruling elements in the Republican Party in regard to the abuses in the management of the war. But the main point of attack of the New York Democracy will be to point to the sins of the Republican State administration and Legislature. The conditions brought about by Roosevelt going over to Platt, as well as Low's declaration that in State politics independence is not justifiable and can only do harm, will make it easy for the Democracy to show that an election of Roosevelt would only indicate a continuance of the disgraceful administration that has hitherto prevailed in Albany and that former hopes in an opposite direction have been dispelled. In conjunction with other considerations about Mr. Roosevelt's inclinations, his candidacy will be opposed to every pretense of reform, and it should be easy to prove to the voters who are not hopeless Republican partisans that the candidate is politically and personally objectionable.

NUGGETS.

Hay!

The death of the mother of Maud S. is a reminder of the fact that all horseflesh is grass, too.—Boston Herald.

That First Husband.

Mrs. Weeds—Until a woman marries again she never can forget her first husband.

Mr. Phlighman—No, and when she does marry she won't let her second forget him.—New York Ledger.

Architectural Alps.

The Easterner—I suppose they have some tall buildings in Chicago?

A Denizen—Tall? Why, actually, Sir, there's snow on the top of our "sky-scrapers" all the year round.—Harper's Bazar.

Profundity.

"Mr. Gizzley seems to be a very deep thinker," remarked the impressionable young woman.

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "He can't talk five minutes without getting away beyond his depth."—Washington Star.

A POOR UNFORTUNATE.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

I.

His hoss went dead an' his mule went lame;
He lost six cows in a poker game;
A hurricane came on a Summer's day,
An' carried the house whar he lived away;
Then a earthquake come when that wuz gone,
An' swallowed the land that the house stood on!
An' the tax collector, he come roun'
An' charged him up fer the hole in the groun'!
An' the City Marshal—he came in view,
An' said he wanted his street tax, too!

II.

Did he moan an' sigh? Did he set an' cry
An' cuss the hurricane sweepin' by?
Did he grieve that his ole friends failed to call
When the earthquake come an' swallowed all?
Never a word of blame he said,
With all them troubles on top his head!
Not him! * * * He climbed to the top of the hill—
Whar standin' room wuz left him still,
An', barin' his head, here's what he said:
"I reckon it's time to git up an' git;
But, Lord, I hain't had the measles yit!"

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNITY

Serious Differences at the Convention of the Nations Forming the Greater Republic.

SUPREME POWER CLAIMED

Delegates Ignore the Diet and Say They Alone Represent Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua—Presidents May Defy the Federal Government.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 5.—The delegates who are daily holding meetings at this place for the purpose of deciding on the articles of the Constitution to be formulated for the proposed United States of Central America, to be composed of the States of Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, have had several serious differences, the representatives of Nicaragua and Honduras voting, in some instances, solidly, or nearly so, in opposition to the views of the delegates from Salvador. The Salvador representatives are evidently not satisfied with several articles that have been adopted over their votes by the other delegates.

The members of the convention have declared themselves, at present, the sole and supreme expressers of the will of the States adn people of Salvador Honduras, and Nicaragua, and, therefore, ignore the "Diet" of "The Greater Republic of Central America," that had them appointed, through the State Governments, (they were not really elected, as they claim,) and will not submit the Constitution, (nominally formulated for the States and people,) to the people for approval or disapproval.

Many critics of the work of the convention declare that when the Presidents of the States are ordered by the Federal Government, on its organization, in compliance with the new Constitution, to deliver up to the Federal Government all the cannon, rifles, munitions of war, and soldiers in the various States, there will be much opposition, and that some of the Presidents will delay or refuse altogether compliance with the order, and thus prevent the establishment of the United States of Central America.

It is believed that the position, and even the life, of some of the Presidents of the Central American countries depend solely on the fact that they vigilantly control, personally or through paid satellites, all the arms, munitions of war, and soldiers in their respective States.

Articles of the Constitution.

The following are some of the prominent articles agreed to by the Constitution-forming Assembly:

THE NAME—To be "The United States of Central America."

THE FEDERAL DISTRICT—To be composed of the four Civil Departments of Chinendega, (Nicaragua,) Choluteca and Morizan, (Honduras,) and La Union, (Salvador,) being the land boundary of the Gulf of Fonseca and extending interiorward to the crest of the mountains that face the Pacific Ocean, containing over 3,500 square miles of land area and embracing the excellent ship harbors of Corinto, (Nicaragua,) La Union, (Salvador,) Amapala, (Honduras,) and the Gulf of Fonseca.

THE CAPITAL—To be, at present, Amapala, on Tiger Island, (Honduras,) in the Gulf of Fonseca. The Federal Government to select a site, hereafter, within the Federal District, for a permanent capital.

(The Government will most probably select as the site for the Federal capital one of the well-watered, elevated plateaus in the Choluteca Mountains that overlook the Gulf of Fonseca and its entrance into the Pacific Ocean, near Rio Choluteca, (Honduras.)

THE GOVERNMENT—To consist of a President, four Senators, and thirteen Representatives from each State, and three Senators and four Representatives from the Federal District, elected for four years. The President is not to be reelected. The Supreme Court is also to be elected by the people, for four years, when the Federal Government orders.

TERRITORY—The Civil Departments composing the Federal District are to be ceded by the States to the Federal Government. But the States and Federal Government are prohibited from ceding any part of State or National territory to any foreign power.

(This is evidently an effort to prevent any foreign power from acquiring the canal route across Nicaragua.)

Elections to be Held in December.

A commission appointed by the convention is to meet at Amapala on Nov. 1 next, empowered to take all necessary steps to have an election in the States on Dec. 1, 1898, for President, Senators, Representatives, and to inaugurate the persons thus elected, at Amapala, on March 1, 1899, as the officials of the Federal Government.

The Federal Government is to be the supreme power within the States, and to be the medium of communication between the States and foreign countries, and is to control all Custom Houses in the States and to collect all import duties, dividing the collections, as made, equally with the State Government of the State from which collected. This division of the import duties is to be the rule at first. The Federal Congress has power to order differently.

The arms, ammunition, and munitions of war owned by each State, and all the soldiers are to be turned over to the Federal Government on its organization.

None of the Presidents of the States, nor any member of the commission to inaugurate the Government of the Union, can be elected President of the Federal Union during the term of his office.

Any of the present Presidents of the States may resign as such and run for the Presidency of the Federal Union.

The existing State debts are not to be assumed by the Federal Government, at least not at present.

THE WEST INDIAN STORM.

Mail Advices Confirm the Reports of Heavy Loss of Life and Damage to Property.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 23.—Mail advices which reached here to-day brought melancholy relief to the suspense experienced regarding the full extent of the hurricane disaster on the Islands of St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Barbados, showing that the first accounts were not exaggerated, although based on inference, the cable station at St. Vincent being submerged under the sea and cutting off St. Vincent and Barbados from communication with the other islands.

At St. Vincent about 300 lives have been lost, not counting the loss of life suffered through the destruction of shipping. The coast is strewn with the wrecks of vessels, many of which were from Barbados. The storm raged from 10 o'clock in the morning (Sunday, Sept. 11,) until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, completely wrecking the island. At the capital, Kingston, fully 200 houses were demolished, while the suburbs, Coxheath and Montebello, were obliterated. Among the principal buildings destroyed are the Anglican and Catholic churches, the fine new hospital, and Fort Charlotte. All the other public buildings were more or less injured.

Throughout the island the destruction was on a wholesale scale, nearly all the estates and buildings being razed and cultivation being obliterated. The following towns or villages were destroyed: Roseplace, Grandesable, Arnosvale, Mount Pleasant, Argyle, Wallilabo, Barrouallie, Layon, and Buccament. The second city, Georgetown, was considerably damaged. No approximate estimate of the value of the damage done has been reached, but the island is practically ruined.

St. Lucia suffered mostly from rain and landslides, the deluge lasting ten hours. Cul de Sao and Rouseau Valleys, the centres of the cane and cocoa cultivation, were converted into lakes and partly filled with débris from the mountains, which ruined the crops, while many plantations elsewhere were wrecked. Serious damage was sustained at Mornetabao, where an avalanche three miles long, covering the valley to the width of a mile, overwhelmed Ruby and a couple of other estates. Similar avalanches partly destroyed the Diamond, Pearl, and San Jacques cacao plantations. The City of Castries suffered somewhat, chiefly from a tidal wave which swept over half the town and wrecked a portion of Bay Street. Thirteen lives were lost. The full extent of the damage has not been computed, but it is much less than at St. Vincent.

The hurricane struck the Island of Barbados on the night of the 10th, completely wrecking that flat, exposed island, and sweeping away 10,000 houses while damaging thousands more. This left three-quarters of the inhabitants homeless. Over 100 people were killed, so far as known. The

City of Bridgetown was partly destroyed and the suburbs, St. Michael and Belleville, were entirely demolished. All the shipping was wrecked or blown out to sea.

In the country the desolation is awful, owing to the destruction of the provision grounds on which the population depended. While all the parishes suffered, the greatest distress is in St. Michael, Christchurch, and St. Philip. All the sugar estates are damaged, and many of them are completely wrecked. But, while the cultivation of cane has suffered considerably, the cane has not been totally ruined, as at first reported, the damage not exceeding one-fifth of the cane. The total estimated damage at Barbados, besides the loss of the cane crop, and provisions, is about $1,500,000.

Among the incidents at Barbados was the miraculous escape of Gov. Hay and his son from a building which collapsed, burying them in the ruins. They escaped with insignificant bruises. The house was the Governor's temporary residence, while the Government Palace was being repaired.

NEW TRIAL FOR DREYFUS?

Report of the Commission Said to Favor a Revision of the Case—Col. Picquart in Solitude.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The final meeting of the commission to consider the subject of revision of the Dreyfus case, which was fixed for to-night, has been postponed until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when a report will be drafted. It is said in Ministerial circles that the report will advise M. Sarrien, Minister of Justice, in favor of revision.

La Liberté predicts important action by the Council next Tuesday, which may result in the convoking of the Chambers. M. Brisson, the Premier, opposes the convocation of the Chambers, on the ground that the revision question is purely a Governmental matter.

The military authorities have accomplished their plan of stifling Col. Picquart by placing him au secret. Col. Picquart's friends have been denied admission to the prison. His counsel, Maitre Labori, has twice appeared at the office of the clerk of the court-martial and applied for permission to see his client. On both occasions he was informed that Picquart had been placed au secret, and could only be seen on an order from the authorities, which order M. Labori has been unable to secure.

While some of the papers say that Gen. Chanoine, the Minister of War, was trapped into signing the authority for Gen. Zurlinden's proceedings against Col. Picquart without reading the document, the Echo de Paris, the recognized organ of the military staff, in a long circumstantial explanation, declares that Gen. Chanoine deliberately signed the warrant after having carefully read Gen. Zurlinden's report, and the Picquart dossier. If this report be true, then Gen. Zurlinden and Gen. Chanoine are equally responsible for the situation, which is regarded as very grave.

ANOTHER DREYFUS TRAGEDY.

A Woman Visits the Office of La Lanterne to Kill M. Millerand and Wounds Another.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Mme. Paulmier, wife of M. Charles Ernest Paulmier, member of the Chamber of Deputies from the Department of Calvados, has added another tragedy to the bewildering intricacies of the Dreyfus plot. Mme. Paulmier to-day entered the offices of La Lanterne and asked to see M. Millerand. M. Millerand was absent, and M. Ollivier, who was present, stepped forward to receive the woman, who, without waiting for any explanation, whipped out a revolver and fired twice. M. Ollivier fell to the floor wounded. He was taken to a hospital.

Mme. Paulmier was taken into custody, and when questioned coolly announced: "I wished to kill M. Millerand." She explained that La Lanterne had slandered herself and her husband because her husband had written a letter to Gen. Chanoine, the Minister of War, with reference to putting a stop to the attacks upon the army provoked by the Dreyfus affair.

The alleged slander published in La Lanterne was contained in an article, written by a journalist named Turot, and not by M. Millerand or M. Ollivier, in which reference was made to the conjugal relations of Mme. Paulmier and her husband. The article, it is presumed, was published without M. Millerand's knowledge.

One of the bullets fired by Mme. Paulmier entered M. Ollivier's chest, and the other struck him in the armpit.

Mme. Paulmier is a tall blonde. She was once a noted Parisian beauty, and still retains much of her elegance. She is a prominent member of the best society of the capital. After her arrest she said:

"Press polemics have reached too base a level when women and children are attacked. In the absence of my husband there was no alternative for me but to secure justice for myself. If every woman thus attacked would do as I have done it would make these ignoble wretches more cautious. I am sorry that I was forced to fire on a brave man, whom I do not know."

DREYFUS COMMENT IN GERMANY.

Col. Schwarzkoppen's Relations with French Officers.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—The National Zeitung, referring to the Dreyfus affair, expresses the belief that the petit bleu is a genuine document, and says:

"It would have been quite within the province of Col. Schwarzkoppen to enter into relations with a French officer like Comte Esterhazy if he proffered information, and there is no doubt such relations existed."

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The journalist F. C. Conybeare, who has hitherto displayed an intimate knowledge of the Dreyfus case, writes a letter to The Daily Chronicle, explaining that Col. Schwarzkoppen, formerly German Military Attaché in Paris, actually wrote the petit bleu to Comte Esterhazy, but on second thought tore it into fragments and threw it away, and that the Alsatian porter at his lodgings gathered up the fragments and sent them to Col. Picquart. The bordereau, he says, was addressed by Comte Esterhazy to Col. Schwarzkoppen, but was intercepted and given to the French authorities by the same Alsatian.

MR. PECK IN PARIS.

French Press Pleased with the American Exposition Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—An agreeable impression has been created in connection with the arrival at Paris of the United States Commissioner to the World's Fair, according to word received here. The French press is much pleased with a speech of Mr. Peck in which he linked together the names of Lafayette and M. Cambon, the present Ambassador at Washington, in the following words:

"Lafayette and Cambon! The knight of liberty of the eighteenth century and the wise diplomat of the nineteenth century. The fraternity inaugurated by the immortal Lafayette more than a hundred years ago is again cemented by the friendly diplomacy of the Ambassador of France in promoting the blessings of peace that have come after our recent struggle with a foreign foe."

The plan of erecting at Paris a monument to Lafayette, as one of the features of the exposition, also is attracting much favorable comment with the officials and public generally at Paris, and, altogether, it is said the friendly sentiment between the two republics is being made more apparent than ever.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA AGREE.

Boundary Dispute to be Submitted to Arbitration.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 23.—An agreement between Chile and Argentina to submit the boundary dispute between the two countries to arbitration has been signed.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Leading financial houses here have received dispatches from Santiago de Chile and Buenos Ayres announcing that all differences between Chile and Argentina have been overcome, and that the boundary question will be submitted to arbitration.

Colombia's Break with Italy.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 23.—Demonstrations have taken place at Baranquilla and Cartagena, expressing satisfaction with the withdrawal of the Italian Consul and the severance of diplomatic relations with Italy.

THE NEW CHINESE REGIME

Minister Wu Ting Fang Discusses the Restoration to Power of the Dowager Empress.

TO STRENGTHEN THE COUNTRY

The Representative at Washington Denies that the Change Is a Victory for One Foreign Element Over Another.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Chinese Minister, Wu Ting Fang, to-day received a cable dispatch from the Chinese Foreign Office at Pekin giving the text of the edict issued by the Emperor yesterday, in which, owing to the critical condition of Chinese affairs, he calls back to power the Dowager Empress and commits to her hands the direction of the affairs of the empire. The edict, freely translated from the cipher cable, is as follows:

"Now that China is disturbed, and there is need that all business shall be well done, we, the Emperor, agitated from morning to evening for the welfare of all affairs and fearful lest errors may occur, observing from the beginning of the reign of Tung Chi that the Dowager Empress had twice given instructions to the Emperor, each time with signal ability and success, so we now, considering the important interests of the empire, have begged the Dowager Empress to give to the Emperor the benefit of her ripe experience and her instruction. The Dowager Empress has been pleased to accede to this request.

"Therefore it is to the good fortune of the whole empire that this auspicious event is brought about. From to-day the Dowager Empress conducts the business in the imperial apartments, and on the 8th day of the present month (Chinese calendar, meaning to-day, English calendar,) we will take all the Princes and Ministers to perform the ceremony in the Chin Chung Palace. Let the Yamen (Foreign Office) prepare that the ceremony may be performed with fitting honors."

Chinese Minister's Views.

The Chinese Minister was seen at the legation to-day and talked freely concerning the edict. He said there was no secrecy about it and nothing to indicate that it was a triumph of one foreign element over another, and that its essential purpose was to strengthen China herself at a time when serious foreign problems were presented. It was quite natural, he said, that the Dowager Empress should be called to the aid of the Emperor, owing to dynastic reasons.

The present Dowager has survived three dynasties, beginning with that of Emperor Hsien Fung. She was the second wife of the Emperor and bore him a son, Tung Chi, who, on the death of his father, became Emperor. The latter was an infant ruler, and the mother, then and now Dowager Empress, directed for him the affairs of the empire. On his death without issue, the Dowager elected her nephew, Kwang Hsu, to become the Emperor, and his reign is now in progress. He was a child when he took the throne twenty-four years ago, and up to nine years ago the Dowager directed affairs for him.

It is this Dowager Empress who is now recalled to the active assistance of the Emperor. This, the Chinese Minister points out, is a natural move toward the strengthening of the hands of the Emperor, giving him that same aid which the Dowager Empress gave while the Emperor and his predecessor were infant rulers.

Concerning the report that the Empress's return to power was a coup d'état favorable to Russia, the Minister says he does not consider the move favorable to any power as against any other. Its effect, he says, will be toward strict impartiality in China's treatment of Russia, Great Britain, Germany, France, the United States, Japan, and the world at large. During the former regency of the Empress she showed marked friendship for the English, so that in the opinion of the Minister it was unfair to presume she had anti-English prejudices.

Effect on Li Hung Chang.

As to the effect upon Li Hung Chang, the Minister said the Dowager Empress had long admired the rugged ability of the old statesman. But he did not think this would result in the return of Li to the Foreign Office, from which post he was recently relieved, owing, it was understood, to foreign influences. It is probable, the Minister believes, that Prince Li will continue in his nominal post as Imperial Secretary.

When asked if China had the strength to resist dismemberment by foreign powers, Wu Ting Fang said:

"I am confident China will remain intact, and I am glad to note that your late Minister to China, Mr. Denby, has the same opinion. China has the native resources, wealth, and population to make her strong within herself. It should not be overlooked that some of the foreign influences, such as concessions for railways, will benefit and develop China far more than they can benefit any foreign country. These concessions will tap the rich interior of China, give highways for the products now confined to the interior, and carry them to the outside markets."

The Minister speaks with special satisfaction of a concession which he signed a short time ago, by which an American syndicate will build a railroad from Han Kow to Canton, a distance of 800 miles. It is understood that among those interested in this concession are the Rockefellers, Vanderbilts, Morgans, ex-Senator Brice, and ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant of New York. The Minister signed the concession just before the Spanish war broke out, and this led to some delay in beginning work on the road. Now, however, he is informed that the American engineers are about to start for their surveys of the line, and that construction will be pushed from this time forward.

CHINESE EMPEROR IN DANGER.

The Dowager Empress Said to Have a Candidate for the Throne.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—According to special dispatches received from Pekin, members of the European community there believe the life of the Emperor of China is in danger. It is added that the Dowager Empress desires to place Prince Kung's grandson on the throne.

The Emperor, it is said, realizes the strength of the conspiracy against him, and has ordered the guards at the palace to be strengthened.

Chinese Friendly to Americans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—In a report to the Department of State from Tien-tsin, United States Consul Ragsdale, after mentioning the arrival at his post of Mr. Conger, the new American Minister, speaks of the popularity of Americans in China. Expressions of friendship for our people, he says, are heard in official and business circles. He notes a contract just made by a representative of the Chinese Government with a Philadelphia firm for the purchase of all the machinery necessary to establish an up-to-date woolen mill at Tien-tsin.

Homage to the Dowager Empress.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to The Times from Pekin says that the Emperor and all the higher State officials have kowtowed to the Dowager Empress and that everything is quiet.

Mr. Curzon Created a Baron.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—It is officially announced that the Hon. George N. Curzon, until recently Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, who is to succeed the Earl of Elgin as Viceroy of India, has been elevated to the peerage as Baron Curzon of Kedleston.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Times this morning, referring to Mr. Curzon's elevation to the peerage, points out that, being created an Irish peer, Mr. Curzon will be able to re-enter the House of Commons at any time while his father is living.

Fatal Storms in the Baltic Sea.

MEMEL, Prussia, Sept. 23.—Heavy storms are prevailing in the Baltic Sea, and 120 fishermen have been drowned between Polangen and Libau, seaport towns of the Province of Courland, Russia.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Impression in Quebec that the Conclusion of a Commercial Reciprocity Treaty Is Impossible.

QUEBEC, Sept. 23.—The American lumbermen have continued their pressure upon the American members of the International Conference Commissioners to-day. In addition to the 200 names of leading lumber firms of twenty-one States attached to the memorial which Congressman Tawney presented to the American Commissioners yesterday, upward of seventy-five have come in by telegraph to-day.

All day the Commissioners have been receiving telegrams from lumber firms in various parts of the Union, urging in the strongest possible terms that no reduction be made in the present duty on Canadian lumber. Among the protests was another memorial sent by the lumbermen of North Carolina, which includes nearly all the principal lumber firms of the Southern States.

The Joint Commission will not meet again until Tuesday. In the meantime the American and Canadian Commissioners separately and the various sub-committees will continue their labors. A rumor has gained considerable headway to-day that the conference has nearly reached the limit of its achievement and that each side will soon present to the other its contentions in printed form as a matter of record and determination.

In the face of the stubborn opposition from the American industries, it seems almost certain that no commercial reciprocity treaty will be possible.

FOREIGN MARKETS WEAK.

Apprehensions of Trouble in Many Parts of the World Cause Prices to Decline.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—There was an all-round weakness on the Stock Exchange today, due to the recent news from China, and fears of a renewal of the Anglo-Russian difficulties. The situation of affairs in France was also a disturbing feature, the impression growing that a Military Dictatorship will soon be declared.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—On the Bourse here today prices were very weak on the rumor of the death of the Emperor of China, and the unsettled state of home affairs. Spanish 4s were easier on the contradiction of the rumors that the Rothschilds are to lend Spain a large sum of money as soon as the treaty of peace is signed. Argentine securities rose sharply, owing to the report that the republic had consented to submit to arbitration the boundary dispute with Chile.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—There were all-round sharp declines on the Boerce to-day, owing to political apprehensions, but prices became steadier after the official hours of business, in sympathy with the sudden rise in the price of Argentine securities on the London market.

LEPROSY IN NICARAGUA.

Managua Newspaper Reports that the Disease Is Rapidly Increasing.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 3.—El Comercio, a daily newspaper of Managua, recently reported that there were over 100 persons afflicted with leprosy in Chinendega, Nicaragua, and that the number of cases is rapidly increasing, owing to the fact that the pools of eddying waters along the margin of Rio Chinendega, in which many of the people of all ages and sexes bathe daily, are also used by the lepers to wash themselves and their clothes.

El Comercio may overestimate the condition of affairs at Chinendega, but it is very serious if even only a few cases of leprosy existed. The Valley of Chinendega is one of the most fertile in any of the tropical countries and is being settled with agricultural emigrants quite rapidly.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

Engaging Personality of the Widowed Monarch—His Methods of Life and Work.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

There is a pathetic interest just now in studying the personal characteristics of the Emperor Franz Josef. Our Vienna correspondent tells us of the energy of his Majesty during the manoeuvres recently completed. Four o'clock is the hour at which the Emperor awoke from his slumbers to take an active part in the manoeuvres. The smallest, most insignificant mansion of Buszias, in the centre of an extensive well-kept garden, has had the honor of sheltering under its roof the greatest, but most unobtrusive man in the land during the few days' campaign. He frequently emerged from the front door while his army was still asleep in bivouac. The réveillé was sounded at 5 A. M., but by that time Franz Josef, the oldest man on the field, had taken his frugal meal and was discharging the duties of the State at his immense field desk. By his side stood every day the Chief of the Cabinet Bureau, who must perforce peruse and arrange the whole of the endless correspondence an hour or two before it is submitted to his imperial master.

Franz Josef has the earliest office hours in Europe. He seldom receives his Ministers in audience later than 8 o'clock. Counts Thun and Banffy have often reported the situation to the Emperor in evening dress and on an empty stomach at 6 A. M. To be at the beck and call of the Austrian Kaiser is to go through a "cure" equal to anything that Carlsbad or Marienbad can offer.

The tent of the monarch for "business" callers was pitched on a lawn some hundred paces from the front entrance of the mansion. As the birds began their twitting choruses in the trees, in expectation of the traditional first-worm déjeuners, yawning Generals and Archdukes had drawn on medal-laden, full-dress tunics, and reported themselves at headquarters. Seven o'clock is the hour for the departure to the manoeuvres, and regretfully the martial guests of the imperial host tear themselves away from the delicate viands which cover the snow-white table. As the Emperor emerges from the tent he finds his staff already mounted and arranged, according to rank and etiquette, before him.

At midday monarch and suite are back again to snatch some welcome lunch. A quarter of an hour is all the rest that the Sovereign allows himself before he appears at the table, where are staff officers, attachés, and officials, who are one and all his guests without distinction during manoeuvre time.

Those who can find no room at the imperial table, pass on to a neighboring and smaller tent which has a historical interest in that it is the tent which Kaiser Franz I. carried with him during the Napoleonic wars. The meal is qualitative rather than quantitative, and is just about the same as would be found in a burgher's family when no guest is awaited. The popping of champagne corks is never heard in the imperial tent. The Kaiser contents himself with a glass of Culmbacher beer, followed by some excellent light dinner wine. The cigars are indifferent.

The whole of the afternoon is spent at the desk, while the officers of the staff are in the land of nod, excepting the restless Baron Beck, Austria's miniature Moltke. The supper table is the pièce de résistance of the day. Everything is simple, and the table service can be taken to pieces for more convenient packing. The menu includes soup, cold and hot meat, and wine and beer; coffee and liqueurs are absent. The meal is not unlikely to be interrupted by the arrival of an aide de camp, hot and dusty from the field, who has come to report on the position of the opposing forces. The Generals and attachés squeeze up a little closer and make room for the new comer. The conversation is boisterous. After the true German style, all are talking at one and the same time, in very much the same tone in which an Englishman quarrels.

The Caribbee Arrives from St. Thomas

The steamship Caribbee arrived yesterday from St. Thomas, West Indies, having aboard several officers and men of the cruiser Cincinnati, and a number of passengers who had crossed from Puerto Rico to St. Thomas en route for home. Among those who came from Puerto Rico were Lieut. Wardman of Gen. Brooke's staff; Lieut. C. B. Elkins, Jr., U. S. A., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Trumbull White of Chicago. From the Cincinnati were Cadets J. H. Comfort, J. G. Church, J. F. Hellweg, F. D. Barlen, A. S. Spillman, and A. B. Keating, and four sick seamen, who were sent to the hospital at the navy yard.

A Klondike for Chicken Men.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times.

Now let some good man hatch out an incubator scheme for a set of the artificial eggs, and we can have Spring chickens while you wait.

TO EXPLORE PUERTO RICO

Cornelius Vanderbilt Will Foot the Bills of a Botanizing Expedition from New York.

FOR THE BOTANICAL GARDEN

Plan Is Dr. Britton's—Little Known of the Island's Flora—Expedition Will Start in November at Close of Rainy Season.

New York is to undertake the first scientific expedition into the United States' new territorial acquisition, Puerto Rico. A decision to this effect was made on Thursday, when Dr. N. Z. Britton, Director in Chief of the New York Botanical Garden, received a letter from Cornelius Vanderbilt, the President, saying that he would bear the expense of an expedition to study the flora of the island and bring back specimens, dried and green, of its plants, flowers, and fruits.

The expedition is to start the first or middle of November, about the time the rainy season in the island will close, and will be ready by the first of December, when the country puts on its suit of Spring-like verdure, to go to work in earnest.

The plan of the expedition is Dr. Britton's own. In his own words, "there is nothing too good for New York," and the specimens that will be obtained in Puerto Rico will be of great value. There is very little known of the flora of the island, he says. There is hardly a specimen in any of the botanical museums of the country, and there are few, if any, in Europe. Believing that the work of filling this lack could not be begun too quickly, Dr. Britton wrote to Mr. Vanderbilt and received his favorable reply.

The details of the expedition are not yet fully arranged. A. A. Heller, an experienced collector, and a man regarded as thoroughly capable of doing the work, will be engaged. Mr. Heller has recently returned from a trip to the Hawaiian Islands, where he made a thorough study of the flora of two of them, and the Botanical Garden now has a set of the specimens he collected. This work will stand him in good stead in Puerto Rico, where the flora will be not greatly dissimilar. Mrs. Heller accompanied him on his Hawaiian expedition, and will probably go to Puerto Rico, as she assists in making the collections.

The expedition will go by sea, according to present plans. Upon reaching the island pack mules will be secured, and means for taking the party and the collecting outfit into the interior. The outfit will consist largely of drying paper for the dry specimens, and formaline for those that are to be preserved in a natural state. Formaline is a satisfactory material for this purpose, as it can be taken dry and prepared as it is needed. Six months' work, Dr. Britton believes, will enable the party to do its task thoroughly. He expects that possibly some things entirely new may be discovered. The general character of the vegetation will be that of Cuba and the Bahamas.

The specimens with the notes will be sent back to New York from time to time, and the whole will form the basis of a work that will be published the following year. The collection, when it is complete, will, Dr. Britton says, be another step in the road the museum is traveling toward a condition where it will be regarded not only by New York but by the whole country with genuine pride."

Mr. Heller is expected to return, within a few days, from Arkansas, where he has been making a study of the flora of that State, and a set of these specimens will also enrich the museum collection. There are already there some 15,000 specimens collected by Dr. P. A. Rydberg, who made an expedition with two assistants into the State of Montana last year. This expedition, which was absent during an entire season, was under the patronage of William E. Dodge, one of the Directors of the garden, who paid the expenses. The report of this work, written by Dr. Rydberg, is nearly completed, and will be ready for publication by the end of the year.

ENGLISH SOLDIERS' FOOD.

Tommy Atkins Takes Whatever Comes and Thrives—A Tot of Rum Better Than a Ton of Theory.

From The London Mail.

Vegetarians—vide their recent conference—claim that their diet is best for the soldier on campaign.

They point to the toilsome marches by the Nile's swollen flood and the crowning victory of Omdurman. The British soldier, they say, ate little or no meat. Look at his achievements, then turn vegetarian. The logic sounds good, but the argument is faulty. Roberts's great march (Kabul to Kandahar) was done mostly on biscuit and bad water. But this is not diet to be recommended for its staying powers.

Sergt. Smart, late of the Seventy-second Highlanders, does sentry-go now in commissionaire's uniform at the binding of the Bond Streets—where the Old meets the new. Smart the name, smart the man. He wears fours medals but seldom seen on one breast—the Afghan, with many clasps, and the Egyptian, and the two Stars, Khandahar and the Khedive's.

"When a soldier is on active service," the Sergeant told a Daily Mail representative, who ventured to discuss with him the question of a vegetarian diet for Tommy, "he gets that fit that it doesn't matter much what he does eat. And he doesn't care. He's hungry, and he takes whatever comes. From the time we left Kabul till we reached Kandahar we lived mostly on biscuit; once or twice we had bully beef—that's beef in tins, and there were two halts of a day when the army bakers set up their ovens and baked bread. We didn't feel the want of meat during those three weeks. We marched and we marched, and we were happy. We were all so well.

"Water we drank. It was bad—very bad sometimes. You don't drink it, but just rinse the mouth out. If you tried to quench your thirst by swallowing water, you would be as bloated as a dead camel. And still you'd be thirsty. At the end of the day there was a tot of rum for each man. We looked forward to that rum. It wasn't much more than a thimbleful, but it was a treat, and it did freshen a man up a bit at the end of a long day's march.

"On battle days we would'n t perhaps touch a bite of food all day. At Peiwar Kotal we started off long before it was light. We climbed those steep hills up among the trees, and after the fighting was over bivouacked on the top of the pass. I didn't eat anything all that day. There were rations in my haversack, but I never thought of them. Nor did I seem to feel the want of any grub. You are in such training that you can go for hours without food.

"The soldier really doesn't mind much what he gets to eat when he's on active service. Pea soup in tins is good stuff. Fruit and vegetables, when you can get them, which is not often, are fine diet. So is beef, mutton, and chicken. The fighting man is not particular about his food. Nor has he any craving for beer and spirits. But he likes a tot of rum when it's time to turn in. It's just a treat."

Higher up Bond Street stands a stalwart gunner, also in Commissionaire's uniform. He has the Afghan medal and the Hasara medal. Sergt. Major Rowse was for nine years a Sergeant Major in a mountain battery in India. He bore out all that Sergt. Smart had said.

Sergt. Major Rowse said he would have liked more vegetables than he got. Cabbages and green peas don't bloom on the border hills. It's stiff work climbing them. In places it is much like going up the dome of St. Paul's on the outside. He has marched with his battery from Quetta to Rawal Pindi, 700 miles as the crow flies, over the toughest country in the world. And he took his rations as they came, and didn't stop to analyze what they were made of. Spirits he never touched in India. He preferred water. Tea, coffee, and cocoa he of course drank when he could get them.

It is absurd to argue the value of any diet for soldiers on campaign. With them it is the survival of the fittest. But the fittest are fit. If only the water is good there is no healthier occupation than marching and fighting battles, bar bullets and bayonets, swords and shell.

Life, and Five Years Additional.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times.

The North Carolina authorities, indignant at the escape of a life sentenced convict, have recaptured him and added five years to his sentence.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The condition of George Adee, who is ill with typhoid fever, contracted in Puerto Rico, is reported as improved. Mr. Adee was detailed in charge of fifteen picked men for advance duty in co-operation with Gen. Guy Henry's regulars. His prominence in athletic circles and his popularity have brought many anxious inquiries regarding his condition since his illness was first reported in this column.

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Among recent arrivals from abroad are Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Price, the Rev. and Mrs. M. D. Babcock, Gen. and Mrs. Sandham, Mrs. Pierre Jay, Miss Edith Jay, and Robert Goelet, Jr. Col. and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane have reached England with their son, who is to resume his studies there, and among other well-known people who have recently gone abroad are A. Butler Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bell, and Lieut. G. Bettini. Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget have returned from Bar Harbor and have been in town for a few days, as have also Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones and Miss Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, and Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable. Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer have returned from Saratoga and are at Tuxedo. Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston have returned from Southampton and are visiting Mrs. Robert Livingston at Tiver-on-the-Hudson.

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The Richmond County Country Club is unusually prosperous this Autumn and several handsome dinners have recently been given there. Mr. and Mrs. Willard Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Shaw have all entertained there of late. Miss Mabel Shaw has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Myers, parents of her fiancé, George Myers, at Lawrence, L. I.

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Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin have returned from Bar Harbor and will spend the Autumn at Woodley, at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson, as guests of Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard.

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Alexander Harrison, the well-known American artist, is now on a visit to San Francisco, where his pictures have recently been exhibited. Mr. Harrison has been widely entertained in San Francisco and has been elected to the Bohemian Club. He will remain in California for several months. A. Muller-Ury, who has been spending the season in London, will return to New York next month. Mr. Muller-Ury has been very successful in London, where he secured commissions to paint several members of the nobility.

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There have been few departures from Cazenovia, N. Y., which has had an unusually successful Summer season. The fine Autumn weather is being thoroughly enjoyed there. Mrs. Katherine Ledyard gave a "hearts" party on Monday evening. Among the players were Mrs. Henry Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell, Mrs. W. G. Parke, Miss Barclay, Miss Ethel Barclay, Mrs. Fuller, Miss Angelica Crosby, Miss Edith Tyler, Miss Margaret Wendell, Miss Daisy Pruyn, Miss Oliphant, and Burr Wendell, Robert F. Hubbard, Edward Tyler, Rush Wendell, and Robert Barclay.

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Mrs. William Duer, Mrs. Frank Lawrence, Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull, and Mrs. Frederick King have been taking the waters of Marienbad, where also have been the Countess Paurtales, W. W. Astor, Mrs. P. Y. Pember, and Miss Fanny Taylor and Miss Taylor.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have tired of Newport, although it was announced earlier in the season that they would remain at the Rhode Island resort until after Thanksgiving. They have gone to their mountain retreat, near Lenox. Mrs. William C. Whitney has again taken, for her, a voyage of hazard from Bar Harbor to Westbury. Her general condition is described as about the same, but her vitality and endurance, upon which everything depends for her possible recovery, are said to be marvelous. Mr. Whitney returned with her.

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William K. Vanderbilt is devoting some of his time abroad to his stables at Maison Lafitte, near Paris. He has recently purchased a number of horses, which were last week shipped to him. Maison Lafitte is the Mecca of the American turfman in France. William Tiffany, who married Mrs. Fernando A. Yznaga, and who is one of the best whips in Paris, has drawn around him quite a little colony of horsey people there. Mr. Tiffany and Mr. Vanderbilt married sisters, Mrs. Tiffany, formerly Mrs. Yznaga, having been Miss Jennie Smith. Mrs. Oliver Belmont's other married sister, Mme. de Fonteullat, passes much of her time at Maison Lafitte, where the Baroness Fonteullat, also an American woman, and her husband reside.

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One of the recent English weddings which will interest Americans was that of A. J. Hungerford Pollen and Miss Maud Beatrice Lawrence, the daughter of Mr. Joseph Lawrence of Kenley, Surrey. It took place at the Brompton Oratory the day before the departure of Col. John Hay for this country, and he was one of the witnesses for the bridegroom. Mr. Pollen is well known in New York and in Baltimore. He was the son of a Roman Catholic country gentleman of ancient lineage, and was in this city with Mr. Maxwell Scott, the great-grandson of Sir Walter Scott and the present owner of Abbottsford, a few seasons ago. Maxwell Scott assumed his last name, being descended from John Lockhart, who married the daughter of the author of "Waverly." Mr. Scott is also a near kinsman of the Duke of Norfolk. Mrs. Pollen is related to the New York Lawrences.

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Among the recent arrivals at the Engadine are Mrs. O. E. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. William Oothout, Mrs. Jesse Seligman, and Miss Seligman, and Neilson Winthrop.

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Disappointment has been felt by the many visitors to Windsor Castle owing to the temporary closing of the Albert Memorial Chapel. This has been found necessary during the erection of the memorial to the late Duke of Clarence, which, however, is now nearly completed and was recently inspected by the Queen and by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The final work of the memorial, the fixing of the bronze figures, is now being done, and the Lord Chamberlain has declared that while this is in progress it will not be necessary to keep the chapel closed.

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A letter from Lucerne, Switzerland, says: "Lucerne gives one an idea of civilization; but, after all, the shops, though they seem gorgeous at first sight, are disappointing, and, although Don Carlos is here and may be seen walking through the crowd on the Quai, there are not many well-known people here. At the Schweitzerhof there are Sir Lewis and Lady McIver, who were so hospitable at Aix-les-Bains; there also is Lady Esmé Gordon, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould are in one of the dependencies of the hotel. At the National are M. and Mme. Vagliano, who have spent some weeks at Homburg, and there, too, is Liane de Pougy, looking very lovely and almost as young as she did in the days (not so very long ago) when she made her début in Paris, and was considered the loveliest of women there. The hotel is so full that people are turned away daily, and Mr. and Mrs. Drexel, who telegraphed for a suite of rooms some days beforehand, were among those who had to be refused. Now every one is leaving Switzerland for Paris or Vienna, which is quite a place for new fashions, and the death of the Empress, tragic as it is, will not seriously influence the beginning of the season, as she was so seldom in the Austrian capital."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Richard Malcolm Johnston.

Richard Malcolm Johnston, the lecturer and novelist, died in Baltimore, Md., yesterday, after an illness of several months.

Col. Johnston was born in Hancock County, Ga., March 8, 1822. He was of Scotch descent. His father was Malcolm Johnston, a Virginian by birth, who settled in Georgia and became a successful planter. On his mother's side, Col. Johnston's ancestors were also Virginians. His earlier years were spent on his father's plantation in Middle Georgia, a strip of country famed for the salubrity of its climate, the simple, but almost ideal, state of society which existed there in the ante-bellum days, and for some of the best humorists who have graced American literature. Among the more prominent of these besides Col. Johnston were Judge Longstreet, Joel Chandler Harris, and those quaintly curious lights "Bill Arp" and "Sam" Jones. And there, too, lived during the dead novelist's young manhood the poets Sidney Lanier and Maurice Thompson, whom he accounted among his most dearly beloved intimates.

In the simple life of the times young Johnston lived until he was eight years old. He attended one of the "old-field" schools, but in 1830 his father moved to Crawfordsville and then to Powelton. From Powelton young Johnston went to Mercer University, where he was graduated in 1841. He taught school two years, and then began the practice of law with Linton Stephens, a younger brother of Alexander H. Stephens, as a law partner. He continued as a lawyer for ten years in the northern and middle circuits in Georgia. Here in his travels he saw many incidents which in later years served as the basis for a number of humorous sketches.

In 1844 Col. Johnston was married to Miss Frances Mansfield of his native County. He was then twenty-two, and she fifteen. He had lived in Baltimore since 1867.

Some of his best-known books are "Mr. Neelus Peeler's Conditions," "Georgia Sketches," "Dukesborough Tales," "Old Mark Langston; A Tale of Duke's Creek"; "Two Gray Tourists," "Mr. Absalom Billingslea and Other Georgia Folk," "Life of Alexander H. Stephens," and a history of English literature in conjunction with William H. Browne.

Col. Johnston's wife died a year or two ago. He leaves four daughters and three sons.

William H. Johnson.

The funeral of William H. Johnson, a well-known Spiritualist, who died on Thursday, was held last night at his late home, 81 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. The Rev. Horace Porter officiated, and a number of Spiritualists, including George Deleree and Capt. Osbon, made addresses. Mrs. Kurth, a medium, read a poem. Mr. Johnson was in his seventy-eighth year. He was born at Florida, Montgomery County, N. Y., and came to New York over thirty years ago. He soon settled in Brooklyn, where he lived up to the time of his death. During the civil war he was a claim agent, and after the war became a pension agent. He was unmarried, and his only living near relative is his sister, Mrs. Van Horn of Glen, N. Y.

George Taylor Bradbury.

George Taylor Bradbury died Thursday of consumption in Tremont. He was born in England fifty-seven years ago, and was educated at Oxford, coming to New York about 1870. For some time he was engaged in the dry goods business in Grand Street, and for fifteen years was buyer in the upholstery department of Lord & Taylor's. He left that firm in 1808, and filled a similar position for M. C. Spencer until two years ago, when his health failed him, and he was obliged to give up business. The funeral will be held this afternoon at 1 o'clock at Grace Church, West Farms. Mr. Bradbury leaves one married daughter.

Andrew Judson White.

Andrew Judson White, who died in London yesterday, was a capitalist whose active interests involved a large number of commercial enterprises. For many years he had been identified with the wholesale drug business. He was the President and one of the founders of the Yost Typewriter Company and a Director and large stockholder in the Union Typewriter Company. In 1894 he endowed a dormitory at Yale University, which was named for him. For many years Mr. White resided in this city at 848 Fifth Avenue. Besides a wife Mr. White leaves a son, Raymond S. White, who is a graduate of Yale University and a member of the New York bar.

The Rev. J. Edward Pratt.

The Rev. J. Edward Pratt, for the past fourteen years pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church at Lancaster, Penn., died yesterday from blood poisoning resulting from a carbuncle on his neck. He was a native of Cornwall, Conn., and was ordained into the priesthood by Bishop Williams, the oldest living Bishop of that State. The Rev. Mr. Pratt was the first Archdeacon of the Diocese of Harrisburg, and at the time of his death was a member of the Standing Committee of the Central Diocese. He was fifty-nine years old.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. JOEL DAVIS, a well-known Episcopal clergyman, died last night at the home of his son-in-law, in Schenectady. He was seventy-eight years of age. He had parishes in the Diocese of Central New York. His last charge was at Earlville.

NATHANIEL PURDY, an old resident of Sing Sing, died at the home of his son, Horace Purdy, Thursday, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He was born in the Town of Yorktown, and had lived in Sing Sing for forty years. He was once an Assessor in the Town of Somers. He leaves three sons.

Mrs. FRANCES J. INMAN died in Poland Springs, Me., yesterday. She was the widow of William H. Inman, the founder of the house of Inman, Swan & Co., and was widely known for her charities. Mrs. Inman was a member for many years of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. She leaves three daughters. No arrangements for the funeral have as yet been made.

"THE CHRISTIAN."

Adaptation of Hall Caine's Novel Successfully Produced at Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 23.—The initial performance of "The Christian" was given in the New Empire Theatre to-night before an audience which filled every part of the house. Hall Caine, the author of the book from which it was adapted, occupied one of the boxes, having come to this country expressly to witness the production. It was past midnight when the curtain was rung down on the last act.

The play was received with a tremendous ovation and repeated curtain calls after each act. Mr. Caine was compelled to respond to the enthusiastic bravos of the audience, and finally was forced upon the stage to bow his thanks. Miss Viola Allen in the exacting part of Gloria Quayle scored a splendid success, and in the dramatic work in the third act made the climax of the play. The John Storm of Edwin J. Morgan was forceful and worthy of the title rôle.

The story as dramatized is in four acts and a prologue, and ends with the happy reunion of Storm and Glory. The most salient features of the novel have been preserved in the dramatization. Cast of characters:

The Hon. John Storm	Edward J. Morgan
Father Lamplugh	R. J. Dillon
Archdeacon Wealthy	George Woodward
Lord Storm	Mervyn Dallas
Horatio Drake	John Mason
Lord Robert Ure	Jamison Lee Finney
The "Faro King"	Myron Calice
The manager	Edgar Norton
Brother Paul	Frank J. Keenan
Parson Quayle	Guy Nichols
Mrs. Callender	Georgia Dickson
Polly Love	Ethel Marlowe
Betty	Carrie Merrilees
Nettie	Edith Merrilees
Letty	Bessie Dunn
Liza	Perdita Hudspeth
Glory Quayle	Viola Allen

American Technical Progress.

From American Wool and Cotton Reporter.

We are so immersed in the struggle for supremacy that it is not always possible for us to measure our progress satisfactorily. Hence the importance of such a declaration regarding us as Mr. Reynolds has just made to the people of Manchester, England. What he says indicates very conclusively that we are on the right path to distance every nation on earth in industrial progress. The supremacy which we are sure awaits us will not be confined to a few lines, but will cover practically the whole field of technical employment. The time is coming when not only our cotton but also our woolen manufacturing industry will not only be impregnably intrenched in the control of the home market, but will also participate largely in the profits derived from foreign markets.

THREATENED MOTORMAN'S LIFE.

Boy Is Run Down by a Trolley Car and the Reserves Are Called Out.

Harold Alster, seven years old, of 15 Park Place, Brooklyn, was run down last night by a Brooklyn trolley car at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Baltic Street. At first it was thought he was badly injured, and an angry crowd gathered and threatened to lynch the motorman if he dared to move until the police arrived to arrest him. The crowd soon became so great that the police reserves from the Bergen Street Station were called out.

An ambulance was summoned from the Seney Hospital, and an examination made of the injuries sustained by the boy, who was groaning and crying. It was then discovered that a compound fracture of the big toe on the right foot was the extent of his injuries. The bloodthirsty feelings of the crowd at once subsided, and the motorman was allowed to go.

Negress Found in Canal Identified.

The body of the young colored woman, which was found in the canal at Newark, N. J., on Thursday night, was identified yesterday as that of Martha Van Winkle, seventeen years old, and living at 79 Marshall Street, Newark. The identification was made by the girl's mother. The police are still detaining Georgida Lombarda and his wife, of 73 South Canal Street, who were arrested upon suspicion. The girl's mother says that her daughter left home about 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, after having had an argument with a brother. As she went out she said, "Well, I guess I'm no good in the world anyhow." The girl's family say that they know of no reason why she should have killed herself, but admit that there may have been some unknown cause, which might lend more significance to her last remark on leaving the house.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A.—Carpet Cleansing, T. M. Stewart, 326 7TH AV. Tel. 1,132—38th. Established 1863.

DIED.

BARTOW.—At his residence, Hackensack, N. J., Sept. 22, 1898, Augustus Bartow, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, Fishkill, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 26, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DAVIS.—At Narragansett Pier, R. I., Sunday, Sept. 18, Miss Varina Anne Davis, daughter of the late Jefferson Davis.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

INMAN.—Died at Poland Springs, Me., on the 23d of September, 1898, Mrs. Frances J. Inman of New York City, widow of the late William H. Inman, Esq.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SAN MARZANO.—In New York City, Sept. 22, 1898, Marquis Robert de San Marzano.
Funeral at convenience of family.

VON KETTLER.—At Scheveningen, Holland, on the 20th instant, after a short illness, Laura, wife of Col. Wilhelm von Kettler and daughter of Alfred L. and Helena E. Seton of this city.

WOODS.—On Thursday, Sept. 22, 1898, Esther Woods, widow of Richard H. Woods.
Funeral services at her late residence, 38 East 3d St., on Saturday, at 3:30 P. M.
Interment at White Plains.

ZINCKE.—Entered into rest, Sept. 23, Herman Zincke, in the sixty-eighth years of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 235 East 84th St., on Sunday, Sept. 25, at 4 P. M.
Interment private.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 23.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Sept.
ADER, Paul, 56 Broome St.	1	22
BOUERS, Franklin, Foundling Hosp.	1	16
BARRETT, Johanna, 21 West St.	1	22
BUEGLER, Apolonia, 56 1st Av.	77	21
BASTABLE, Mary, 121 Chrystie St.	46	21
BEUDA, Otto, 1,389 Avenue A	1	21
BRITT, William, 207 E. 83d St.	19	21
DECKER, Valentine, 83 2d St.	47	22
BURKE, Annie, 361 E. 71st St.	2	22
BOKOFF, August, 616 11th Av.	71	22
BRADLEY, Joseph, 344 W. 38th St.	18	22
CURLEY, James, 301 E. 101st St.	1	22
COUGHLIN, Nora, 130 E. 13th St.	29	21
CALKIN, William, 320 10th Av.	50	21
CHIARATO, Angelo, 52 Roosevelt St.	37	21
CURTIN, Cornelius, 412 E. 106th St.	50	19
COMISKY, Frank, 306 E. 16th St.	35	22
CAMPBELL, Bridget A., 531 E. 152d.	37	21
DOOLEY, James, 15 Cherry St.	52	22
DE ORONZEO, Angiolina, 348 E. 114th St.	4	21
DALY, Agnes, 545 10th Av.	14	23
DOUGLASS, Mary A., 5 Walton Av.	24	20
DWYER, Thomas C., 332 Robbins Av.	51	22
ESSIG, August A., 236 1st Av.	1	21
EICHENTOFF, Emma, 313 E. 12th St.	1	21
FOLEY, Patrick, 265 10th Av.	33	21
FLEISHER, Emil J., 190 E. 75th St.	39	21
FINKAM, Nijini, Foundling Hospital	1	19
FLYNN, James, 67 Gansevoort St.	56	22
FELTER, John, 153 E. 23d St.	70	22
FREEDMAN, Wolf, 12 Forsyth St.	75	23
GEBHARD, Edward, 208 W. 27th St.	26	22
GOLDSTEIN, Herman, 307 E. 57th St.	67	21
GOLDSBOROUGH, William, Baltimore, Md.	51	21
GENSHEIMER, Caspar, 70 Columbus Av.	67	22
GLENE, Cecelia, Foundling Hospital	1	16
GOLDSMITH, William H., 1,625 Fox.	1	22
HORMEL, Frederice, 321 6th St.	28	21
HABERSTROH, Maria, 247 Avenue A.	69	21
HAYES, George, 153 E. 23d St.	25	21
HETTZEL, Theresa, 571 Lexington Av.	1	21
HOGAN, Adam, 132 Attorney St.	42	12
HOFFMAN, Hayman, 217 Henry St.	1	21
HAGAN, Adam, 132 Attorney St.	42	12
HAYES, Dennis, 772 E. 163d St.	23	22
IVORY, Mary J., 501 9th Av.	1	21
JOSEPH, Abraham, 1,487 1st Av.	75	21
KRITZ, Antoine, 1,723 Lexington Av.	1	22
KIMMICH, Wilhelm, 530 E. 53d St.	47	20
KATTINGER, Maria, 432 W. 45th St.	74	21
KELLY, David, St. Joseph's Hospital	17	22
KOLEGERSKY, Meyer, Lebanon Hos.	51	22
LEACOCK, Jane, 331 W. 53d St.	34	22
LITNER, Charles, 74 W. 100th St.	2	21
LAURITO, Michele, 50 Oliver St.	61	21
MAY, Mary, 523 W. 39th St.	1	22
MAYHOR, Mordecai, 156 W. 133d St.	60	21
MAY, Charles, 23 E. 95th St.	32	22
MEDICI, Antonio, 2,127 1st Av.	1	22
MANNING, Francis, 245 E. 59th St.	1	22
MURRAY, Mary, Hart's Island	80	22
MARZANO, San, Roosevelt Hosp.	65	22
McGOVERN, Margaret, 138 E. 49th.	69	21
McGIVNEY, Thomas F., 324 E. 42d.	1	22
McMAHAN, William, 343 E. 121st St.	1	21
McNAMARA, Bridget, 547 W. 49th St.	52	23
McMANN, Mary A., 886 8th Av.	2	21
NIHILL, Charles, 1,808 3d Av.	36	21
OAKMAN, Moses, 117 Chrystie St.	1	21
O'CONNOR, Daniel V., 317 E. 70th St.	1	22
OSIPOFF, Belle, 38 Essex St.	52	22
PHILIPPEN, Minnie, 259 William St.	22	20
POMERANZ, Harry, 21 Allen St.	1	21
REINGART, Aloise, 324 E. 26th St.	1	20
ROSENBAUM, Albert, New Vernon, N. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RISENBERG, Dora, 70 Gansevoort St.	20	21
ROUSE, Rosanna M., 29 Amsterdam Av.	1	21
RICH, Marcus, 11 W. 105th St.	60	22
ROBINSON, Elizabeth, 131 W. 49th.	21	22
SCRAMUZZA, Susanna, 203 Elizabeth.	41	21
STARK, Wilhelmine, 2,939 3d Av.	45	22
SHANNON, Thomas, 50 Vestry St.	1	20
STRAUS, Sigmund, 338 E. 82d St.	55	21
SHERIDAN, Farrell F., 206 E. 88th.	75	22
TOBIN, Cornelius, 325 E. 70th St.	45	22
UTZ, Jacob, 233 Avenue B.	76	21
VAN VLECK, Emma D., 695 Madison Av.	76	22
WEILAND, Octavia, 212 W. 30th St.	61	20
WEINIG, Alfred, 46 Manhattan St.	2	22
WHITE, Peter, 9 Chatham Square	35	17
WENDLAND, Emiel, 2,070 Madison Av.	28	21
WHITTON, Lillian, 62 Leroy St.	5	22
WILLIAMS, Richard E., 720 E. 181st.	23	22

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Sept.
BARRY, Alice, 227 Bridge St.	70	21
BILSKY, B., Stone and Blake Avs.	48	23
BRESKA, Margaret, 336 Central Av.	18	21
BENNETT, Theresa, 752 Park Av.	1	21
CHAMBERS, Florence, 209 Bond St.	1	22
CATANESE, John, 496 Butler St.	34	19
CURTIS, Thomas, 402 4th Av.	67	20
DONNELL, John, 384 Keap St.	44	22
DEXTER, Nelson, 338 Pearl St.	62	22
DONNELLY, Julian, 159 Willoughby St.	21	22
FISHER, Theodore, 901 De Kalb Av.	1	22
FUNKE, John, 52d St. and 9th Av.	1	21
FOX, Frank, 226 4th Av.	24	21
FERRETTO, Rosa, 90 Vesta Av.	33	22
GLASFORD, Isaac, 135 Belmont Av.	1	22
HINCHY, Jane, 67 N. 1st St.	1	21
HIGGINS, Mary, 204 8th St.	29	22
JOHNSON, William, 81 Columbia Hgts.	77	21
JENSEN, Richard, 235 Albany Av.	1	22
JANSON, John, 308 Atlantic Av.	32	21
KENNEDY, William, 98 Baltic St.	6	21
KAVANAUGH, Mabel, 700 Gates Av.	1	21
KNOTH, Adam, 500 Graham Av.	60	21
LICHT, Henry, 92 Cedar St.	60	22
LAYTON, George, Methodist E. Hosp.	29	22
MEYER, Adam, 236 Nassau St.	18	22
MORAN, Raymond, 559 3d Av.	1	22
MILLS, Mary, 264 Atlantic Av.	46	20
MAGUIRE, Michael, 304 E. Houston St., New York	30	21
MAURER, Valentine, 169 Hopkins St.	71	21
McLOUGHLIN, Annie, 159 India St.	35	21
McGRATH, James, 877 Franklin Av.	38	21
NELSON, Amanda, 322 Atlantic Av.	1	22
NICHOLS, Arthur, 2,110 Fulton St.	1	21
O'CONNELL, Charles, Bay 44th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PARTRIDGE, Edward, [illegible] High St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHNEIDER, Max, 190 Boerum St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Charles, 2,175 Fulton St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
THORSEN, John, [illegible] Columbia St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
370 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF

THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of stock and also by creditors of the above-named Company, to act as a Committee to undertake the reorganization of its properties and to effect a proper adjustment of its financial affairs. In order to secure concert of action among the stockholders an agreement has been deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, under the terms and conditions of which holders of stock are requested to deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York their certificates, indorsed in blank, on or before October 1, 1898.

Trust Company negotiable receipts will be issued for stock deposited.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or from any member of the Committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
HENRY W. POOR,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling First Mtge. 7% Bonds.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway Company its First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1933, reserved to retire a like amount of Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, falling due October 1st, 1898, offer to exchange these bonds for Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds upon terms which will be furnished on application at our office.

BY THE REDEMPTION OF THE CLEVELAND, TUSCARAWAS VALLEY & WHEELING FIRST MORTGAGE 7% BONDS THE CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING FIRST CONSOLIDATED 5% GOLD BONDS BECOME AN ABSOLUTE FIRST MORTGAGE UPON ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILWAY COMPANY. The entire authorized issue of these bonds will then be outstanding, constituting a yearly fixed charge of $250,000. The net earnings of the property for the past year were approximately $438,000.

Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.,
33 Wall St., New York City, N. Y.

To Holders of Receipts Issued by the Undersigned for Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885:

Pursuant to a notice dated June 22, 1898, the undersigned have deposited the bonds held by them and represented by the above-mentioned trust receipts, under the Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, and are now prepared to exchange the Mercantile Trust Company's certificates of deposit received therefore against the above-mentioned trust receipts, upon presentation and surrender of the latter, suitably indorsed by the registered holder or holders thereof at the office of the undersigned, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, September 23, 1898.
SPEYER & CO.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.

Our specialty is the selection of established securities which are gaining new value because of new developments, and we encourage the conservative purchase on margin of such selections under conditions exceptionally advantageous to [illegible].
STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF [illegible]
Capital $1,000,000. [illegible] St.
Surplus 1,000,000.
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, [illegible]
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice [illegible]
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Ass't. Sec'y.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and irregular.

Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday aggregated barely 250,000 shares. Of this, half a dozen stocks figured for more than one-half. It was the dullest day Wall Street has seen for some time, and the market itself was less interesting. Except in the industrial shares and in one or two hitherto inactive railway stocks, there were no fluctuations of consequence.

⁂

The market was largely professional, and its irregularity came from apparent indecision among the traders. Professional sentiment continues bearish, but yesterday that element did not seem disposed toward aggressiveness. It pounded one or two specialties in the industrial list, and sold the standard railroad shares in a half-hearted sort of way which was not productive of any serious declines.

⁂

In many shares there was continued buying by strong interests identified with the properties, but there seemed to be a growing inclination on the part of some of the larger financial factors to await political developments before carrying out their speculative plans. In some high quarters there is gaining ground the belief that such plans as are now in hand can be better carried out in a few days, when the results of the Democratic conventions in the several States are absolutely sure. There is general confidence in the defeat of the silver element in the Democratic Party, but it seems to be the feeling that, while there is doubt as to the results, outsiders may hold off from the market.

⁂

An easier tone prevailed in the money market, call funds loaning at 3½ per cent. Further engagements of gold to the amount of nearly $1,000,000 were announced.

⁂

The two most prominent industrials—Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust—were leaders of the market. In both there was continued activity by the professionals. People's Gas showed strength on the official announcement of the settlement of the company's differences with Indiana Fuel Gas interests. Central Pacific made a gain of 3 points on rumors of an arrangement for refunding the company's debt, and Southern Pacific sympathized with the stock's strength.

⁂

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $5,000 fives, registered, at 112⅝, $164,500 threes, when issued, at 105¼, and $160 do, small, at 104⅞.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Brooklyn Union Gas	¾	Long Island	6
Central Pacific	3	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	¾
Chicago & Alton	2	People's Gas, Chi.	1
Chicago Term. Tr.	¾	Southern Pacific	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Evans. & T. Haute	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tel. & Cable	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	1
Am. Tobacco	2⅞	Minnesota Iron	¾
B. & O., 2d inc. pd.	½	Nat. Lead Co.	1
C. & East Ill.	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	⅛
C., Ind. & Louis.	3	N. Y. Air Brake	3⅜
Chi. & N. W.	½	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	2½
Ed. El Ill. of N. Y.	1½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1½
General Electric, new	1⅜	Reading 1st pf.	½
General Electric, old	¾	Southern Railway pf.	½
Inter. Paper pf.	½	Third Avenue	½
Manhattan Cons.	½		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. S.W. 1st pf gd.	2	San. A. & A. P. 4s.	1½
Ev. & Ind. 1st con.	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.	1½
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	3½	W. Un. deb. 7s, '71.	1½
		W. & L. E. con.	4⅞

Bonds Declined.

Brook. W. & W. 5s.	3	Lehigh & W. B. con. 7s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st in.	1	Tol. & O. C. 1st	[illegible]
Chi., Ind. & L. ref 6s.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $144,806,300; balance, $9,743,784; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $974,147.

Money on call in London at 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2⅝@2¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days, and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¼@$4.81½ for sixty days, $4.83¾@$4.84 for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜, less 1-16, for long, and 5.22½, less 1-16, for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94 13-16@94⅞, and guilders at 39⅝ and 39 15-16@40.

New York exchange quoted at follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—8@12½c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c premium; over the counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ½, to 120½; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 67¼, and Reading, ⅛, to 9⅝. Declined—Erie first preferred, ¾, to 37¼; St. Paul, ⅝, to 112¾; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 57⅜; Pennsylvania, ½, to 60⅝, and Northern Pacific preferred, ½, to 79¼. Atchison sold at 13⅝, Canadian Pacific at 88⅞, Illinois Central at 115½, and Erie at 14¼. British consols declined 1-16, to 109¾, for both money and the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 27½c, and exchange on London was 25f 29c.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York this week were valued at $1,698,401, against $1,957,468 last week and $1,187,478 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,758,214, against $1,950,633 last week and $1,156,896 in the same week of last year.

THE STEEL COMBINATION.

In speaking of the Federal Steel Company to-day to a friend, former Gov. Flower said:

"The consolidation of the Illinois Steel, the Minnesota Iron, and the Joliet, Elgin and Eastern Railroad Companies ought to prove a great success when it is finally completed. The Minnesota Iron Company has diamond drilled its mines, and now it knows that it has 110,000,000 tons of ore in them. In addition, it has 400,000 acres of new and undeveloped property, so it owns a practically inexhaustable supply of the best iron ore in the United States. The company also owns the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad, which connects with the mines, and is capable of transporting 4,000,000 tons of ore per annum. It is now, however, transporting only about 2,500,000 tons per annum. The company owns the property about Two Harbors, on Lake Superior, together with five great ore docks, each containing 1,000 feet of ore pockets, with an aggregate capacity of 138,765 tons of ore. These docks are furnished with electric lights and are operated day and night. The company also owns more than one-half the steamers and barges on the lakes used for the transportation of ores to Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, and other points.

"It also owns the railroad that transports the ores from the docks at Chicago to the several steel and iron mills in that city. When the consolidation is completed the Federal Steel Company will own all the steel mills in Chicago, capable of turning out 5,000 tons of steel per day, together with the mills at Lorain and Johnstown, which are capable of turning out structural iron and trolley rails.

"The earnings of the Minnesota Iron Company last year were 10 per cent. on its capital stock, and the Illinois Steel Company earned over 12 per cent. In my judgment, the Federal Steel Company's preferred stock at 70 is a very cheap property, and I have little doubt of its paying a regular 6 per cent. annual dividend. The $25 per share for which a share of common stock is issued will give the Federal Steel Company a cash capital of $10,000,000, which it can lend to its subsidiary companies as occasion requires. Its surplus products all go to Europe, where they find a market at living prices."

The Governor was asked if he had put in his stock under the proposed plan. He replied:

"Certainly I have. I put it in the first day, and I advise everybody else to do the same."—New York News Bureau.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the second week of September to-day will cover seventy-four roads, and will show 2.93 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. Southern	$89,052	$2,719	....
Ann Arbor	25,999	2,658	....
Atlantic & Danville	11,644	545	....
Balt. & Ohio S. W.	156,840	25,118	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	75,964	1,755	....
Burl., C. R. & Northern	111,236	6,677	....
Canadian Pacific	511,000	26,000	....
Central of Georgia	101,823	....	13,005
Chattanooga Southern	1,474	420	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	241,698	24,893	....
Chi. & East. Illinois	92,928	19,867	....
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	74,492	4,847	....
Chicago Great Western	110,500	....	16,840
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	818,002	103,872	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	28,195	992	....
Chi. & West. Michigan	44,583	9,279	....
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	300,663	14,718	....
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel'g.	32,898	8,476	....
Col., Sandusky & H'k'g.	21,294	10,980	....
Denver & Rio Grande	181,000	11,600	....
Det., G. R. & Western	31,481	2,599	....
Detroit & Lima North	9,605	1,530	....
Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic	45,857	10,098	....
Evans. & Indianapolis	6,038	....	1,288
Evans. & Terre Haute	23,920	....	7,662
Flint & Pere Marquette	60,965	8,774	....
Ft. Worth & Denver City	25,084	....	8,217
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	10,577	889	....
Georgia	27,220	....	10,889
Grand Rapids & Indiana	44,697	6,097	....
Cin., Rich. & Ft. Wayne	8,198	57	....
Traverse City	795	283	....
Musk., G. Rap. & Ind.	2,752	....	887
Grand Trunk Chi. & Grand Trunk Det., Gd. H. & M.	428,840	....	66,006
International & Gt. N.	92,116	4,489	....
Iowa Central	49,320	8,450	....
Kanawha & Michigan	11,408	2,437	....
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem.	81,125	....	8,442
Kan. C., Mem. & Birm.	22,025	122	....
Kan. C., Pitts. & Gulf	72,277	12,288	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	12,127	3,289	....
Keokuk & Western	12,712	....	2,125
Lake Erie & Western	76,605	4,943	....
Louis., Evans. & St. L.	33,225	349	....
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	9,130	....	4,418
Louisville & Nashville	439,210	3,190	....
Mexican Central	208,652	9,137	....
Mexican National	106,510	12,406	....
Minneapolis & St. Louis	53,527	2,454	....
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	110,164	18,488	....
Mo., Kansas & Texas	277,402	....	19,554
Mo. Pacific & Iron Mt.	525,000	....	84,000
Central Branch	20,000	....	9,000
Mobile & Birmingham	7,838	1,572	....
N. Y., Ont. & Western	83,054	620	....
Norfolk & Western	263,424	....	9,284
Northern Pacific	792,371	56,045	....
Ohio River	23,000	....	989
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	157,776	....	18,009
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	17,598	....	1,689
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	38,987	20,275	....
Pittsburg & Western	64,538	....	46
Rio Grande Southern	9,702	2,697	....
Rio Grande Western	67,400	....	700
St. Joseph & Gr. Island	19,368	....	7,877
St. Louis & San Fran.	127,846	....	11,065
St. Louis Southwestern	108,156	....	1,526
Southern Railway	491,523	39,086	....
Texas & Pacific	141,855	....	23,707
Toledo & Ohio Central	38,989	13,155	....
Toledo, Peoria & West'n.	19,736	....	3,514
Toledo, St. L. & K. City	47,336	580	....
Wabash	294,316	19,811	....
West. N. Y. & Penn.	63,000	....	13,300
Wheeling & Lake Erie	29,201	11,003	....
Wisconsin Central	104,008	....	9,571
Total, (74 roads)	$8,772,650	$546,574	$297,040
Net inc., (2.93 p. c.)	....	249,534	....

ST. PAUL'S PROGRESS.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the third week in September were made public after the close of business yesterday. They aggregate $818,002, and show the following increases over preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$118,314
Increase over 1896	195,955
Increase over 1895	124,750
Increase over 1894	194,459
Increase over 1893	130,109
Increase over 1892	92,637

⁂

So far this month St. Paul's earnings compare with preceding years as follows:

Increase over 1897	$288,458
Increase over 1896	490,425
Increase over 1895	343,600
Increase over 1894	515,126
Increase over 1893	474,798
Increase over 1892	255,224

THE GOLD IMPORT MOVEMENT.

New announcements of $850,000 gold engaged for importation were made yesterday—$600,000 for Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. and $250,000 for Kountze Brothers. This brings up the total received and engaged since the beginning of the present movement, Aug. 2, to $14,075,000. The importing firms with their total engagements are as follows:

Lazard Frères	$6,600,000
Bank of British North America	1,025,000
Brown Brothers & Co.	1,000,000
United States Mortgage and Trust Company	1,000,000
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	800,000
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	1,400,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	600,000
Kountze Brothers	550,000
Morton, Bliss & Co.	500,000
Manhattan Trust Company	300,000
Zimmerman & Forshay	300,000
Total	$14,075,000

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for long sterling bills.

Call by the Controller of the Currency for a report on the condition of the National banks at the close of business Sept. 20.

Increase of $4,845 in Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville's net earnings for July.

Decrease of $259,062 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $510,923 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Certificate filed at Albany increasing capital of the Commercial Cable and Telegraph Company from $100,000 to $500,000.

Increase of $132,170 in Omaha's gross earnings for August, making an increase of $464,937 since Jan. 1.

Meeting in Chicago of representatives of the St. Paul lines for the purpose of strengthening the rate situation and arriving at an understanding concerning the handling of special business in sight.

Increase of $57,307 in Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific's net earnings for August, making an increase of $99,296 since July 1.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"Europe will have to consider possible American demands for money much more anxiously in the future. Doubtless there has been for many years a feeling that the new continent could be put off with promises. But the control of this country over money markets in the Old World is coming to be that of a master. Our banks lend over there heavily when it is the most convenient market for them, but they draw on Europe whenever they want money and no longer have occasion to limit their drafts.

"The August return of foreign commerce shows another heavy balance on merchandise and specie account in favor of this country, and the exports from New York for three weeks have been 5 per cent. larger than last year, and although the imports have been 18 per cent. larger, the trade balance in September was last year so great that there is sure to be a heavier balance for this month than in August. In addition the growing foreign confidence in American investments has materially affected the movement of specie, and probably will effect it more decidedly in the future.

"The iron and steel trade expands with a rapidity which throws into the shade all expectations, with a steel famine in Germany, and Great Britain in the market for 10,000 tons plates, and the American works are crowded for months ahead. New orders at Chicago cover 30,000 tons tin plate bars, besides 7,000 tons sold at Philadelphia. Rails are in such demand that the makers are to meet with expectation of advancing prices, some sales having been made from Chicago below agreed quotations for delivery at the Far West. Plates are strong everywhere, but on account of car construction especially strong at Chicago, and the demand for bars on the same account is heavy, with one order at Chicago for 1,000 and several others for 500 cars each. Prices have slightly advanced for plates, bars, and for wire nails, which are in much better demand than heretofore.

"Coke production increases, the output at Connelsville for the week having been 140,658 tons against 137,171 for the previous week, and tin is somewhat stronger at 16.15 cents, reflecting an advance at London, while copper is quiet at 12.5 cents for Lake, and lead comparatively inactive at 4 cents. Tin plates are selling at $2.82½ for full weight Bessemer. The copper production in August was 19,508 tons domestic, against 6,909 foreign, and the lead production as officially reported has been 156,113 tons for the half year, against 289,598 tons for the full year 1897.

"The deliveries of boots and shoes have been about 9,000 cases larger than in any previous year, and 27,000 cases or 10 per cent. larger than in the year 1892 to date. Compilation from The Shoe and Leather Reporter's weekly statement shows shipments of 270,580 cases for three weeks of September, against 261,224 for the same weeks in 1896, 248,447 for the same weeks in 1894, and 243,280 in the same weeks of 1892, with smaller shipments in the same weeks of other years. The sales are not as large as usual, though a better grade of shoes is being demanded, and the retail trade is considerably more active. There is no new demand for boots, and some of the manufacturers are discharging cutters. The demand for balmorals is urgent, although there is small ordering for Spring delivery. Trade in women's shoes is light, and in calf shoes and boots comparatively small. A strike of the workmen at Brockton interferes with shipments from that quarter. The Boston leather market is narrow, with very little demand for hemlock sole or for oak, some buying union leather, but trade in other qualities limited. Hides are generally stronger at Chicago, with better demand for packer cows, and or country cows, buff and calf skins, and the market seems to be well sold up."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Favorable trade developments manifest themselves chiefly along the lines previously noted. The importance of a large export demand to the country's domestic interests is illustrated by the improved tone and prices of wheat and flour this week, growing out of the better foreign buying induced by less favorable Russian crop reports, smaller shipments from that country, and apparently continued careful selling by American producers. Raw cotton, on the other hand, reflects probabilities of continued plentiful supplies and rather slow demand in quotations, lower than the lowest point reached in the year of depression, 1894, when a large yield was coincident with poor trade, industrial troubles, and tight money. From the West and Northwest advices continue largely in the former cheerful strain.

"Bank clearings continue to furnish a fairly accurate measure of the country's business, and the outlook apparently favors a total for September little below that for September a year ago, when business and speculative activity generally was at its height. For the week ending Thursday the total clearings aggregate $1,325,890,000, about the same amount as last week, 3 per cent. smaller than in this week one year ago, but 52 per cent. larger than in 1896, 60 per cent. larger than in 1894, and 65 per cent. larger than in 1893. Compared with previous years of large trade there is a gain of 11.2 per cent. over 1892, a decrease of less than 1 per cent. from 1891, and a gain of 1.5 per cent. over 1890. Business failures in the United States for the week number 182, against 173 last week, but compare with 237 in this week a year ago, 821 in 1896, 198 in 1895, and 204 in 1890.

"Best reports as to distributive trade still continue to come from the West and Northwest, where business is still reported active. Fewer out-of-town buyers are in Chicago, and sales of shoes are smaller, but shipments of dry goods exceed all records. Activity in iron and steel is a feature, but the mills are so busy that orders are frequently turned down. St. Louis furniture manufacturers are unable to fill orders. Business in dry goods is still very active, and the latter is also true at Omaha, St. Paul, and at Kansas City, where live stock receipts have broken all records. A fair business is doing at San Francisco, and early conservatism in granting credits is now reflected in few and unimportant failures. At Portland, Oregon, business is hardly up to expectations, though of a good volume, but more money is in circulation as a result of the wheat crop moving. The Oregon hop crop is reported short. Export business at Puget Sound cities is increasing, and more is doing in distributive trade at Tacoma. A line of steamers running between Seattle, Vladivostok, and Australia is talked of. Business is dull in the Lower Mississippi Valley, where vexatious yellow fever quarantines tend to restrict trade. The advanced stage of the season, however, is expected to allay the excitement, and a good Fall business is confidently looked for. Low prices for cotton tend to restrict collections in South Atlantic and Gulf States. Jacksonville reports business very active, owing to the presence of troops, with more money in circulation than ever before. More is doing in general distributive trade at New York. Housefurnishing goods are especially active, and lumber is favorably affected by more active building operations. A fair business is doing at Philadelphia, and more Southern buyers are reported at Baltimore. Cooler weather is helping dry goods slightly at Boston, but there and at New York distribution is reported not up to expectations.

"Improved foreign demand for American cereals is shown in the enlarged volume of shipments this week. Wheat, including flour, shipments aggregate 4,991,353 bushels, against 3,675,291 bushels last week, 5,708,825 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 3,930,466 bushels in 1896, 3,151,907 bushels in 1895, and 2,562,500 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year exports of wheat aggregate 41,160,444 bushels, against 50,310,525 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,626,290 bushels, as against 2,331,005 bushels last week, 4,022,142 bushels in this week one year ago, 2,610,479 bushels in 1896, 1,360,325 bushels in 1895, and 104,000 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year corn exports aggregate 33,365,165 bushels, against 38,399,991 bushels during the same period of 1897."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110⅛	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112⅞	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5⅞
Kings County inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	112	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	16½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98
Ferry Securities.		
Hoboken Ferry stock	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106⅜	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	36½	37½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103
Natural Gas.		
Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104⅝	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87½
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	78
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71
Illuminating Gas.		
Amsterdam common	27½	28
Amsterdam preferred	68	70
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100	104½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21	22
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	28	33
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	103
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	135	140
Standard Gas, New York, pref.	155	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	89
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104
Industrials.		
American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	50	53
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	28¾	29
Federal Steel pf.	69⅛	69½
Glucose common	56	56½
Glucose pf., ex dividend	105⅝	106½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	87½	89½
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	22	22½
Standard Distilling pf.	70	71
Standard Oil Trust	414	415
Trenton Potteries	8	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	165	166
The Miscellaneous List.		
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1	1⅝
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4⅝
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	23⅞	24½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61¼@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Stock Exchange 650 shares of Iron Silver sold at .62.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Anaconda sold at .81, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at .75, 400 Mount Rosa at .19, 1,000 Pharmacist at .09, 300 Savage at .15, 300 Sierra Nevada at .70, and 300 Yellow Jacket at .25.

On the Mining Exchange 6,000 shares of Alamo sold at .03½@.03¾@.03½, 500 Anaconda at .81, 600 Anchoria at .82@.83, 2,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09⅛@.09½, 3,000 Cannon Ball at .006¼, seller 30; 1,000 Copper Rock at .002, 600 Elkton at 1.21@1.20½@1.21, 2,500 Garfield Consolidated at .12@.12½@.12¼, 1,800 Jefferson at .07@.07¼, 800 Lillie at 1.05@1.07@1.06¼, 400 Mollie Gibson at .22, 12,000 Old Gold at .006@.006⅝, 2,000 Rocky Mountain at .15, buyer 30, 25,000 Sentinel at .004@.004½@.004¼, and 300 Work at .09.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Iron Silver	.60
Alta	.06	Kingston & Pem. I.	.16
Belcher	.16	La Crosse	.08
Best & Belcher	.28	Leadville	.07
Breece	1.00	Little Chief	.19
Brunswick	.08	Mexican	.21
Chollar	.18	Ophir	.50
Chrysolite	.12	Phoenix Gold	.14
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	Potosi	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.16	Savage	.13
Deadwood	.30	Sierra Nevada	.75
Enterprise M. Co.	.38	Standard Con.	1.65
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.21	Utah	.07
Hale & Norcross	.80	Yellow Jacket	.20
Horn Silver	1.30		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Occidental	.80
Belcher	.14	Plymouth	.12
Best & Belcher	.24	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.11
Breece	.75	Potosi	.18
Brunswick Con.	.09	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Chollar	.17	Savage	.15
Crown Point	.12	Sierra Nevada	.70
Chrysolite	.14	Standard	1.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	.67	Small Hopes	1.00
Comst. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con.	.20
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.06
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	1.00
Deadwood Terra	.35	Yellow Jacket	.20
Eureka Con.	.20	Argentum Juanita	.23
Father De Smet	.17	Alamo	.03
Gould & Curry	.20	Anaconda	.70
Hale & Norcross	.80	Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Homestake	45.00	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.08
Horn Silver	1.20	Gold & Globe	.03
Iron Silver	.66	Golden Fleece	.27
Julia Con.	.01	Isabella	.23
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.22
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.16
Leadville Con.	.08	Pharmacist	.08
Little Chief	.18	Portland	1.40
Moulton	.20	Specimen	.03
Mexican	.20	Union	.18
Ontario	3.50	Work	.08
Ophir	.45		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002	Elkton	1.20
Havana	.75	Gold Coin	.75
Lagonda	.32	Garfield Con.	.12
Miami	.40	Golden Fleece	.30
Pilgrim	.003	Isabella	.24
Rocky Mountain	.15	Jefferson	.07
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Justine	.02
Waldorf	.05	Lillie	1.04
Alamo	.03¼	Mollie Gibson	.21
Anaconda	.80	Mount Rosa	.18½
Anchoria	.81	Old Gold	.006
C. C. Con.	.09	Sentinel	.003½
Cannon Ball	.005⅝	Union	.20
Copper Rock	.001¾	Work	.08½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.03	.07
Alpha Con.	.03	.04
Andes	.09	.10
Belcher	.18	.17
Best & Belcher	.31	.28
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.29	.25
Challenge Con.	.20	.18
Confidence	.51	.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.76	.70
Crown Point	.16	.16
Exchequer	.02	.02
Gould & Currie	.24	.24
Hale & Norcross	.81	.81
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.11	.12
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.25	.23
Occidental Con.	.88	.88
Ophir	.59	.53
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.26	.20
Savage	.14	.13
Scorpion	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.84	.82
Standard	1.60	1.60
Union Con.	.25	.23
Utah Con.	.07	.07
Yellow Jacket	.22	.21

Silver bars, 60⅝; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47⅝; drafts—sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	8¾	8⅞	8¼	8⅞
Anaconda	69½	70	80	81
Anchoria	82	86	82	86
Argentum	24½	25	24½	25
Battle	36½	40	37½	40
Columbine	16½	17½	16½	17¾
Consolidated	8¾	9½	8¾	9¼
Elkton	120½	121	120½	121
El Paso	13	14	13¾	14
Golden Fleece	25	40	30	40
Gold King	82	90	85	90
Gibson	23	24	23¼	25
Gold Coin	143	149	147½	148½
Garfield	12½	13	12⅝	12¾
Isabella	25¼	25½	24⅞	25¼
Independence	66	66½	65¼	65¾
Jefferson	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
Jackpot	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	14
Lillie	119	120	100	106
Moon Anchor	115½	116½	116	116½
Matoa	33⅛	34	33⅝	35
Portland	144½	146	144½	144⅝
Pharmacist	7⅝	7½	8⅛	8⅜
Rawlings	50	52	53	55½
Rosa	17⅝	18⅛	18¼	19¼
Union	18⅛	18¼	19¼	19¾
Work	8⅞	9	9	9¼

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Leather Manufacturers'	175
Am'ican Exchange	165	Manhattan	200
Broadway	220	Mechanics'	170
Butch. & Drovers'	65	New York	234
Central National	166	New York County	1200
Commerce	206	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Continental	120	Park	300
Corn Exchange	275	Phenix	90
Fourth National	170	Republic	155
Garfield Nat.	1000	Seaboard National	175
German-American	112	Second National	450
Hanover	391	Seventh National	125
Importers & Trad.	480	State of New York	105
Irving	147½	Western National	130
Lincoln National	750		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	961
2d week Sept.	$81,125	$89,567	$90,185
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
2d week Sept.	$22,025	$21,903	$25,262
OMAHA—			
Mileage	1,492	1,492	1,492
Month Aug.	$881,725	$749,555	$679,631
From Jan. 1	5,318,471	4,853,534	4,764,939
BROOKLYN & BRIGHTON BEACH for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	8,247	37,255	67,604
Op. expenses	22,823	44,142	59,008
Deficit	14,576	6,887	*8,596
Total income	17,165	14,025	....
Fixed charges	65,239	60,492	....
Deficit	48,174	46,467	....
Term. prop. loss	5,763	....	....
Deficit	53,938	46,467	....
Betterments	301,939	12,763	....
*Net.			
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for July—			
Gross earnings	294,645	303,294	252,849
Exp. and taxes	197,180	210,674	174,385
Net earnings	97,465	92,620	78,464
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for Aug.—			
Gross earnings	417,346	304,707	265,500
Op. expenses	271,822	215,990	221,960
Net earnings	146,024	88,717	43,540
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	817,885	617,309	544,245
Net earnings	289,816	190,020	110,169

FINANCIAL.

New Loan,
TAX EXEMPT.
NEW YORK CITY
3½% GOLD STOCK,
Coupon or Registered,
Maturing
NOVEMBER 1, 1928,
NOVEMBER 1, 1917,
FOR PRICE AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
Produce Exchange Trust Co.,
NO. 26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
Farson, Leach & Co.,
NO. 35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

TO HOLDERS OF PREFERRED BONDS OF INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MATURING JANUARY 1, 1900:

The Peoria and Eastern Railway Company has arranged for the extension of the above-mentioned bonds to April 1, 1940, with interest from October 1, 1898, at four per cent. per annum, payable April 1 and October 1.

Bondholders may present their bonds at the office of this Company at any time on and after October 1, 1898, for the purpose of having the same stamped, and extension agreement and new coupon sheets attached. Existing coupons maturing on and after January 1, 1899, will be detached and canceled. Bondholders so presenting bonds will be entitled to receive in cash an amount equal to interest on same at seven per cent. from July 1, 1898, to October 1, 1898, and at three per cent. from October 1, 1898, to January 1, 1900.

In case of holders not desiring to extend, this Company will purchase their bonds at par and interest at seven per cent. from July 1 to October 1, 1898, and at three per cent. from October 1, 1898, to January 1, 1900.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[1370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 20th, 1898.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$13,375,948.74
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		4,201.92
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		236,543.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		816,179.08
Due from State banks and bankers		148,377.61
Checks and other cash items		52,529.95
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,967,634.05
Notes of other National banks		2,406.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		196.54
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,096,492.95	
Legal-tender notes	945,500.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	150,000.00	
		4,191,992.95
Total		$22,841,462.18
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		561,044.72
Reserved for taxes of 1898		25,000.00
Due to other National banks	$7,895,570.97	
Due to State banks and bankers	4,263,581.54	
Dividends unpaid	4,124.75	
Individual deposits subject to check	6,192,488.21	
Demand certificates of deposit	844.00	
Certified checks	1,062,039.25	
Cashier's checks outstanding	336,768.74	
		19,755,417.46
Total		$22,841,462.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, Joseph W. Harriman, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of September, 1898.
C. E. LANGDON,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

Correct—Attest:
G. SHERMAN,
R. M. GALLAWAY,
DONALD MACKAY,
} Directors.

THE FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.
September 20th, 1898.

RESOURCES:	
Loans and discounts	$15,077,203.30
Due from banks	637,604.28
Exchanges for Clearing House	817,362.10
Cash and reserve	5,726,639.52
	$22,258,809.20
LIABILITIES:	
Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and net profits	1,291,893.90
Circulation	669,810.00
Deposits	18,797,105.30
	$22,258,809.20

R. H. RUSHTON,
Vice President.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern.

225 shs. Johnston Building Co.
7 shs. Bay State Shoe & Leather Co. of N. Y.
50 shs. Celluloid Co.
$15,000 City of Jefferson, Tex., 5 p. c. 30-yr. Cons'l. sinking fund 5 p. c. Bonds, July, 1895, coupon.
$2,000 Ohio Mining & Manf. Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1925, July, 1896, coupon.
30 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co., under agreement with stockholders Standard Nat. Bank in liq.
$10,000 Lima Northern Ry. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1945.
280 shs. Northern Pacific R. R. common, unassented.
$20,000 Tol., St. Louis & Kan. City R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, Continental Trust Co. Certifs.
5 shs. American Press Association.
$15,000 Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1945.
$2,400 Spaulding Machine Screw Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, Reg.
$2,500 do. do. do.
$5,600 do. do. do.
50 shs. Central Fireworks Co. common.
25 shs. do. do. pref'd.
4 shs. Nat'l. Bank of Commerce.
$15,000 Tacoma & Columbia River R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds. (hypd.)

FINANCIAL.

To the Shareholders of the Minnesota Iron Company, Illinois Steel Company, Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Co.:

Pursuant to arrangements made by a Syndicate for an exchange of shares of the above-named Companies for shares of the Federal Steel Co., the undersigned give notice that in behalf of such Syndicate, they are each prepared to receive certificates for any such shares for purpose of such exchange on the following basis and subject to the following conditions, viz.:

Each existing share of Minnesota Iron Co. (upon payment thereon of the sum of **$27.10** in cash) to be entitled to **1.355-1,000** shares in preferred stock of Federal Steel Company, and **1.84-1,000** shares in common stock of Federal Steel Company.

Each existing share of Illinois Steel Co. (upon payment thereon of the sum of **$20** in cash) to be entitled to **1** share in preferred stock of Federal Steel Company, and **8-10** of one share in common stock of Federal Steel Company.

Each existing share of Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Co. (upon payment thereon of the sum of **$17.50** cash) to be entitled to **7-8** of one share in preferred stock of Federal Steel Company, and **7-10** of one share in common stock of Federal Steel Company.

Shares of the Minnesota Iron Co., the Illinois Steel Co., and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Ry. Co., to insure participation in this arrangement, must be deposited with either of the undersigned Trust Companies not later than October 1st, 1898, subject to the above-mentioned cash payment in respect thereto, and such cash payment must be made to the same Trust Company not later than October 10th, 1898.

Transferable receipts will be issued for deposited shares, and the cash payment, when made, will be noted on such receipts.

The consummation of the proposed arrangement is dependent upon its acceptance by holders of at least two-thirds in amount of the shares of each of the three constituent companies.

If, for any reason, the arrangement shall not be carried out, the deposited shares and cash payments will be returned upon surrender of our receipts.

All shares for deposit must be assigned in blank and must have proper revenue stamps attached.

The shares of the Federal Steel Company are of the par value of $100 each. Suitable cash settlements will be made at time of delivery of the new stock in respect to fractions of shares of such stock accruing to any depositor.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway,
New York.
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,
Ames Building, Washington Street, corner of Court,
Boston, Mass.
New York and Boston, September 10th, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, 23 Broad Street, (Mills Building.)

Coupons due October 1st from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office:

Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal. 1st Mtge.
Southern Pacific of Cal. 1st. Mtge. of 1938.
Southern Pacific Branch Ry. Co. 1st Mtge.
Northern Ry. 1st Mtge.
Central Pacific R. R. Co. Land Bonds.
Central Pac. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. (San Joaquin Br.)
Central Pac. R. R. Co. Gold Bonds of 1939.
Morgan's La. & Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st Mtge.
New York, Texas & Mexican R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.

Coupons due October 1st, 1898, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company:

Houston and Texas Central Cons. Mtge.
Houston and Texas General Mtge.
Houston and Texas Central Debentures.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.,
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾ per cent.) upon the Preferred Stock of the Company be declared payable on Oct. 1st to stockholders of record, and that the transfer books for the Preferred Stock be closed on Sept. 26, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and opened on Oct. 3d, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PH. FERD. KOBBE, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
Sept. 14, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Sept. 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 6th, 1898.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 22d, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 PER SHARE will be paid November 1st next to the shareholders of this Company's stock, registered on the closing of the Transfer Books.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 30th day of September, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 10th day of October next.

J. F. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

The Exploration Syndicate,
Mills Building, 35 Wall St., New York.

The Board of Directors of this Corporation have this day (September 15th) declared the regular quarterly dividend of **$2.50 per share**, payable October 1st. Checks will be mailed stockholders of record. Transfer books close September 26th and reopen October 1st.

FREDERICK G. CORNING, President.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.

COUPONS NO. 6, DUE OCTOBER 1, 1898, from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City.

H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, Sept. 23, 1898.

Garfield National Bank,
23d Street and Sixth Avenue,
New York, Sept. 21, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after September 30th, 1898. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, October 1st, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. R. W. POOR, Cashier.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., September 8, 1898.

A Dividend of THREE-QUARTERS OF ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1898. Transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 3d proximo, inclusive.

F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co.
COUPON NOTICE.

COUPON NO. 11 of the First Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co., due October 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 1 Nassau Street, New York City, or No. 400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WM. S. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 26th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Monday, October 3rd, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 27th, 1898.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 24, 1898.

Fernwood Park Land and Improvement Company.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Fernwood Park Land and Improvement Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 622 Broadway, N. Y. City, Thursday, September 29th, 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M. Polls open from 4 to 4:30 P. M. Transfer Books close Sept. 28th.—Dated Sept. 6th, 1898.

M. C. LICHTEN, Pres.
B. G. GLOVER, Sec'y.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 28, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.

New York, September 14, 1898.
ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the J. Harper Bonnell Company will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of October, 1898, at noon, for the transaction of such business as may come before it.

F. WALLACE, Secretary.
Dated September 22, 1898.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 23, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
81½	82	243	Am. Malting Co.	82⅜	82⅜	82¼	82¼	+¼
83	83⅝	112	Am. Malting Co. pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	−½
89	89¼	7,915	American Cotton Oil	88⅞	89½	88⅝	89	+⅜
86½	87½	580	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	87½	88½	87½	87⅞	......
130	136	5	American Express	130½	130½	130½	130½	......
12½	13	120	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	......
86⅝	87¼	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	86	87	86	87	......
120⅛	120½	86,218	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	119⅝	121⅛	119¼	120½	−⅛
109⅞	110	300	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	110	110	110	110	......
96	98	306	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	97½	97½	97¼	97¼	−⅝
147½	147⅝	27,376	American Tobacco	149⅝	150	147⅝	147½	−2⅝
28	29	200	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	29	29	29	29	......
34¼	34⅜	1,439	At., T. & S. F. pf.	34⅜	34½	34¼	34⅜	−⅜
44	44½	200	B. & O., 2d in. pd.	44½	44½	44½	44½	−½
6⅝	7¼	890	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6⅞	−½
63½	63⅝	8,770	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	63	63⅞	62½	63⅝	−⅜
125	126¼	245	Brooklyn Union Gas	126¼	127	125¼	127	+⅝
26⅝	26⅞	9,185	Central Pacific	23⅞	26⅞	23⅝	26⅞	+3
22⅝	22⅞	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	......
156	..	102	Chicago & Alton	158	158	158	158	+2
115⅝	115¾	6,700	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	115¼	115⅞	115¼	115⅝	......
53	54	1,000	Chi. & East. Ill.	52⅞	53½	52	53⅝	−1
15⅜	15½	3,400	Chicago Great West.	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15½	......
41½	41⅞	50	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	42	42	42	42	......
30	33	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	30	30	30	30	−3
..	..	220	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	109½	109⅝	109½	109⅝	......
107¼	107½	12,405	Chi., M. & St. P., ex d.	106⅜	107½	106⅜	107⅜	......
*153½	158	120	Chi., Mil. & S. P. pf.	157½	157½	157¼	157¼	......
130⅝	131½	260	Chicago & Northw.	130½	130½	130½	130½	−½
102⅝	102⅞	1,340	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	102½	102⅞	102½	102⅝	+¼
8⅝	9	1,657	Chi. Term. Trans.	8½	9¼	8½	8⅞	+⅜
35½	36	3,750	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34½	36½	34½	35½	+1
41½	42	30	C., C., C. & St. L.	42	42	42	42	......
16⅞	17	4,150	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	16⅝	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	+⅝
51½	52	1,460	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	51⅝	51½	51½	51⅝	−⅛
20⅝	21¼	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	21	21	21	21	......
6	7½	45	Colorado Midland	7¼	7¼	5⅞	5⅞	......
16	17½	25	Colorado Midland pf.	17	17	15¼	15¼	......
5¼	6	400	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	......
180½	181½	670	Consolidated Gas	180¼	181½	180¼	181½	−⅝
48	48½	200	Consolidated Ice	48¼	48½	48¼	48½	......
90	92	1	Consolidated Ice pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	......
14	14½	100	Denver & R. G.	14	14	14	14	......
54⅝	55½	420	Denver & R. G. pf.	55¼	55⅝	55	55	−¼
..	..	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	131	131	131	131	−1⅝
31	31¼	3,466	Evans. & T. H.	29½	31¼	29½	31¼	+1⅝
82	82½	2,895	General Electric, new	82½	84⅛	82	82½	−1⅝
49¼	49½	2,580	General Electric, old	50¼	50¼	49	49⅝	−⅝
135½	137	160	Great Northern pf.	135½	135½	135½	135½	......
111½	112	702	Illinois Central	112	112⅛	112	112⅛	−⅛
68½	70	223	Illinois Steel Co.	69	69	69	69	......
53½	54	2,212	Int. Paper	53	54	52½	53½	......
87	88	450	Int. Paper pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	−½
74½	75½	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	75	75	75	75	......
50	55	100	Long Island	54	54	54	54	+6
56¼	56½	3,036	Louisville & Nashville	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56⅜	−¼
97⅜	97½	7,097	Manhattan Con	97⅞	98⅛	96⅝	97⅝	−½
154½	155	1,550	Metropolitan St. Ry	155½	155½	155	155	−1
..	..	90	Mich. Penin. Car pf.	60	60	60	60	......
89½	90½	16	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90¼	90¼	88½	88½	......
95	95⅝	1,110	Minnesota Iron	95	95¼	95	95	−¾
..	..	600	Minn. Iron, t. r.	95⅜	95⅜	95	95	......
33½	33¾	700	Missouri Pacific	33½	33⅝	33⅜	33½	......
32⅞	33¼	168	Nat. Biscuit Co.	33	33	33	33	......
33⅞	34¼	800	National Lead Co.	33⅞	34	33⅞	34	......
110	112	78	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	112	112	111⅞	112	−1
3½	4	500	National Linseed Oil	3½	3½	3½	3½	−½
91½	93	560	New Jersey Central	92	93	92	93	+½
102	105	4,240	New York Air Brake	104⅞	105	98	104	−3⅝
116	116¼	515	New York Central	115½	115½	115½	115½	......
12⅜	14½	20	N. Y., N. H. & H.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	......
6½	6¾	20	North American	6½	6½	6½	6½	......
41¼	41⅜	11,061	Northern Pacific	41⅛	41⅜	41	41¼	......
76½	76¾	1,856	Northern Pacific pf.	77	77	76⅝	76⅝	−⅜
15⅞	16	407	Ontario & Western	15⅞	16	15⅞	15⅞	−⅛
76½	78	200	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	+⅝
28	31	110	Oregon Short Line	30	30	30	30	......
33½	33⅝	800	Pacific Mail	33⅜	33⅜	33½	33½	......
46	47	85	Pacific Coast, ex div.	46	46⅜	46	46⅜	......
83	86	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	84	84	84	84	−2½
63	66	240	Pac. Coast 2d pf., ex d.	64	64	63½	63½	−1½
116½	117½	325	Pennsylvania R. R.	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	−⅜
105⅛	105¼	29,340	People's Gas, Chicago	104	105⅝	103½	105¼	+1
42	..	2,450	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	42	42	41⅝	42	+⅛
63	66	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63	63	63	63	......
187½	189	25	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	188	188	188	188	......
18⅛	18½	520	Reading	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	−⅛
44¼	44½	700	Reading 1st pf.	44½	44½	44¼	44¼	−¾
21½	21⅝	200	Reading 2d pf.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	−⅜
65	66	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½	......
80½	81	1,020	St. Paul & Omaha	80¼	80⅜	79⅝	80	−¼
25⅛	25½	3,110	Southern Pacific	23⅛	25¼	23⅛	25	+1⅞
8⅜	8⅞	40	Southern Railway	8½	8½	8½	8½	......
33⅜	33¾	572	Southern Railway pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	−½
7¼	7⅝	175	Standard R. & T.	7½	7½	7½	7½	......
29	29¼	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	29	29	29	29	......
13⅞	14⅛	650	Texas Pacific	14	14⅛	13¾	13¾	−⅛
170	175	100	Third Avenue	174	174	174	174	−½
32⅛	32¼	16,755	Union Pacific	31¾	32¾	31¾	32¼	+⅛
65½	65⅝	14,781	Union Pacific pf	65	65⅝	64⅞	65¼	+⅛
5⅝	6	500	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
41	44	110	United States Express	41¼	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	......
6½	6¾	730	United States Leather	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
68½	69	1,010	U. S. Leather pf.	68⅞	68⅞	68⅝	68⅝	−⅛
45¼	45½	2,840	United States Rubber	44½	45⅞	44¼	45½	+½
104¼	104⅝	735	U. S. Rubber pf.	104	104⅝	103⅞	104⅝	+⅝
21½	21⅝	112	Wabash pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	−⅝
..	94½	300	West Chicago Street	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+½
92¼	92⅝	133	Western Union Tel.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+¾
..	..	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	68⅜	68⅜	68	68	......
17	17⅝	300	W. & L.E. pf., 3d in. pd.	16⅞	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	−¼
..	..	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	6½	6½	6½	6½	......
Sales.....		256,304						

*Ex dividend.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s
500....99⅞
36,000....100
500....100
500....100
Am Dock & Imp 5s
2,000....114
At, T & S F adjst 4s
9,000....72
1,000....71⅞
500....72⅛
10,000....71⅞
2,000....71⅞
6,000....71¾
Gen 4s
4,000....95⅛
500....95¼
4,000....95
10,000....95⅛
1,000....95
2,000....95⅛
3,000....95
500....95¼
3,000....95⅛
B & O 4s, when issued
45,000....94
B & O 3½s, when issued
25,000....95¾
25,000....95⅞
55,000....95⅝
45,000....95½
B & O S W 1st gtd
5,000....104½
Brooklyn R T 5s
4,000....106⅝
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
4,000....90
Bur, C R & N 1st
5,000....106¾
Bur, C R & N 1st col tr 5s
3,000....109½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
3,000....39
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
5,000....10
3,000....11
Cent of N J gen 5s
5,000....113½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
4,000....86¼
3,000....86
3,000....86⅛
1,000....86½
1,000....86¼
5,000....86
Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A
1,000....119¼
Chi, B & Q, Den Div 4s
1,000....103
Nebraska ext 4s
2,000....102¼
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s
2,000....105½
Chi, M & St Paul, Chi & Pac West Div 5s
5,000s20F....117¼
Terminal 5s
5,000....113¼
Chi & N W 30-yr deb 5s
1,000....116
Chi Term Trans 4s
4,000....89¼
15,000....89½
4,000....89⅝
15,000....89¾
Den & Rio Grande 4s
1,000....97
Den & R G Imp 5s
27,000....95¼
Detroit City Gas 5s
2,000....93¾
E T, V & G con 5s
1,000....113⅜
2,000....113½
5,000....113
Erie gen lien 4s
1,000....71⅞
Evans & Ind 1st con
1,000....97
Ft W & D C 1st
5,000....74⅞
5,000....74¾

Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
7,000....98½
5,000....98⅝
H & Tex Cent gen 4s
11,000....83½
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
20,000....101¾
Kanawha & Mich 4s
1,000....79
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
3,000....77⅝
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
2,000....104½
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s
2,000....116
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
1,000s20F....102
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented
2,000....99½
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
1,000....120½
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
6,000....89¼
Manhattan Ry con 4s
5,000....94⅛
Met St Ry gen 5s
2,000....118¾
Mo, K & East 1st
5,000....102¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
2,000....87¾
25,000....88
Mo, K & T 2d
1,500....62
7,000....62¼
3,000....62
Mo Pac 1st cons
17,000....104⅞
3,000....104¾
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
8,000....77
Nash, C & St L con
6,000....103
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
20,000....94⅝
5,000....94¾
4,000....94⅝
18,000....94¾
Mich Cent col 3½s
5,000....93¼
Norf & W Ry con 4s
1,000....85½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
15,000....67
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
5,000....101
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s reg
4,000....100⅝
6,000....100½
Oregon Short Line 6s
4,000....126¼
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
2,000....106⅜
500....107
2,000....106⅞
1,000....107
Inc B & col trust
5,000....58
10,000....58¼
5,000....58
Pac of Mo 2d ext
3,000....106
Peo & Eastern 1st
1,000....78½
Reading Co gen 4s
13,000....82⅞
2,000....82¾
8,000....83
12,000....82¾
4,000....82½
Rio Grande West 1st
2,000....88¾
1,000....89
Rome & Wat cons
20,000....125
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
15,000....79½

St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
12,000....98½
St L & San Fran 4s
5,000....78½
St L & S F G M 5s
2,000....105½
St L & S F G M 6s
7,000....119½
1,000....119⅝
St L S W 2d inc
5,000....32
St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s
3,000....100¼
St P, M & M cons 6s
1,000....133¼
St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s
1,000....109
4,000s20F....109¼
St P & Nor Pac 6s reg certfs
10,000....130
San An & Ar Pass 4s
10,000....66⅞
65,000....67
14,000....67½
20,000....68
10,000....68⅛
4,000....68¼
1,000....68⅜
16,000....68½
210,000....68¼
Scioto Val & N E 4s
10,000....91½
So Pac of Ariz 1st
5,000....108¼
5,000....108½
So Pac of N M 1st
10,000....109⅝
Southern Ry 1st 5s
11,000....97½
3,000....97⅝
15,000c....97¼
30,000....97½
Standard R & T 6s
2,000....78¾
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
2,000....92⅞
Tenn Div 6s
2,000....92⅞
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
2,000....106¼
Tex & Pac 2d inc
18,000....45
3,000....44⅞
1,000....45
2,000....45¼
15,000....44⅞
Tol & Ohio Central 1st
1,000....104
Union Pacific 4s
32,000....98¼
2,000....98⅛
17,000....98¼
10,000....98⅜
7,000....98¼
47,000....98⅜
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
27,000....76½
10,000s3....76¼
39,000....76½
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000....111¼
Wabash deb, Series B
20,000....33½
16,000....33
West Shore gtd 4s
3,000s3....109½
Registered
5,000s3....109¼
1,000....108⅞
West Union deb 7s, '75
1,000....107
Wheel & L E con 4s
1,000....45
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
11,000....55⅜
1,000....55⅝

Total sales....$1,574,500

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$313,735,085
Gold reserve	242,390,875
Net silver	7,316,369
United States notes in the Treasury	42,088,290
Treasury notes of 1890	2,366,762
Total receipts this day	1,524,819
Total receipts this month	30,632,978
Total receipts this year	116,262,794
Total expenditures this day	3,765,000
Total expenditures this month	41,526,000
Total expenditures this year	172,050,193
Deposits in National banks	76,854,498
National bank notes received for redemption	393,740
Government receipts from customs	690,644
Internal revenue	825,186
Miscellaneous	8,988

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statement of the Merchants' National Bank will be found in another column.

Speyer & Co. give notice that they are prepared to exchange the Mercantile Trust Company certificates of deposit for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad 5 per cent. bonds of 1885 for the trust receipts issued by Speyer & Co. under the reorganization plan. The latter must be presented suitably indorsed at the office of Speyer & Co., 30 Broad Street.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Biscuit common sold in small lots for 33 up to the close, after an opening ⅛ higher. Metropolitan receipts sold at 57½. Chicago City Railway was firm at 290. North Chicago account advanced from 221 to 222, while West Chicago went back to 94. Glucose opened at 56⅝ and closed at 56½, after touching 56. Lake Street debenture 5s ran up to 75 from 74½; the stock closed at 13⅝, after selling at 13¼. South Side Elevated was steady at 76½, and 10,000 of its gold 4½s were sold at 103½@103¼.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	31
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	59¾
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	139
National Biscuit Co. com	32⅞
National Biscuit Co. pf.	95⅝
American Steel & Wire Co. com	28
American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	85
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	6
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	27
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	6
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	31¼
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	23
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	49⅝
N. Chi. St. Ry.	220
W. Chi. St. R. R.	93⅞
South Side El. R. R.	76
Lake St. El.	13¼
Lake St. El. time certificates	10⅞
Street's W. S. C. Line	10⅞

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96½	..	Del. & Hudson	107½	108½	Nat. St. 1st pf.	73	77
3s, 1918, when is'd.	105½	105⅝	Del., L. & W.	149	151	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25
3s, 1918, small, when issued	105	105¼	D. M. & Ft. D.	14½	16	New Cent. C.	40	45
4s, r., 1907	110¼	110¾	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	N. Y. & N. H.	190	192
4s, c., 1907	111¾	112¼	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	3¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
4s, r., 1925	127	128	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	7½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	36
4s, c., 1925	127	128	*Ed. El. Il. of N. Y.	131	134	Norfolk So.	60	66
5s, r., 1904	112¼	113	*E. E. I. of Bklyn.	..	130	Nor. & West.	14	14½
5s, c., 1904	112¼	113	Eighth Avenue	350	..	Nor. & West. pf.	51½	51⅝
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Erie	14	14¼	Ont. Mining	4	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Erie 1st pf.	36¼	36½	Ore. R. & N.	55	57
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..	Erie 2d pf.	18	18½	Penn. Coal	330	..
Adams Express	113	117	Ev. & T. H. pf.	66	67	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1⅝
Alb. & Sus.	180	220	Ft. W. & R. G.	12½	15	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
American Coal	115	130	Green Bay & W.	30	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	173	..
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	40	H. B. Claflin	91	98	Pitts. & West. pf.	7¾	8
Am. Steel & W. pf.	86	86½	Homestake	52	..	Quicksilver	2	2½
Am. Tobacco pf.	128	130	Ill. Cent. l. l.	94	98	Quicksilver pf.	5⅝	8
Ann Arbor	11	12	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	50	..	Rens. & Saratoga	185	..
Ann Arbor pf.	35	36	Iowa Central	9¼	9½	Rome, W. & O.	124	..
B. & O., when is'd.	33	35	Iowa Central pf.	33	34	*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
B. & O. pf., w. i.	70½	71	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	*Rio G. W. pf.	65	67½
Bay State Gas	3½	3¾	K. C., P. & G.	18¼	19	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6⅝	7¼
Boston A. L. pf.	103	108	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	55½	60
Brunswick City	8⅝	9	Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	17	20
Buff., R. & P.	29	33	K. & D. M. pf.	15⅛	17	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅞	8¼
Buff., R. & P. pf.	72½	75	Keokuk & West.	29	32	St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf.	31⅞	32¼
Bur., C. R. & N.	80	..	Kingston & Pem.	3	10	St. L. S. W.	4½	5⅛
Canada Southern	53¼	54	Laclede Gas	49½	50	St. L. S. W. pf.	11⅝	12¼
Canadian Pacific	86⅝	86⅞	Laclede Gas pf.	92½	94½	St. P. & Duluth	22	24
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	L. E. & W.	17½	18	St. P. & D. pf.	88	90
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	106½	107	Manhattan Beach	2	6	St. P., M. & M.	166	170
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	27	29	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. P. & O. pf.	158	161
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	73	Mexican Central	5¼	5½	Sil. bullion certfs.	61¼	62
Chi., Ind. & L.	8	9	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175¼	..	Michigan Central	105	107½	Tol. & O. C.	..	29
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	90	Minn. & St. L.	26½	28	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	56½	60	Twin City R. T.	26	29
Col. C. & I. Dev.	..	½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..	Tol., Peo. & West.	..	20
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	8	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	20	..	Wabash	8⅛	8½
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	80	Mo., K. & T.	11¼	11½	Wells-Fargo Ex.	120	125
Col. & H. Coal	5¼	6¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	33	33½	W. & L. E., 3d asst. paid	2⅛	2¼
C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	24	Mobile & Ohio	27½	29			
Com. Cable	165	..	Morris & Essex	175	..			
Consol. Coal	46	..	Nat. Biscuit pf.	92½	97			
			National Starch	5	7½			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Cotton Oil	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
25,180	Am. Sug. Ref.	120⅛	121⅛	119¼	120⅜
2,880	Am. Tobacco	148⅝	149⅝	147⅝	147⅝
10	A., T. & S.F. pf.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
2,150	Brook. R. T.	62⅞	63⅝	62½	63½
4,000	C., Bur. & Q.	115¼	115⅞	115¼	115⅝
4,370	C., M. & St. P.	106⅜	107⅜	106⅜	107⅜
660	Chi., R. I. & P.	102¼	102⅞	102¼	102⅝
90	Chi. Gt. West.	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½
20	Cent. of N. J.	92	92	92	92
20	Ches. & Ohio	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
100	Central Pacific	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
30	Gen. Elec., new	84	84	83½	83½
120	Gen. Elec., old	50	50	49	50
260	Louis. & Nash	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56⅝
1,310	Manhattan	97⅞	98⅛	96⅝	97
110	Mo. Pacific	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
1,880	Nor. Pacific	41⅛	41⅜	41	41¼
30	Nor. Pac. pf.	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
6,330	People's Gas	103⅞	105⅝	103½	105¼
160	Reading	18⅛	18½	18⅛	18½
20	Reading 2d pf.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
40	Southern pf	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
10	Tenn. C. & I.	29	29	29	29
460	Union Pac	31⅝	32⅜	31⅝	32¼
1,270	Union Pac. pf.	64⅞	65⅝	64⅞	65¼
10	Wabash pf	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
51,580					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$22,000	A.T. & S.F. adj.	72	72	72	72
25,000	Texas Pac. 2d	45	45	44⅞	44⅞
27,000	U.P., D.& G. 1st.	76½	76½	76¼	76¼
19,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
$93,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—A rise of 8, to 250, in Boston and Albany was the feature in to-day's market. It is believed by many that the time draws near when the price of $300 per share for control may be taken advantage of by one of the two great interests supposed to want the road. United States Oil sold, ex-dividend, rising from 19⅛ to 20. It is figured that $1 oil means $18,000 per month net profit on 700 barrels per day. The company is producing 500 barrels daily, and expects to increase to 700 barrels, or more, Jan. 1. Against this $18,000 per month is a dividend charge of $5,000 per month to pay 6 per cent., and increased dividends are hinted at as not impossible. Butte was up ½, at 23½, and Westinghouse rose 2⅛ more, to 35¼. Otherwise the market was exceedingly dull. Call loans, 2½@4; time money, 4@5; commercial paper, 4@5½; Clearing House rate, 2 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	246	250
Boston & Lowell	226	227
Boston & Maine	163	..
Boston & Providence	280	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	121	122
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	121½	124
Fitchburg pf	104⅜	105
Old Colony	191	192
Oregon Short Line	..	30
West End	85	85½
West End pf.	105½	106
Wisconsin Central	2	..

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	3	3½
Arnold	15⅝	16
Atlantic	26	26½
Boston & Montana	226	228
Butte & Boston	23	23¾
Calumet & Hecla	575	585
Centennial	17½	18
Franklin	13½	14
Osceola	56	56¼
Pioneer, (gold)	5½	
Quincy	117	118
Santa Ysabel	4½	5½
Tamarack	173	174
Tecumseh	2½	3
Wolverine	25	25½

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	282	283
Dominion Coal	26	26¼
Dominion Coal pf.	111½	112½
Edison Electric Illuminating	185	
Erie Telephone	73¼	74½
General Electric	82¼	82¾
Illinois Steel	68½	69½
Lamson Con. Store Service	21⅞	22½
New England Telephone	..	139
Philadelphia Company	36½	38
Pullman Palace Car	188¼	188½
United States Oil	19⅞	20
United States Rubber	45	46
Westinghouse Electric	35¼	35½
Westinghouse Electric pf	56⅝	57½

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	..	5¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28¼	28⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—There was an apparent disposition to-day, particularly in the afternoon, to put the local market higher, but the advance brought out long stocks, and there was a fractional reaction. Marsden was the weak feature, about 3,000 shares changing hands between 5½ and 5. The Storages also were active at fractional gains. Pennsylvania Manufacturing held strong at 20½ to 20¾. The Choctaws eased off lightly. Cambria Iron was well bought, advancing to 56.

The plan to rearrange the affairs of the Cambria Iron Company has been modified. The capital of the new Cambria Steel Company will be $16,000,000, and the holders of Cambria Iron Company's stock will be entitled to subscribe to two shares of the new stock for every share of stock now held, and a dividend of 4 per cent. per annum will be guaranteed on the Cambria Iron. It also has been arranged to declare a scrip dividend of 6 per cent. on the Cambria Iron stock, which will be convertible into stock at a future date.

The market closed steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20⅝	21¼
Nor. Pac. com., tr. ctfs	41¼	41⅜
Nor. Pac. pf.	76⅝	77
Pennsylvania	58⅞	
Reading tr. ctfs	9 1-16	9¼
Reading 1st pf	22	
Reading 2d pf	10⅝	11
St. Paul	107⅛	107¼
West. N. Y. & Penn	3⅝	3⅞
Metropolitan Railway	154½	155
Philadelphia Traction	90⅝	90⅞
Baltimore Cons.	23	23⅛
Union Traction	19½	19⅝
Electric Storage	38	38¼
Electric Storage pf.	44½	44⅞
United Gas Improvement	122⅞	123⅛
Welsbach Light	51¼	52
New Jersey Traction	50	51
Marsden	5⅛	5⅜
Reading gen. 4s	82	83
Choctaw	24½	25
Choctaw pf.	41	41½
Penn. Mfg. 5s, pf.	20⅝	
Elec. & Peo. 4s	91⅞	92
Equitable G. L. 5s	106⅝	107
Phila. Elect. 5s, tr. ctfs	101	101¼
Cons. T., Pitts	20¼	20¾
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	56	56¼

Price of Silver Rising in Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—Silver is rising in price, owing to the fact that bankers are buying large sums of silver coin. To-day silver was quoted at 67½ on the dollar. During the blockade it was as low as 52.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WEISBARD & MORGOLIN.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt yesterday put a keeper in the place of business of Weisbard & Morgolin, manufacturers of children's clothing at 179 Greene Street, on an execution for $418 in favor of Levine Brothers for work done. Adolph Weisbard was not served with the summons. The business was started in 1892 by Morris Weisbard, who sold out in January last to his brother Adolph, and Mr. Morgolin became a partner at about that time.

E. A. BARNUM & CO.—Clifford Boese has been appointed receiver for the business carried on under the style of "Edouard" by E. A. Barnum & Co., dealers in millinery at 431 Fifth Avenue, by Judge Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court on consent of both parties in a suit brought by Robert J. Mahon for Ernestine Saunier against Edward A. Barnum for a dissolution of the partnership, and that her contribution to the capital of the firm be declared a first lien on the assets. Mr. Barnum started the business in 1894 and Miss Saunier became a partner on Jan. 11 last, contributing $3,000 cash against Mr. Barnum's assets, which he valued at $5,300, but which she now claims was worth less than $2,000. The business has been run at a loss and Miss Saunier thinks that her capital has been almost absorbed and she wants her money back, having lost confidence in the representations made to induce her to become a partner. Mr. Barnum attributed the loss to the dull season, but thought this Fall and Winter they ought to make a profit of at least $2,500. His statement of the assets at present shows cash in bank of $692, bills receivable of $275, stock and fixtures of $5,000; total, $5,697, and liabilities of less than $300.

Out of Town.

STEVENS POINT LIGHTING COMPANY.—The Stevens Point Lighting Company of Stevens Point, Wis., has been placed in the hands of a receiver. The capital stock is $50,000. The action is an outgrowth of foreclosure proceedings instituted by the First National Bank of Milwaukee, which holds mortgages upon the company's property.

A Petition in Bankruptcy.

Louis Brick filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities of $14,500 and no assets. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, the attorneys, said that he was formerly a manufacturer of furniture at 179 Canal Street, but gave up there in April, 1896, and there has been no final settlement of his accounts. Many claims against him were put in judgment.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 182 failures in the United States during the week, against 173 for the previous week and 237, 321, 198, and 204 for the corresponding weeks of 1897 to 1894. The Middle States had 57; New England, 31; Southern, 19; Western, 45; Northwestern, 21; Pacific, 9. Canada had 19, against 20 for the preceding week. About 85 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital and 11 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACKLEY, John E.—C. H. Thornton and another	$34
ALPI, Peter—J. Ginoris	285
BEALS, Frederick F.—William A. Prendergast	926
BUTLER, Jacob D.—Frederick M. Littlefield	1,839
BETTMAN, David and Marcus A., and Henrietta B. Stettheimer, individually and as executors, &c.—The Importers and Traders' National Bank	2,548
BETTMAN, David and Marcus A., and Henrietta B. Stettheimer, individually and as executors, &c.—The Importers and Traders' National Bank	2,551
BANKS, Emma—Croft Brothers	107
BRUCELLARIA, Henry—A. Stern	40
BERNSTEIN, Abraham, and Joseph Kugler—I. Solomon	60
BOULDIN, William, Jr.—A. G. Strickland	87
CANAAN, Simon and Esther—S. M. Warner and another, deficiency	3,234
COFFIN, Joseph W.—T. N. Motley	456
CLARK, John G.—M. Silverstein	40
CLAUSNITZER, John—O. Dietz	468
CUMMINS, Thomas J. and Annie E.—Richard Cronin	1,477
CAMPBELL, William N.—Horace F. Huchinson	1,468
DASSLER, William—McDougall & Potter Company	69
DUNN, Terrence—Osborne Cash Register Company	103
DISRAELLY, Samuel—A. Lorsch and another	518
DE VITO, Angelo—P. De Vito	90
EHRMAN, Isaac—D. W. Cromwell and another	83
FOSTER, James P.—W. H. Corbit	75
GRANT, Robert—Pomeroy Brothers' Company	87
GOULD, Gilbert F., sued as George F.—I. Levy	116
HANLEY, John H.—S. Berliner	71
HOHNGREN, Otto—J. D. Kennedy	25
HOLMES, Daniel M.—F. Dunham	520
HODGE, John W.—J. S. Collins	75
HAGEN, Christian—J. A. Todd	553
JOHNSON, Fanny E.—J. C. Morris and another	109
JACKSON, John—M. Stein	102
KLING, Abram, and The Importers and Traders' National Bank—A. R. Lecour, administratrix, &c	10,438
KIMBALL, Frank J.—Produce Exchange Trust Company	543
KASTEN, Rosalia—S. Berliner	79
KASTEN, William—A. J. Mace and others	72
KLEIN, Emil—L. V. Davison	457
LANG, Albert—J. Scheina	24
MOMAND, Ragland—Voelker Light Company	290
MATTHEWS, Ellen—A. W. Pendleton	53
McDERMOTT, Joseph F.—M. Rosenzweig	70
McCAFFREY, James F.—J. Lorsch	433
MANNING, Henrietta—J. Ferrier	524
McCARTHY, Margaret—Reading Hardware Company	1,041
MESSERSCHMIDTT, Carl—George Goulet & Co	714
MONTAGUE, Herbert L.—First National Bank of Northampton	130
NEW YORK AND STATEN ISLAND Land Company—Mockridge & Co	347
OWEN, Lilie—L. Saalberg	71
PFLUGER, Annie—C. Torniport	2,161
RUHLING, Frederick, Jr., and Adolph—McDougall & Potter Co	87
RATIGAN, James—Aspell & Co	255
RUNK, Charles E., and George D. Smith—I. Danenberg, deficiency	7,551
ROSENBERG, Frank—J. J. Regan	317
RIGGS, Robert, and J. Lewis and Homer J. Beaudet—Central Fire Proofing Company	3,272
RIGGS, Robert, and J. Lewis and Homer J. Beaudet—Alonzo B. See and another	1,930
SOLOMON, Morris C.—J. Avenia and another	51
SEYBEL, Frederick W.—J. C. and M. L. Travis	1,453
SCAMMON, Albert Q.—F. Hadley	294
SCHLANDECKER, Leo—Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing Company	27
SAWARD, George A.—L. S. Keller	323
STRONACH, James W.—R. W. Chedister	75
STEVENS, Albert C.—Treasurer of Erie County	112
STEVENS, Albert C.—D. J. Kenefick, District Attorney of Erie County	12
STEIN, Gerson—Fostoria Incandescent Lamp Company	81
SAYLES, Solomon—Herman Frohmann and others	4,353
SLATER, Seymour D.—C. S. Hirsch and another	193
TREVELYAN, Arthur—E. B. Marks and another	48
THOMPSON, Frank J.—J. D. Thees and others	124
TANGREDI, Ludwig—A. Stern	91
TITUS, William F., and Thomas F. and Mary Donohue—Albert J. Wise, (two judgments)	288
WILKIE, Frederick A.—J. A. McMillan	137
WALDMAN, Louis—National Lead Company	77
W. B. PERRY COMPANY—W. J. Myer	117

EXHIBITION COMPANY FAILS.

Judge Scott Appoints a Receiver for the Rochester Concern.

Judge Scott of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Joseph J. Mandery of Rochester, N. Y., receiver of the Rochester Exhibition Company of that city, which ran the baseball grounds and team there, on the application of Directors Amos G. Batchelder of New York, Secretary, and Charles D. White of Chicago. The other Director is William A. Brady of New York. These three persons are the only stockholders, Mr. Brady having $10,000, Mr. Batchelder $5,000, and Mr. White $5,000. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $30,000. The liabilities are $23,910 and nominal assets $26,612, consisting of the frame structures on leased ground, which at forced sale, it was stated, would probably realize not more than $5,000. The buildings are covered by liens. A suit is pending against the company, and a forced sale at this time of the year would be very inopportune, as the interest in athletics is at a standstill, except for football, until next Spring, and as the City of Rochester is at present without a baseball franchise. The company had to abandon its franchise in the Eastern Baseball League and disband its ball team.

William H. Baker, the attorney for the company, has negotiations under way for the sale of the property at a sufficient sum to settle with all the creditors, but such sale cannot be consummated until the Winter or early Spring, when application for a franchise can be made to the Eastern Baseball League. Among the creditors are A. W. van Alstyne, Rochester, $11,923, for erecting the buildings; W. C. Gray, Rochester, $2,000; Julius Frederick, Rochester, $1,897; Marvin A. Culver, $1,000, rent; W. A. Brady, New York, $500, loan; A. G. Batchelder, New York, $500, loan; P. T. Powers, $500, loan, and C. D. White, $500, loan.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.35⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	.05 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05½
Molasses, O. K., prime	.32
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	19.50
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅜
Lard, prime	5.20
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.21

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Flour firm. No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@67½c; No. 2 red, 67@67½c; No. 2 corn, 29⅝@29¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 30@30¼c; No. 2 oats, free on board, 22¼@23c; No. 2 white, free on board, 24¼c; No. 3 white, free on board, 23¼@26c; No. 2 rye, 48½c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 33½@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, 90c; prime timothy seed, $2.30; mess pork, per bbl, $8.20@$8.25; lard, per 100 lb, $4.77½@$4.82½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.20@$5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.40@$5.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25. Sugars—Cutloaf unchanged.

COTTON.

The feature of yesterday's market for cotton futures was the establishing of a new low record for the October delivery, this option selling down to 5.18, or 4 points under the lowest price ever before known. At no time, however, did the market show pronounced weakness, the low level of values tending to check aggressiveness on the part of bears, many of whom were already carrying heavy short interests. Sentiment, however, seemed to be rather pessimistic, and 5 cents a pound for cotton was freely talked of as a possibility within the immediate future. One reason for this belief was the unaccountable indifference manifested by the outside speculative public to the cotton market. Of yesterday's aggregate business only a very small proportion of trades were for the account of outside investors. The market opened quite steady in tone, but with prices 1@2 points lower, then slowly sagged to the lowest figures of the day, a loss of 4@6 points as compared with Thursday's final figures. The representatives of a prominent commission house were conspicuous as sellers of a large block of cotton which had been held all through the recent decline, and the steadiness of the market under this pressure was much commented upon. Even the scalping element exhibited great reluctance to take the bear side, fearing possible radical changes in the crop situation or a sudden change of sentiment in the English market. The future list closed steady, with prices 4@6 points net lower. Among the depressing influences of the early session were very encouraging reports from nearly all localities of the western and central sections of the cotton belt, a favorable average to the weather reports, public and private, and indications that the day's port and interior receipts would far exceed the most confident bear's expectations. Dispatches from the larger spot cotton markets in the South stated in effect that buyers were slow to take hold, despite further concessions, and that offerings were becoming burdensome. Scattered complaints came to hand from the Atlantic States, too much rain, shedding, worms, and rot being the unfavorable conditions reported. Reliable cables from the Liverpool market stated that holders of spot cotton were experiencing considerable difficulty to find a market for their staple, even at concessions of 1-32d, spinners having taken the view that prices will ease off to the basis of 3d for milling unless accident happens to the crop within the next few weeks. While a number of towns in the Mississippi Valley reported fresh yellow-fever suspects and a broadening of quarantine restrictions, the yellow-fever question failed to have important bearing on the market for futures.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	..	..	..	5.19@5.20
October	5.22	5.22	5.18	5.19@5.20
November	5.27	5.27	5.22	5.23@5.24
December	5.32	5.32	5.28	5.29@ ..
January	5.37	5.37	5.32	5.33@ ..
February	5.42	5.42	5.36	5.37@5.38
March	5.46	5.46	5.41	5.41@5.42
April	5.48	5.48	5.47	5.45@5.47
May	5.54	5.54	5.49	5.50@5.51
June	5.58	5.58	5.53	5.54@5.55

Spot cotton in the local market yesterday closed quiet, with prices ⅛c lower on the basis of 5 7-16c for middling upland and 5 11-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6¾c and 7c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange, as follows: New Orleans, 5c; Galveston, 5c; Mobile, 4⅞c; Savannah, 4⅞c; Wilmington, 5c; Norfolk, 5 3-16c; St. Louis, 5 1-16c, 1-16c decline; Baltimore, 5 9-16c, 1-16c decline.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	10,418	....	3,375
Thus far this week	62,358	8,450	29,780
Since Sept. 1	100,006	16,569	54,749

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—Middling upland, 3 5-32d; January-February, 362b; February-March, 3ds; March-April, 301s; April-May, 301½b; May-June, 302½b; June-July, 303@304b; September, 303½b; September-October, 302s; October-November, 3ds; November-December, 263b; December-January, 263s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	.75¼	.75¼	.73⅞	.73⅞
December	.69 7-16	.69½	.68 13-16	.69⅛
May	.69½	.69⅝	.69	.69⅜
Corn—				
September	..	..	..	.34¼
December	.34 11-16	.34¾	.34 9-16	.34⅝
May	..	..	..	.36¼
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$5.15

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	.66⅝	.67¼	.66¾	.67
December	.64	.64⅛	.63⅛	.63⅞
May	.65⅜	.65½	.64¾	.65⅛
Corn—				
September	.29⅝	.29⅝	.29⅜	.29⅝
December	.29 11-16	.29 13-16	.29⅝	.29⅝
May	.31¾	.31 13-16	.31½	.31⅝
Oats—				
September	.21⅞	.22	.21¾	.21¾
December	.21	.21 3-16	.20⅞	.20⅞
May	.23	.23	.22⅝	.22⅝
Lard—				
October	$4.72½	$4.82½	$4.72½	$4.80
January	4.85	4.95	4.82½	4.95
Ribs—				
October	5.27½	5.32½	5.25	5.30
January	4.70	4.77½	4.67½	4.77½
Pork—				
October	..	..	..	8.17½
January	9.12½	9.20	9.10	9.17½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The wheat market was not so strong yesterday. It got a poor start because of disappointing cables and the fact that scalpers were all provided with wheat in anticipation of a further advance in the morning. That our market was not so weak as Chicago at the opening lay in the fact that foreign houses bought quite freely here, notwithstanding their lower cables. Throughout the day the market was in an unsettled condition, showing weakness most of the time, with a little rally near the close on the strength of late French cables, which, to the surprise of traders, closed 30 points up on wheat and 15@90 points higher on flour.

DULUTH, Sept. 23.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 68¼c; September, 68c; December, 62c; May, 64¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 23.—No. 1 Northern, 68½c; No. 2 Northern, 66c; December, nominal.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 23.—September, 64½c; December, 68½@68⅝c; May, 62¼c; No. 1 hard, 67¼c.

Oats.

No. 2, 26c; No. 3, 25c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 27½c; No. 2 white clips, 29½c; track mixed, 25½@27c; track white, 26@34c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 54c, free on board, afloat, to arrive; 49@49½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 49½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots. BARLEY—Malting, 42@48c, delivered, New York; feeding, 36½@37c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. Sales included 50,000 bushels feeding barley, 36¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, 46 test.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $3.90@$4.50; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.75@$3.85; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@$2.75; no grade, $1.72½, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $1.60, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$2.60@$3.10. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.05@$2.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@73c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb. Winter in bulk, 65@75c; Spring, bulk, 62½@65c; to arrive, 62½c; middling, bulk, 65@90c; rye feed, 80c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 23.—Flour—First patents, $3.90@$4.05; second patents, $3.75@$3.85; first clears, $4.70@$4.80.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11@$12.75. BEEF—Mess, $8.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$19.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5¾c; pigs, 6c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7½@7¾c; 10 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; Western green, 16 lb, 6½@6⅝c; Western S. P., 6⅝c. TALLOW—City, 3⅜@3 7-16c; country, 3⅜@3⅝c. LARD—$5.20; city lard, $4.85; refined South America, $6; Continent, $5.50; Brazil, kegs, $7.25; Western, 4@4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 5½@6c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 63s 9d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 30s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 31s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 36s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 25s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, 38s 6d; do colored, 40s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

Sentiment on the Coffee Exchange was bullishly inclined again yesterday, and the bulk of the business transacted was at a slight advance. Notwithstanding a weak set of cables from the European markets shorts were induced to run to cover by further heavy withdrawals from American warehouses, much smaller receipts at the Brazilian ports than even the more confident bulls had anticipated, and evidences of stiffening conditions in Rio and Santos. Our market yesterday opened steady at unchanged prices and immediately moved up 5 points on absence of sellers, light investment demand, and purchases to even up old obligations. Room traders had things pretty much to themselves throughout the session, although a few orders, chiefly buying, came to hand from abroad. The more reliant bears made several attempts to turn the market, but these efforts were attended with indifferent success, and the general tendency of prices was toward a higher level. A considerable portion of the business done was for the winding up of accounts in the nearer deliveries, notably October, and reinvestment in the late Winter and Spring options. A slight gain was noted in the visible supply for this country and quite an increase reported in the stock at Havre, but these features made little impression on the market. At the close the market was barely steady, with prices 5 points lower to 5 points higher, buyers having turned sellers during the last few minutes.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	..	..	..	5.25@5.35
October	5.35	5.35	5.30	5.30@5.35
November	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
December	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
January	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
February	..	..	..	5.85@5.95
March	5.95	6.00	5.95	5.90@6.00
April	..	..	..	6.00@6.05
May	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05@6.10
June	..	..	..	6.10@6.15
July	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.15@6.20
August	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.20@6.25

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, good average, 7$500. Hamburg, net unchanged to ½ pfennig lower. Havre, net unchanged to ¼f lower. January, 38.75; February, 38.75; March, 38.75; April, 39; May, 39.25; June, 39.50; July, 39.75; August, 39.75; September, 38.50; October, 38.50; November, 38.50; December, 38.50.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3¾c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—Washed: XXX, 31@32c; XX, 29@30c; X, 26@27c; fine unwashed, 19@20c; fine delaine, 30c; half-blood combing, 30c; three-eighths combing, 31@32c; quarter combing, 29@30c; coarse combing, 27@28c; half-blood clothing, 27@28c; three-eighths clothing, 28@29c; quarter clothing, 27@28c; coarse clothing, 25@26c. New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin—Washed: X and XX, 23c; fine unwashed, 16@17c; fine delaine, 27@28c; half-blood combing, 27@28c; three-eighths combing, 29@30c; quarter combing, 29@30c; coarse combing, 26@27c; half-blood clothing, 27c; quarter clothing, 27c; coarse clothing, 24c. Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana—Unwashed: Fine, 16@17c; half-blood combing, 21@22c; three-eighths combing, 22@22½c; quarter combing, 21@22½c; common combing, 19@20c; half-blood clothing, 21@22c; three-eighths clothing, 20@21c; quarter clothing, 19@20c; low clothing, 18c; Georgia and Southern, 21@23c. Texas—Fine and fine medium, twelve months, 15@17c; medium, twelve months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium Spring, six to eight months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium Fall, 12@14c; fine choice, 14@15c; fine medium, choice, 16@17c; medium, choice, 16@19c; quarter, 18@19c; fine average, 13@14c; quarter average, 15@17c. California—Northern Spring, free, 16@17c; Middle County, Spring, 13@14c; Southern, Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern, Fall, 10@12c; Fall, defective, 7@9c. Oregon—Eastern, choice, 15c; Eastern, average, 12@13c; Eastern, heavy, 10@11c; Valley No. 1, 18@20c; Valley No. 2, 20@22c; Valley No. 3, 19@20c; Valley lambs, 17@19c. Territory—Fine choice, 12@14c; fine average, 10@13c; fine medium, choice, 16@17c; fine medium, average, 13@14c; medium, choice, 17@18c; medium, average, 15@16c; quarter, 17@18c.

Current quotations of foreign wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Foreign—Port Philip combing, 32@36c; Port Philip clothing, 25@30c; Adelaide combing, 24@26c; New Zealand clothing, 24@26c; fine crossbred, 27@30c; Cape clothing, 18@21c; Cape combing, 19@22c; Montevideo merino, 21@23c; Montevideo primera, 22@24c. English, Irish, and Canadian—Irish hogs, 31@32c; Irish wethers, 30@31c; Shropshire hogs, 31@32c; Shropshire wethers, 30@31c; Sussex tegs, 32c; Sussex ewes, 30@31c; Canadian combing, 30@31c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $7; lake copper, ingots, $12.30; tin, $16.10; lead, $3.95; spelter, $4.85.

OILS.

Petroleum, barrels, $6.75, and bulk, $4.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.70, and bulk, $4.20; crude naphtha, cargoes, $6.50, and deodorized, $7; refined, cases, $7.40. Cottonseed Oil—Quoted: Prime crude nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 19c, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 22½c; off Summer yellow, 21½@22c; butter grades, 26@29c, nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c; linseed, American, raw, 34@35c; American, boiled, 36@37c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 42@44c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, bbls, $3.75; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, 31@31½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.30@$1.35; E, $1.40; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.72½; K, $1.75; M, $1.80; N, $2.05; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 23.—Spirits turpentine, 28¼@28¾c. Resin, $1@$1.05. Crude turpentine, $1.10@$1.60.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 23.—Turpentine firm, 28@28½c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 23.—Spirits turpentine, 28¾c.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $4.50@$5.45; oxen and stags, $3.35@$4.30; bulls, $2.90@$3.50; cows, $2@$3.75. Cable firm and unchanged.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$8.75; buttermilks, $4.50; city dressed veals, 10@13c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.25@$4.60; lambs, $4.75@$5.95.

HOGS—$4.15@$4.45; State pigs, $4.50.

GAS COMPANIES RECONCILED.

Messrs. Benedict and Flower, for the Indiana and People's Companies, Settle Differences.

A settlement of the differences between E. C. Benedict and ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower in regard to their interests in the Indiana Natural Gas and Oil Company and the People's Gas Light and Coke Company was officially announced yesterday. An understanding was reached at a meeting at the Hoffman House in the morning, which was attended by Mr. Benedict and F. S. Hastings of the Indiana and Mr. Flower and A. N. Brady of the People's Gas. Others identified with these corporations and the lawyers of the principals were present. The details of the settlement were not made public, but it was admitted that concessions were made both by Mr. Benedict and the Flower party.

The reorganization of each interest paved the way to a settlement at a meeting on Thursday, and when there was no obstacle to an understanding Messrs. Benedict and Flower were informed that nothing remained to be done but to take formal cognizance of what the negotiations had accomplished, and to execute legal stipulations that had been prepared. Messrs. Benedict and Flower were in entire harmony at yesterday's meeting, and its business was promptly transacted.

Ex-Gov. Flower referred all inquirers to Mr. Benedict, with the statement that all differences had been satisfactorily adjusted. Mr. Benedict would not speak of the terms of settlement, but said that the agreement was entirely to his liking. He added: "In my opinion People's Gas is a better investment at present prices than at any period in its history. I am now and expect to be a permanent holder of a large amount of its stock, not for speculative purposes, but as an investment. The settlement made with the Indiana Company will in two or three years vastly augment the net earnings of the People's Gas Company."

The settlement between the corporations leaves the dominating interests in the possession of the stock they had when they differed over a contract, which Mr. Benedict controlled. This contract was by the Indiana Company with the Equitable Gas Company of Chicago, which was taken into the People's consolidation. The Equitable had engaged to further Indiana's interests in natural gas for fuel and cooking purposes, and the rupture came of a demand by Mr. Benedict that the contract be carried out. At one stage of the negotiations Mr. Benedict offered to sell his interests in Indiana to the Flower-Brady party, but he retains them and his contract, slightly modified, stands. The concessions made by the People's interests were not learned.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

The New Tariff Movement Is Making Slow Progress.

The movement to form a new tariff association among the fire insurance managers of this city, which was formally started last Tuesday, is making slow progress. Much depends upon the character and position of the men who shall be selected to serve on the Committee of Fifteen, which will draft the plan of the proposed organization. The widest difference exists in regard to what constitutes such a restriction of branch offices and solicitors as will "prevent evasion of commission rules and employment of brokers as branch agents."

Furthermore, there is much opposition to the tenth of the series of resolutions adopted on Tuesday, which demands "that local agents throughout the country be protected by a limitation of New York brokerage on outside risks" and requires "that local board rates be obtained when written in the metropolitan district." It is contended that a New York board should confine its operations to New York, and further, that in nineteen out of every twenty instances of "overhead writing" the head office acts at the request of its local agent to prevent the risk from being captured by a rival local agent.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

William F. Penney has secured an independent line from the New York Underwriters' Agency for Kings County.

William Durbrow has severed his connection with the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company as special agent of the company.

The efforts of R. W. Hosmer, the Chicago manager of the Central Accident of Pittsburg, to form a local plate-glass compact in that city have failed to accomplish their purpose, because of the desire of some companies to inject outside grievances into Chicago matters.

Western dispatches show a marked increase in the demand for insurance on grain, owing to the fact that the country mills and elevators, as well as the terminals at Minneapolis and Duluth, are being rapidly filled. Until the last few weeks the high prices caused the immediate sale and shipment of grain.

The insurance on the property of John Chatillon & Sons, 85-93 Cliff Street, which sustained a heavy damage by fire early yesterday morning, was distributed as follows: On building—German-American, $10,000; Greenwich, $10,000; North British and Mercantile, $15,000; Fire Association, $15,000; Pennsylvania, $15,000; on stock—Hartford, $5,000; London Assurance, $5,000; Connecticut, $5,000; Niagara, $5,000; Phoenix of London, $5,000; Continental, $5,000; North America, $10,000; Aetna, $20,000; on machinery—Reliance, $2,500; State of Pennsylvania, $2,500; Firemen's Fund, $2,500; Springfield, $5,000; Providence-Washington, $5,000; on furniture and fixtures—Union of Philadelphia, $2,500. On the property of Hillin, Bearhope & Co., 10 Jacob Street, which sustained a water damage through the bursting of a hose—Liverpool and London and Globe, $10,000; Royal, $15,000; Continental, $10,000; Scottish Union and National, $10,000. As both of these risks were placed at bed-rock rates, the loss will appreciably aid the advocates of another tariff association, especially in view of the recent R. H. Macy and Elmer & Amend losses.

WAR TAX ON LEGACIES.

Official Construction of the Provisions Concerning Personalty Inheritances.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has rendered a decision on Section 29 of the war revenue act imposing a tax upon legacies and distributive shares of personal property. The Commissioner holds as follows:

> Where the value of the whole amount of personal property left by a decedent does not exceed $10,000 no tax is imposed. Where such whole value exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $25,000 the tax is imposed and the rate of tax upon the clear value of each share is determined by the degree of relationship of the beneficiary.
>
> Where the value of the whole amount of the personal property left by a decedent exceeds $25,000, the rate of tax upon the clear value of each share is determined by the degree of consanguinity and by the value of the whole amount as provided in the last paragraph of Section 29 of the war revenue act. Each share is required to bear its own tax, unless it was otherwise specified in the will.

GOODS NOT IN THE INVOICE.

Officials at the Appraiser's Stores Find Blankets in Vans.

Several days ago three moving vans were received at the Appraiser's Stores. Before they were passed upon the keys were demanded, so the interior could be examined. When the doors of the first were unlocked 60 all wool blankets were found, and in the other two were found 120 blankets made of cotton and wool.

These goods were not included in the invoice. They are assessable at 22 cents a pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem. The matter will be referred to the authorities for investigation.

Ingrain Carpet Mills to Close.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—At a meeting of ingrain carpet yarn spinners held in this city to-day an absolute closing of the mills represented was decided upon. This action is taken because of the overproduction of yarn and the consequent tendency toward lower prices. Some time ago the yarn men agreed upon a scale of prices, and the shut-down was to establish this firmly. Seventy-five per cent. of the ingrain yarn capacity was represented, and the decision was unanimous. The shut-down will be indefinite.

National Bank Statements Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Controller of the Currency has issued a call to National banks for a report of their condition at the close of business Tuesday, Sept. 20.

Commercial Cable Telegraph Stock.

ALBANY, Sept. 23.—The Commercial Cable Telegraph Company certified to the Secretary of State to-day that its capital stock has been [illegible] ,000 to $850,000.

YOUNG VANDERBILT'S TASK

Working His Way Up as a Mechanical Engineer on the New York Central.

SENT ON A WESTERN MISSION

Cornelius Vanderbilt's Oldest Son Striving to Win His Father's Favor by Hard Work—A Natural Aptitude for Mechanics.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., the oldest son of the present head of the Vanderbilt family, is now in the West making an inspection of methods and conditions in the mechanical departments of the Lake Shore Railroad. On his return to this city he will submit a report of his observations to President Callaway of the New York Central system, by whom he was specially assigned to this unusual mission. Since last Fall young Vanderbilt has been a hard-working employe in the motive power and rolling stock department of the New York Central, at a salary which is characterized by his superior officers as "very moderate."

It was not upon the recommendation of his father or any other member of the Vanderbilt family that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., was taken into the service of the New York Central Railroad. His personal request for work was considered upon his individual merits, and his assignment to the mechanical department was made in view of his known aptitude for that line of work, supported by the fact that he had taken a course of mechanical engineering at Yale College.

The estrangement between this young man and his father, in consequence of his refusal to comply with the parental wishes regarding a postponement of his marriage, has never been mended. Since the day that father and son parted, just prior to the prostration of the senior Vanderbilt by paralysis, the two have not met, and, so far as intimate friends of the family know, they have had no communication with each other. That parting was more than two years ago. Cornelius, Jr., married the girl of his choice, Miss Grace Wilson, and is now himself a father. Persons who know the young man well say that his affectionate regard for his father has never diminished, and that his voluntary abandonment of the ease and luxury which his own private means, as well as that of his wife, would enable him to enjoy, for the discipline and toil of a wage-earner, is inspired by a laudable purpose. Young Cornelius, it is said, is determined to show his father that he is not only able and willing to work, but that he has the capacity to become useful to the great system of railroads with which the name of his family is identified.

Mr. Callaway's Opinion.

President Callaway remarked yesterday: "Young Mr. Vanderbilt has gone to work in accordance with his own desire. He is regularly employed in the mechanical department of the New York Central system, and I understand that he has been applying himself diligently to the tasks assigned him. His present assignment of looking over mechanical matters on the Lake Shore system is a special one."

When he started on his career as a railroad man Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., said that he wanted to learn the mechanical details of railroading. He was attached to the motive power and rolling stock department, of which William Buchanan is Superintendent. In a little room on the sixth floor of the Grand Central Station this young man has applied himself to business almost as closely as any forty-dollar-a-month clerk, and he has developed a relish for dry details that has impressed and stimulated his fellow-employes. Mr. Buchanan says of him: "Mr. Vanderbilt is very bright, and he takes an interest in the work of mechanical engineering. He has shown considerable mechanical aptitude, and has taken up a number of special matters in that line to work out and report on. When on duty he is in the office early and late and conforms to the regulations the same as all others here."

One of the first things to which young Mr. Vanderbilt turned his attention was the construction of a locomotive. He made a careful study of the subject, and prepared a design and complete drawings for a modern locomotive. In addition to his taste for, and skill in, mechanics, young Vanderbilt has developed a keen business instinct. He is interested in the study of cause and effect, and he appreciates the importance of economic considerations. He likes to "look into things," and whatever he undertakes to do is done thoroughly and with intelligent earnestness.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., mechanical engineer, is a quiet and unpretentious person. He had been at work in the motive power department for several days before any of the other employes knew who he was, and up to a recent period comparatively few persons in the building were aware that he was in the employ of the New York Central Railroad Company. The telegraphed account of his visit to the office of President Newman of the Lake Shore Railroad in Cleveland last Thursday is indicative of the character of the young man. He waited in the President's anteroom without any fuss or impatience, and made no announcement of his name until his turn came to see President Newman. In his business interviews he goes direct to the point, and persons who have had occasion to discuss railroad matters with him lately have found him clear-headed and fully conversant with the subject in hand.

Approval of Officials.

Some of the older officers of the New York Central—men who from life-long service naturally take a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the Vanderbilts—view the course of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., with cordial approval. They say that the young man has set a hard task for himself, but they believe that he has sufficient of the Vanderbilt pluck and determination to carry it out.

"This young man intends to win back his father's favor by showing that there is something in him," said a gray-haired official who has served successively under three generations of Vanderbilts. "And you may depend upon it he will make his mark. He is a worker, and he appreciates the value of a thorough understanding of the details of his business. It is the master of details that makes the best executive. Unless I am greatly mistaken, this young Vanderbilt will be a great railroad executive before he dies."

Some idea of the earnestness with which young Vanderbilt is engaging in his work may be gleaned from the statement that he was on duty almost every working day in July. Even the hot weather of that month failed to drive him away from his work. He is expected home from his Western trip in about ten days. He will probably go no further West than Chicago.

MORE RATE TROUBLES.

Disturbing Factor in the Transcontinental Passenger Situation.

The restoration of transcontinental passenger rates to the figures which prevailed before the beginning of what is generally termed the Canadian Pacific war, was to take effect to-morrow. There are indications, however, that this promised restoration is not going to be attended by complete harmony. In establishing the new basis of rates the Canadian Pacific has manifested a desire to make a rate corresponding to the lowest rate made by any of the American differential lines.

It was the subject of comment in railroad circles yesterday that the Soo line has been looking over the ground for the lowest rates available, and finds them by way of Detroit, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee, including a steamer line. This route makes possible a rate $1.80 lower than the former standard rate, and it will make the new basis from New York to St. Paul $26.70 instead of $28.50, the old basis.

Representatives of other lines are making efforts to induce the Soo line to recede from this low rate, but there are doubts as to the success of such efforts.

Crickets Don't Like the Cold.

From The Hartford Times.

Crickets [illegible] instantly on the approach of cold, [illegible] influ- [illegible]

OBSTINATE SAFE LOCKS.

Troubles They Cause People with Short Memories Who Forget the Combinations.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Last Wednesday evening a painter working in the Commercial Hotel slipped from his ladder, and in falling struck his foot against the knob of the office safe. A few moments later the clerk attempted to open the doors, but found them immovable; the blow had thrown "on" the combination.

As usual in hotels where some one is continually on duty close at hand, the outer lock was rarely used. It was last employed so long ago that nobody could remember the exact figures that governed it, and after vainly tinkering with the mechanism all night an expert was sent for next morning. In detective stories this individual would have placed his ear against the door, turned the knob a few times, smiled enigmatically, and thrown back the bolts, but, unfortunately, such things don't really happen outside the works of M. Gaboriau. As a matter of fact, five skilled mechanics took turns at trying for some thirty hours, and yesterday the makers were telegraphed to for the cipher.

The "sticking" of safe doors, as it is called colloquially, is something that occurs now and then in every city, and the most common cause is the sudden death of the man possessing the combination. Some cautious merchant tumbles over with heart disease or apoplexy, and his safe is found locked as tight as a drum. This has happened more than once in New Orleans, and in such cases there is only one thing to do. A hole is drilled through the door, so as to give acess to the mechanism, and the lock is then picked with a wire.

As burglars often employ the same process, it may be interesting to explain just how it is done. A combination lock consists of a series of disks, or "tumblers," each having a slot on the edge, and when these slots are brought into alignment a bar slides through and operates the bolts. By means of a hooked wire it is comparatively easy for an expert to revolve the disks until the slots are all in their correct positions, and that, in a nutshell, is the whole trick.

The widely prevalent idea that a combination lock may be opened "by ear" is absurd, and the safe sharp who pretends to do it resorts to an ingenious method, called "backing up." He approaches a safe when the combination is "off," and by quietly turning the knob backward can tell, by a slight obstruction, when the first number is reached. The second is "picked up" the same way, and so on until the cipher is in his possession, when he boldly announces that he can open the doors whenever he wants to. Many a man has been hoodwinked into believing a good lock worthless by this simple dodge.

Sudden death is by no means responsible for all the lock-outs. Sometimes one of those strange mental scissions, in which the overtaxed brain itself slips a cog, causes a busy man to forget for the time being one or more of the numbers. He may have opened the safe every morning for years and believed the combination to be as familiar as the face of his wife, but it has slipped away into the mysterious regions of oblivion, and the harder he thinks the less apt he is to recall it.

Some years ago a New Orleans merchant suddenly forgot the second number of his combination. He was in great distress, for he feared a mental breakdown, and, strange to say, he had the missing number associated in some manner with the idea of stopping or pausing.

"It has something to do with standing still," he repeated over and over again to the baffled experts. At last he jumped up with a triumphant whoop.

"I have it!" he yelled. "It's twenty-eight; don't you see, two-eight, to wait? I knew it had something to do with stopping."

One of the most remarkable lock-outs on record occurred in 1892 in a small town in this State. A general merchant had what was known as a screw door safe, with a time lock, which got out of order. This style of safe is in principle much like the breech of a modern cannon. The door is circular and screws in, after which an automatic contrivance throws the bolts, which are released at a given hour by interior clockwork. The expert sent for in this particular case made the necessary repairs, but forgot to replace a small bar connecting the clock and the lock. Consequently when he closed the door the bolts flew into position, and there was no way in the world to get them back.

The safe contained a quantity of currency, several fine watches, and a lot of diamond jewelry, and the owner was wild to have it opened. Then began a battle royal. The first scheme of the experts was to bolt a long iron bar to the door and then raise the safe by a tackle, and let it drop. The theory was that the jar might cause the bolts to flay back long enough to enable the leverage pressure of the bar to start the screw. This was tried at least a hundred times, but without success.

They then determined to break down the door itself. It was composed of many plates of steel held together by a series of small bolts. A beam, twenty-five feet long, was swung from a derrick like a battering ram and hurled, end-on, against the front of the safe. Shifts of darkies were engaged to relieve each other at fixed hours, and the blows were timed regularly, two to the minute. It was believed that a vibration could thus be set up that would eventually jar out the bolts, and, incredible as it may seem, the assault was continued unceasingly three days and nights. The blows reverberated through the little town like salvos of artillery, and the whole country around turned out to see the fun. Sleep was impossible, and one exasperated resident had actually applied for an injunction when the plates at last sprung asunder.

The interior was a wreck. The watches had been literally torn to pieces; the diamonds were found wrenched from their settings, and the currency reduced to rags by abrasion from flying particles. It had to be sent to the Treasury for redemption.

A rare, but not unknown, cause for a lock-out is when some trusted employe decamps with not only the contents of the safe, but also its combination. Not long ago an absconder from a sister State made the disclosure of such information one of the conditions of a compromise. In that case the safe was unusually valuable, and its owners objected to having it drilled.

When an expert is called in by a business man who finds himself unable to open his safe, he tries the plan, to begin with, of reversing the numbers given him. It not infrequently happens that the owner has accidentally rearranged them in his mind, and in nine cases out of ten that proves to be the fact. The forgetful man is always ready to take oath that he has made no mistake until it is demonstrated before his eyes that he has. Then he scratches his head, looks thoughtful, and wonders whether it isn't about time for him to take a short vacation.

Some English Collectors.

From The London Mail.

New collecting crazes seem to rise up every day, and poster collecting is one of the latest fads; the Duke of York has got several very fine and rare specimens. It is well known that he is also a keen collector of postage stamps. Lord Morton's collection of lustre pottery—both copper and silver—is well known. The late Lady Charlotte Schreiber had probably the finest collection of fans in the world. Sir Henry Tichborne is devoted to guns, and whenever he can find something novel in the way of firearms invariably adds it, if possible, to his collection. Lord Alington is forever in search of some new white bird or animal to place in his White Farm at Crichel. It is well known that the Prince of Wales gave orders for single pearls to be added to each of his daughters' necklaces on their respective birthdays. Lady Sophie Scott is devoted to turquoises, and has a very large and fine collection of the pretty blue stones. Mr. Walter Rothschild's hobby may be said to be collecting animals of all kinds, dead and alive, the former being added to the museum at Tring. Mr. Charles Kennedy, who has a beautiful house in Piccadilly, has perhaps the finest collection of Battersea enamels in London. He has some fine specimens that he bought at the Hamilton Palace sale, and for which he gave several hundreds of pounds. Mr. Edward Sass, the actor, has a unique collection of playing cards, having got specimens from nearly every country in the world; and Mr. Panmure Gordon is devoted to carriages of every shape, form, and size.

Centenary of Gaslighting.

From The London Telegraph.

Electricity has now so largely supplanted the older methods of illumination that people have almost forgotten that this year is the centenary of gas lighting, coal gas having been first applied to economic uses by William Murdoch in 1798, although it was not introduced into London until 1807. In 1825, when meter reckoning came into general use, the rate charged was 15s. per 1,000 cubic feet, subject to a discount of [illegible] per cent. for prompt payment. At a later date 12s. was charged, and in 1834, three years before Queen Victoria ascended the throne, a further reduction was made, the price becoming 10s. per 1,000 cubic feet.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Brokers—A Lively Partition Sale Breaks the Auction Room Monotony.

Another instance of the failure of a bidder to comply with the terms of sale was witnessed yesterday in the auction room. The five-story brick tenement, with stores, 231 West Nineteenth Street, was offered in partition proceedings by Auctioneer Ingraham. The property was knocked down to a man who said that he was H. G. Becknell for $23,200. The bidder declined to sign a memorandum of his purchase or to deposit 10 per cent. of the purchase money, because, as he said, he was bidding for another party who he expected would come in in a few minutes. A wait of half an hour failed to bring the principal, and the property was again put up and sold to a representative of the defendants in the action, Kate Williams, Mary Byrnes, and Mrs. Fanny McGay, for $22,850. During the wait Mrs. McGay and the plaintiff, Rose Daly, engaged in a discussion in the corridor leading to the salesroom. Threats were exchanged, and one blow was struck, but the two were separated before anything serious had been accomplished.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Frederick A. Huth, for $10,100, the four-story brick tenement 545 West Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 98.9.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in partition, to M. J. Keane, for $4,500, the two-story brick dwelling 419 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 20 by 100.11.

C. R. Gregor & Son have sold at private contract for Thomas S. Lockwood the lot 25.8 by 100 on the northwest corner of Central Park West and Eighty-ninth Street; also, for Owen McCrorken, the lot adjoining on Central Park West, commencing 25.8 feet north of Eighty-ninth Street, to Henry Oppenheimer, on private terms.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold, through brokers Marks & Leiter, the lot on the northeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100, to Louis Lutjens, who will immediately improve the same with a five-story flat building, with stores.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to B. F. Jackson, for $1,625, the two-story frame dwelling on West Street, West Farms, north side, 100 feet east of Mohegan, or Grant, Avenue, on plot 50 by 100.

H. H. Cammann & Co. have sold for M. E. McGeorge the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 115 East Fifty-seventh Street, 20 by 65 by 100.

John N. Golding was the broker in the sale of 23 East Fifty-seventh Street to L. C. Weir, reported yesterday.

W. B. Taylor & Sons have sold the dwelling 60 West Fiftieth Street, 20 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

Flanagan Brothers have sold for a Mrs. Decker the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 306 West Forty-eighth Street.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Friedman & Feinberg the three-story brick dwelling 37 Gouverneur Street, 25 by 62.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Houston Street, northwest corner of Manhattan Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 31.3 by 51.8 by 62.8; Abraham Stone and others, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $55,000.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 525 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for two six-story brick tenements, 22.6 and 27.6 by 88; John McGovern of 217 East Eighty-first Street, owner; John Brandt, architect; cost, $32,000.

Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 260 feet east of Third Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 90.7; Pauline Wittner of 26 Beekman Place, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 76 Lewis Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 87.8; Adolph Danziger and Jacob Sommer, owners; S. Sass of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $20,000.

Twenty-eighth Street, northeast corenr of First Avenue, for a one-story frame and iron shed, 98.9 by 100; American Lumber Company, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 400 feet west of Central Park West, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 85; Angelo Filocco and others, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $20,000.

Sedgwick Avenue, southwest corner of Giles Street, for a one-story frame greenhouse, 20 by 10; Alfred Leroy, owner; cost, $500.

St. Lawrence Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Mansion Street, for a two-and-a-half story frame dwelling, 20 by 35; Richard Madden of 812 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; Charles W. Miller of 971 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Rosedale Avenue, west side, opposite Merrill Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 18 by 30; Hudson P. Rose, owner; B. W. Berger, Bible House, architect; cost, $2,500.

Creston Avenue, west side, 194 feet north of Wellesley Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 40.6; Walter S. Carey of 455 West Fiftieth Street, owner; William E. Pringle, architect; cost $2,800.

Poplar Street, north side, 101.2 feet east of Forest Avenue, for four two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 30; Joseph J. Gleason, owner; Charles Money, architect; cost, $3,000.

John Street, west side, 120.5 feet south of Bowne Street, for a twostory and basement frame clubhouse, 54 by 36; Harlem Yacht Club of 519 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; W. E. Young, architect; cost, $6,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 88 and 90 Reade Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Charles Fiske of Boston, Mass., owner; R. T. Lyons of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 414 East Thirteenth Street, to a two-story brick workshop; George B. Marx of 410 East Thirteenth Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 54 Park Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. Kennedy Tod of 45 Wall Street, lessee; Snelling & Potter, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 309 West Thirty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Joanna McKeon, owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 141 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Annie Randall, premises, owner; S. A. Dennis, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 161 West Tenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; D. Huber, Jr., of 114 Seventh Street, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 40 West Twenty-ninth Street, to a five-story and basement brick hotel; Mary B. Ferreia of 112 Fulton Street, owner; Henry Palmer, architect; cost, $359.

Nos. 126 to 136 West Sixty-first Street, to three four-story brick tenements; G. B. Kitching, owner; R. K. Cooke, architect; cost, $345.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 23.

AVENUE D, w s, 53.6 ft n of 5th St, 50x100, Unionport; John F. Martin to Katie F. Leicht	$1
AVENUE C, s e s, 560 ft s w of Cliff St, 25x169.6; Cauldwell Av, e s, 175 ft n of Clifton St, 25x125; Henry L. Deimel to Francis Deimel	7,000
CAULDWELL AV, e s, 175 ft n of Clifton St, 25x125; Francis Deimel to Mine Deimel	1
CLINTON PLACE, 127, n s, 24.11x93.11; William M. Washburn to John W. Hazlett	Exchange
DAVIDSON AV, w s, centre line, 330 ft n of centre of 184th St, 50x130; Anne E. Levsy and others, executors, &c., to Adelaide A. Yeandle	3,600
FOREST AV, s w corner of 156th St, 90x175 to Jackson Av; Frederick McCarthy to Christina Henderson	25,000
GRAND AV, centre line, 380.6 ft n of centre of 184th St, runs n 51.11x e 114.5x s 67.6x117.6; Anne E. Levy and others to Adelaide A. Yeandle	3,600
GRAND AV, e s, centre line, 180 ft n of centre of 184th St, 50x130; Anne E. Levey and others, executors, to Adelaide A. Yeandle	3,600
LIND AV, s e s, at n s of Devoe St, 59.4x — to D St x w —; Abraham L. Casey to James Leitsch	1
LOT 554, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Ephraim B. Levy to Patrick J. Jordan	400
LOT 536, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Anton Troll	500
MADISON AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 25x100; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to Harry Crossman	1
MADISON AV, n w corner of 63d St, 20x70; William K. Porter to Lou Sire	1
MADISON AV, e s, 846 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 69.6x100; August Kuhn to William F. Smith	1
MADISON ST, 252, s s, 20x90; Isaac Goodstein to Augusta Minismen	17,000
MORRIS AV, w s, 425 ft s of 184th St, 50x106; William Oppenheim to Frederick H. Dressel	1
PITT ST, 125, w s, 25x100; Leopold Schneider and another to Isidor Mishking	1
PITT ST, 125, w s, 25x100; Julius H. Seymour to Irving Bachrach and another	19,550
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 146; William and James Bradley to Edith E. Smith	1
SHERMAN AV, n w corner of 163d St, —x—; Charles A. Peabody, Jr., to Fannie Hofheimer	50,000
SULLIVAN ST, 102, n w s, 25x160; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another	1
WATER ST, s s, 290.11 ft e of Pike Slip, 25x160x25.4x160; Andrew A. Bremner to William P. Greenlie	13,500
8TH AV, s e s, 106.7 ft s w of West 12th St, 22x98x irregular; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company	12,300
11TH AV, w s, 39 ft n of 178th St, 18x80; the Deane Realty Company to Richard Cummings	1
4TH ST, s e s, 120 ft n e of Union Av, 20x100, Westchester; Agnes M. Eden to Philip Wood	1
51ST ST, n s, 221 and 223 East, 40x100.5; the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church to Congregation Orath Chaim	22,500
66TH ST, 239 and 241 West, 50x100.5; Robert Wallace, Sr., to Walter H. Smith	Exch.
87TH ST, 343 West, 20x100.8; William W. Hall to Lilian E. Ely	100
95TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x75; George W. Eggers to Johannes M. Johannsen	1
97TH ST, s s, 440 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100; Leopold Wallach to Elizabeth M. Myers and others	1
97TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.8x100.11; Sampson Q. Mingle to Hugh Cheyne	1
115TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.8x100.11; Joseph Herbst to Henry Doniger, re-record	11,250
124TH ST, 250 West, 16.8x100.11; Jacob H. Shaffer, referee, to Mary K. Marshall	10,500
168TH ST, n s, Lot 27, map of building lots at village of Morrisania, 50x158; Elizabeth Bader and another to Moses Green	4,800

Recorded Leases.

HOFFMAN, Michael A., to Karl Baab; 535 West 110th St, 6 years 8¼ months. 90th St, 4 11-12 years ... $1,600 to	$1,800
JOHNSON, Francis E., to Lawrence Brennan; 823 7th Av, 4 10-12 years..$1,000 to	$1,200
LEWIS, Hill C., to A. Salinger; 634 2d Av, 4 11-12 years	900
SCHREINER, Joseph J., and another to William Molloy; 3d Av, s e corner of 90th St, 4 11-12 years ... 1,600 to	1,800
WEBEL, Bernard W., to Ferd Maggi; 35 West 43d St, 5 years	1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

BAAB, Karl, to Jacob Ruppert; 535 West 110th St, saloon lease, demand	4,114
BACHRACH, Irving, and another to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 125 Pitt St, 1 year	1,500
BACHRACH, Irving, to the Corn Exchange Bank; 125 Pitt St, 1 year	15,000
BARNARD, Charles W., to Lillie B. Lilienthal; n s of 85th St, 150 ft w of West End Av, 2 years	21,000
BARNARD, Charles W., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 85th St, 150 ft w of West End Av, 2 years	2,500
BARRE, Frederick, to George Ehret; 1,225 Lexington Av, saloon lease, demand	3,400
BRENNAN, Lawrence, to Jacob Ruppert; 823 7th Av, saloon lease, demand	2,000
BURKE, Mary A., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; n s of 182d St, 150 ft e of Railroad Av, 3 years	2,500
CACCIA, Richard and Louisa, to Thusnalda Pohlman; s e corner of 2d Av and 30th St, 5 years	14,500
CASSIDY, James H., to George Stark; s s of 186th St, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 months	1,800
CROSSMAN, Harry, to James M. Craig; e s of Madison Av, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 1 year	2,000
CROSSMAN, Harry, to Lillie B. Lilienthal; e s of Madison Av, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 5 years	20,000
DOERING, Philipp, to Noah Benevolent Widows' and Orphans' Association; n s of 78th St, 119 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years	10,000
ELY, Lilian E., to the Hudson City Savings Institution; 343 West 87th St, 3 years	15,000
DRESSEL, Frederick H., to Wyatt M. Bassett; 2,343 Morris Av, 3 years	2,000
DUCKMAN, Moses, to E. Ellery Anderson, committee, &c.; s s of Rivington St, 70 ft e of Clinton St, 5 years	11,500
FISHER, Elizabeth F., to Isabel A. Lane; 37 John St, 1 year	2,000
GRIMSHAW, Charles B., to Robert Courtney; n s of 83d St, 179.1 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 3 years	3,500
HENDERSON, Christina, to Frederick McCarthy; s w corner of Forest Av and 156th St, 90x175 to Jackson Av, 1 year	16,000
HOFHEIMER, Fannie, to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.; n w corner of Sherman Av and 163d St, to Spring, or Lewis, St, x — to 164th St; also Sherman Av, n e corner of 163d St, — to 164th St, 3 years	30,000
HUNTINGTON, Eleanor C., to C. A. Low; s e corner of 71st St and Lexington Av, 1 year	5,000
JORDAN, Patrick J., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 554, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 2 years	300
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Anzonetta B. Wolfe; 102 Sullivan St, 5 years	26,000
KILPATRICK, James, to Edward Oppenheimer and another; n s of 95th St, 100 ft w of Madison Av, ½ year	42,000
LAKS, Max, to John Daily; Lot 389, map of portion of the Hunt estate, Van Nest, 3 years	700
LORILLARD, Peter and Louis L., trustees, &c., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 296 Broadway, 5 years	140,000
MISHKIND, Isidor, to Leopold Schneider and another; 125 Pitt St, 1 year, (two mortgages)	14,800
MINISMAN, Augusta, to Isaac Goodstein; 252 Madison St, installments	1,000
MOLLOY, William, to Jacob Ruppert; s e corner of 3d Av and 90th St, saloon lease, demand	3,000
O'NEIL, John J., to Susan R. Wiggins; s w corner of Perry Av and 206th St; also s w corner of Perry Av and 207th St, 1 year	900
PORTER, William K., to L. Lindsey Fountaine; n w corner of Madison Av and 63d St, demand	500
SANFORD, Albert, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 339, Block I, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years	400
SELLECK, Annie, by guardian, and another to the Title Gurantee and Trust Company; 61 Ann St, 3 years	17,000
SMITH, Walter H., to Robert Wallace, Sr.; 241 West 66th St, 1 year	2,000
SMITH, Walter H., to Robert Wallace, Sr.; 239 West 66th St, 1 year	2,000
SMITH, Edith E., to William Bradley and another; 146 Riverside Drive, 3 years	43,000
SMITH, William F., to August Kuhn; e s of Madison Av, 846 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 1 year	6,000
SMITH, William F., to August Kuhn; e s of Madison Av, 846 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 1 year	6,000
YEANDLE, Adelaide A. and George W., to Warren G. Brown, executor, &c.; n w s of Davidson Av, 300 ft n e of 184th St, 3 years	4,500
YEANDLE, Adelaide A. and George W., to Warren G. Brown, executor, &c.; s e s of Grand Av, 350.6 ft n e of 184th St, 3 years	4,500
YEANDLE, Adelaide A., to Anne E. Levy and others, executors, &c.; centre line of Grand Av, 180 ft n of 184th St, centre line, 2 years	2,880
YEANDLE, Adelaide A., to Anne E. Levy and others, executors, &c.; centre line of Grand Av, 380.7 ft n of 184th St, centre line, 2 years	2,880
YEANDLE, Adelaide A., to Anne E. Levy and others, executors, &c.; centre line of Davidson Av, 330 ft n of 184th St, centre line, 2 years	2,880
YEANDLE, Adelaide A., to Warren G. Brown, executor and trustee; s e s of Grand Av, 150 ft n e of 184th St, 3 years	4,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

DE FAILLY, Blanche, to Lena Schaumecker	2,842
FERNSCHILD, William, to Elise M. J. Fernschild	Nom.
GOLDSMITH, Abraham, to Hannah Greenebaum and others, executors	13,000
GOLDSMITH, Abraham, to Ernest Ehrmann and another, trustees	17,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to William P. Douglas, executor, &c.	10,676
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to William P. Douglas, executor, &c.	5,055
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Elizabeth F. R. Aymar	11,105
THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to John Theall	915
WALL, Fernando M., trustee, to Leopold Wallach	4,662
WALL, Fernando M., trustee, to Leopold Wallach	3,036
WENTSCH, John, to Caspar Strobel	1,500
WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company	Nom.
WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company	Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

1ST ST, s s, 334.9 ft e of White Plains Av, 25x125; Robert Thompson against Antonio Russo, owner; H. M. Leigh, contractor	21
3D ST, 288 East; George Vogel & Son against Isaac Marx, owner and contractor	35
82D ST, 206 to 216 West; Bernardo Cassese and others against Antonio Gallo, owner; and contractor, (5)	68
136TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 59x90; John W. Rapp against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor	$116
150TH ST, s s, 295.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; William T. Hookey against Annie Donohue, owner and contractor	596

Lis Pendens.

BARROW ST, 41; Henry Huyler against Ida M. Huyler, (partition;) attorneys, C. P. & W. W. Buckley.

55TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 12.6x100.5; Louis P. Bayard against Thomas E. Keane and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Roosevelt & Kobbe.

118TH ST, 56 East; Max A. Zipser against Monica T. Flanagan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moss & Feiner.

122D ST, 171 East; Thomas J. McCahill, executor, &c., against Charles Naarden, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. F. McCahill.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—David Stewart Denison, Henry Hess, Mary Hart, Mrs. V. Wohlgemuth.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Matter of Rochester Exhibition Company—Joseph J. Mandery.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Ernestine Saunier vs. Edward A. Barnum—Clifford Boese.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Matter of Lesser—Maurice B. Blumenthal. Matter of Lucas—Charles B. Hubbell. Matter of Macfarlane & Co.—Clifford W. Hartridge. Crosby vs. Bliss—Maurice B. Blumenthal. Stern vs. McAuliffe—Peter Schaeffler. Matter of Military Club—Randolph Hurry.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Matter of Rochester Exhibition Company—George F. Gourand. Matter of Rottmann, (two cases)—John P. Clarke.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Choice Residences

FOR SALE AT

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS,

AJACENT TO

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Attention is specially called to all who are contemplating the purchase of a residence to five beautiful dwellings on the

North Side of 113th St.,

85 feet east of Riverside Drive. They are from 19 feet to 22 feet wide, four stories high, and in point of desirable and commanding location are unsurpassed by any that are contiguous to Riverside Drive, being also in direct access, by electric cars, with the lower part of the city. These houses have been built by day's work for the owner by Harvey Murdock, builder, under the supervision of C. P. H. Gilbert, architect.

The well-known reputation of the builder and architect is a guarantee of the excellence of the material and workmanship employed in all parts of their construction, while the capital of the owner enabled him to spare no pains or expense to render them most desirable and handsome residences. They are now open for inspection, and will be sold on liberal terms to desirable purchasers. For further information and particulars as to prices, ranging from $37,500 to $42,500, apply to the agents of the owner, S. F. Jayne & Co., 254 West 23d St., and 55 Liberty St., or Charles E. Schuyler & Co., 167 Boulevard, near 108th St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read

REAL ESTATE,

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BROKER. APPRAISER.

A VERY DESIRABLE 20-FOOT FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT, PANTRY, AND BATHROOM EXTENSION HOUSE; NO. 59 WEST 70TH ST.; BOX STOOP, STONE ORIEL, BEST MODERN PLUMBING; DECORATED; FOR SALE AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE; CARETAKER IN HOUSE. CHAS. BUEK, OWNER AND BUILDER, 109 WEST 42D ST.

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Fine apartments, seven rooms and bath.

Each house is 25 ft. front.

Hallboy, hot water, and all improvements.

Moderate rents.

Apply to Janitor or to

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116 W. 42d St.

Attractive Apartments; All Light Rooms.

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38 TO 50 WEST 9TH ST.

Beautifully decorated; hardwood trim.

Rents, $750 to $1,200.

Bachelor apartment of 4 rooms and bath; $600.

Elevators; steam heat.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

THE CLEVELAND,

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Large flats; all rooms light and open to outside air; hardwood floors; large closets. Owner resident.

74, 76 and 78 West 85th St.

Extra wide, light Apartments, 7 and 8 rooms and bath; hardwood; elevator, hall boys. Apply on premises or STRONG & IRELAND, 60 Liberty St.

BASEMENT, PARLOR, SECOND FLOORS, IN new 25-foot brick house; open plumbing; furnace; 10 rooms; $750 per year; select block; south side West 187th St.; first house east Boulevard.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

Those for July Greater Than Ever Before in That Month and 36.47 Per Cent. of Total Exports.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The invasion of foreign markets by the manufacturers of the country continues to increase. The figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that the July exports of manufactures were greater than in any previous July in the history of the country, and formed a larger percentage of the total exports than in any preceding year or month in its history. The exports of manufactures for the month were $25,983,116, and formed 36.47 per cent. of the total exports.

No July has ever shown such a record. Compared with a decade ago, the July exports of manufactures have doubled, and the percentage which they form of the total exportations has also nearly doubled. In July, 1888, the total exports of manufactures were but $11,559,606, or less than half those of July, 1898; while they formed but 26.27 per cent. of the total exports, against 36.47 per cent. in July, 1898.

The following table shows the total value of exports of manufactures in July of each year during the past decade, also the percentage which manufactures formed of the total exports in each month mentioned:

	Exports of Manufactures.	Per Cent. of Total Exports.
July, 1888	$11,559,606	26.27
July, 1889	13,535,090	26.33
July, 1890	13,320,918	24.82
July, 1891	14,675,428	23.76
July, 1892	11,429,915	19.97
July, 1893	16,104,276	24.01
July, 1894	14,532,438	28.16
July, 1895	17,306,192	31.38
July, 1896	21,553,500	32.80
July, 1897	23,609,685	33.78
July, 1898	25,983,116	36.47

The following table shows the exportations of leading manufacturers in July, 1898, compared with July, 1897:

	July,	
Articles.	1897.	1898.
Agricultural implements	$454,575	$684,859
Cars for steam railways	$116,200	$141,764
Cars for other railways	$33,412	$81,117
Copper	$2,963,577	$3,267,946
Cotton Cloths, yards	28,685,165	37,474,071
Cotton manufactures	$1,732,027	$2,203,032
Fertilizers	$500,659	$697,031
Glass and glassware	88,294	$96,947
Iron and steel	$4,918,107	$7,012,977
Wire nails, pounds	1,961,511	4,390,096
Cut nails, pounds	5,538,212	7,863,262
Steel plates and sheets, pounds	725,514	9,962,574
Bars or rods of steel, pounds	2,726,383	4,522,961
Wire, pounds	8,120,424	16,217,144
Sewing machines	$254,987	$271,306
Typewriters	$708,889	$140,017
Boots and shoes	$108,506	$172,470
Naval stores, barrels	185,742	218,216
Oilcake, pounds	64,478,804	81,577,230
Mineral oils, gallons	76,830,646	79,059,058
Spirits, gallons	113,294	146,090
Tobacco, manufactured	$340,518	$419,863
Wool manufactures	$68,023	$96,786

The New Planet.

From The London Standard.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The officials of the Hamburg Observatory have subjected the planet, the discovery of which by Herr Witt of the Berlin Urania, I reported the other day, to further observation, and have found Dr. Berberich's calculations to be absolutely correct. Their report says that the planet revolves round the sun in a strongly elliptical orbit, between the earth and Mars in 645 days. Its daily revolution amounts to 2,010 seconds of an arc, whereas that of Mars is only 1,886. Its lustre, when nearest the earth, will be that of a star of the sixth magnitude, while at present it has only that of one of the eleventh. It is now known to have been discovered simultaneously by photography by Witt and by Charlois of the Nice Obesrvatory, and the explanation of the fact that it has not previously been observed is, presumably, that it entered our planetary system only recently, as the result of some disturbing influence on the part of one of the large planets.

A Fat Moonshiner's Death.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

On the night of Sept. 16, in the mountains, near Sneadville, Ky., Mahala Mullins, a white woman weighing 650 pounds, and for a number of years the most noted moonshiner of the Tennessee mountains, passed to her last reward. For years she had defied arrest, as the revenue officials were not able to take her down the mountains. She dealt in illicit whisky in large quantities, and openly said it was not wrong for her to make her living in that manner. But when the war revenue tax went into effect she purchased a supply of stamps, and since that time had been affixing them regularly to the whisky, which she sold to the mountaineers. Mahala Mullins buried two sons and a husband in the lot in front of her house, where she could sit in her doorway and see the graves. She had lived alone the past two years.

HOTELS.

HOTEL EMPIRE,

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A MODERN FIRE-PROOF FAMILY HOTEL of the first class, conducted on the AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS for the accommodation of those who want the BEST at reasonable cost.

NOTED FOR THE EXCELLENCE OF ITS CUISINE AND SERVICE.

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W. JOHNSON QUINN, Proprietor.

Sherman Square Hotel,

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Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

THE CHELSEA,

222 WEST 23D ST.

A select and refined Family Hotel; elegant suites of rooms, with private halls, new, modern conveniences, either furnished or unfurnished; may be rented by the year. A BEAUTIFUL HOME AT MODERATE RATES ! ! Families seeking a central and quiet location should visit The Chelsea before deciding where to live.

Private and public restaurants on office floor.

Address THE CHELSEA.

E. N. WILSON, Manager.

THE SCHUYLER,

New High-Class Family Hotel.

Now Open for Inspection.

59 & 61 WEST 45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

Strictly fireproof. Restaurant. All outside rooms. Improvements not to be found in any other building of its kind in the city. Apartments decorated to suit. IMPERIAL REALTY COMPANY, Owner, 1,133 Broadway. A. W. Eager, Mgr.

A SELECT CITY HOME, FREE FROM THE CARES OF HOUSEKEEPING.

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FINEST LOCATION IN NEW YORK CITY.

CUISINE, APPOINTMENTS, AND SERVICE UNSURPASSED.

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Most exclusive family hotel in the city; choice apartments, sunny rooms; cuisine and service second to none; sixteenth season begins Oct. 1.

H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

INSTRUCTION.

Berkeley School,

18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44th St.

Reopens Sept. 26th, with an enlarged corps of teachers and increased facilities. Pupils may be received FOR THE ENTIRE DAY, making their study and play under masters.

Beginners' Class, for little boys; tuition, $100; 4 vacancies.

25 Boarders received, under 4 resident masters; no extras; 2 vacancies.

Fireproof Building, gymnasium and armory, perfect ventilation and heating.

Military Drill, Physical Training, 105 old Berkeley boys in U. S. Army, 40 officers.

Berkeley Oval—The school playground—most complete athletic field in America.

Dr. White will be at the school daily to meet parents after Sept. 15th.

Horace Mann School, Teachers' College,

Morningside Heights, 120th Street West. All grades preparatory to business and college. Certificate admits to Columbia, Barnard, and other Colleges. Fees: Kindergarten, $40 per year; primary, $125; grammar, $150; high school, $200. No extras. Entrance examinations Sept. 22d. Fall term opens Sept. 26th.

VIRGIL PRETTYMAN, Principal.

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FOR BOYS,

15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.

Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories, Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

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Prepares for all colleges and universities. Commercial course, primary and junior departments.

Principal will be at the school after Sept. 12th. Military drill (one hour each week) under the charge of West Point graduate.

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Boys prepared for College and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.

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Sept. office hours, 11—12 & 2:30—3:30.

MISS BAIRD'S INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS. Norwalk, Conn.—28th year. Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory courses. Music, Art, and the Languages. Careful attention to morals and manners. New buildings, steam heat, gymnasium, incandescent light.

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423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.

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Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the school rooms every day after Sept. 17th.

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Kraus' Seminary for Kindergartners.

REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.

Mrs. MARIA KRAUS-BOELTE, Principal.

Hotel San Remo, West, Cor. 75th Street.

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71 West 85th Street.

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INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

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Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses. Five required for LL. M.

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NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

GERMAN TRADE INCREASING.

Exports to This Country During the Past Year, However, Show a Heavy Decrease.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Reports to the State Department from the United States Consular representatives at Eibenstock and Chemnitz show that Germany's export trade has been continually increasing for the last five years, although that of France and England has been diminishing. The figures cited show that Germany's gain in the first half of this year, compared with 1897, was $2,080,000, while in the same period France lost $22,514,800 and England $23,234,000. The Consuls say that this gain has been achieved in spite of many difficulties such as the new United States tariff law, the confusion brought about by the war, the famine in India, and the financial crisis in Brazil and Chile.

Consul Warner, at Leipsic, however, makes a significant report, showing that the exports to the United States from Germany during the fiscal year ended June 30 last decreased $37,800,000 as compared with the preceding year. He frankly admits that this comparison is not fair because of the drafts in the preceding year upon German goods in anticipation of the new United States tariff.

Consul Pettit, at Cologne, transmits some interesting extracts on this subject from semi-official German papers, and it is to be noted that a decided opposition is manifested toward entering upon a retaliatory tariff war with the United States. This, the Germans think, would be seriously detrimental to both countries, as was shown by Germany's experience with Russia and Spain. It is found that, in spite of increased tariff rates, the exportation of numerous articles to the United States is still possible and remunerative, though at much reduced profits. A further increase of American tariffs would, however, mean the breaking off of all business relations between the two countries.

ARIZONA WANTS TO BE A STATE.

Recommendation to That End Made by Gov. Murphy in His Annual Report—Population, 100,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The annual report of N. O. Murphy, Governor of Arizona, to the Secretary of the Interior, says the population of the Territory is nearly, if not quite, 100,000 people. In its social and moral conditions it compares favorably with any portion of the Union, says Gov. Murphy. The citizens are true, honest Americans, and enjoy the proud distinction of being the first to respond to their country's call for volunteers for the war just closed. On Cuban soil, by their bravery and heroic conduct, they won the admiration of all Christendom. An Arizona flag was first hoisted over the ramparts of the enemy at El Caney.

All the railroads of the Territory report a satisfactory increase in the volume of business during the past year and considerable construction work has been done on new lines.

There have been no outbreaks or depredations by Indians within the year and the Governor says it is not anticipated that any are likely to occur. Those who have been most troublesome heretofore, the various branches of the Apache family, now have been peaceful for a longer continuous term than ever before in their history.

The recommendations submitted by Gov. Murphy include the following: That Arizona be admitted as a State; that all the public lands within the Terrritory be ceded to the Territory or State; that the military post of Whipple Barracks be re-established; that a reasonable sum be appropriated for artesian well boring in the Territory; that a commission be appointed for ethnological and archaeological research in the Territory, and that a suitable appropriation by Congress be made therefor; that the salaries of the Federal Judges within the Territory be increased; that appropriation be made by Congress to pay the Governors and Secretaries of Territories the salaries allowed them by law, and that the pay of members of the Territorial Legislature be increased.

EXODUS OF AMBASSADORS.

Only Those of Great Britain and Russia Remain in This Country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—With the departure of M. Cambon, the Ambassadors of France, Germany, and Italy will be abroad, leaving only Great Britain and Russia with their Ambassadors in Washington. This exodus toward Europe at the time of the meeting of the Peace Commission at Paris has given rise to reports that there was some significance in the trips, although it is said at the several embassies that no political considerations are involved.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, will return this week from an extended Summer vacation. There has been no confirmation of the press report that he would be transferred to the Russian embassy at London, and it is concluded that Count Cassini will remain here.

GEN. WOODFORD RESIGNS.

Not Likely that He Will Be Reappointed Minister to Madrid.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Following the custom in the case of a Minister who has been obliged to leave his post by the breaking out of hostilities, Stewart L. Woodford has filed his resignation as Minister to Spain.

It is believed that it will be six months before the United States has occasion to send a Minister to Madrid again, and if Mr. Woodford's resignation remains so long unacted upon, his status will be merely nominal, for under the law his salary ceased after the expiration of sixty days from the date he left his post, with the addition of a sufficient period of time to enable him to return to the United States.

It might have been possible for Gen. Woodford to have returned to Madrid in the capacity of United States Minister, but this would only have been the case had the Spanish Government seen fit to make a request to that effect. Otherwise it is customary after a war, for politic reasons, to send a new Minister, to avoid the revival of bitter feelings and to restore harmonious relations between two Governments.

Should the United States Government, in disregard of this conventional usage, persist in returning Gen. Woodford to Madrid, it would find itself in the position of being obliged to receive Señor Polo y Bernabé, late Spanish Minister to Washington, whose course in establishing a system of espionage in Canada during the war rendered him in some degree unpopular in the United States.

CORNELL ENTRANCE TESTS.

Raised Standards Cause a Falling Off in Law and Engineering Classes.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—President Schurman to-day announced that owing to the raising of entrance requirements this year in law and civil engineering, making them equally difficult with the requirements for entrance into the A. B. course, the entering class in engineering is only 32, as against 81 a year ago, and in law 57, as against 105, a falling off of 60 per cent. and of nearly 50 per cent. respectively.

President Schurman pointed out that in spite of this expected decrease in these courses the attendance in the university as a whole has shown no falling off, or, in other words, that there has been a gain in all other departments.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE. ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

MILLBROOK INN, Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.
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44TH ST., 147 WEST.—Nicely furnished large hall room in private French Protestant family; excellent table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

81ST ST., 156 WEST, Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.—Newly furnished back parlor suitable for doctor or dentist; also, second and third floors, front, with dressing rooms connecting; references exchanged.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK and STEWARD.—By a colored cook and steward in a private family; best references. W. P., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—More work. Miss A. Brener, 154 East 85th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a New England young lady, widow, without children; is capable, and has strong references. Essex, Box 201 Times Office.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By good laundress to take family washing home or go out by the day; reference. 167 West 31st St., second flat, front.

LAUNDRY WORK.—By German woman; day or week; best reference. Sanders, 806 Columbus Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable reference. Mrs. J. Ross, 55 Rutland Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By young, healthy woman as wet nurse. Burns, 315 West 44th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By an experienced single man; medium build; careful with horses; understands his business; 18 months with present employer; city or country. Anglin, 115 West 53d St., or Mr. Hughes, Room 914, 66 Beaver St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man, married, with no incumbrance; can furnish fourteen years' best reference from last employer regarding sobriety, honesty, and capability; last employer can be seen. Thomas, 628 Park Av.

WANTED—Situation for coachman; can recommend highly; sober, experienced; has veterinary knowledge. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—First-class in all its branches; life experience; single; German; age 35; with best references; in private place. C. H. Frankel, 320 East 59th St.

Miscellaneous.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By gentleman, forty-one years old, as private secretary; is a fair shorthand writer and understands accounts. H. G., Box 198 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

The FINAL

EXCURSION OF THE SEASON.

MAUCH CHUNK. $1 GLEN ONOKO. AND SWITCHBACK.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for 50 cents extra. Train will leave West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:15 A. M., Brooklyn Annex foot of Fulton St. at 8:15 A. M.

For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 B'way.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier......9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Regular Excursions until October 15th.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
my7-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the County of New York, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HAINES BROTHERS, a domestic corporation, lately doing business at Southern Boulevard, near Alexander Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, County and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said corporation Haines Brothers, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Hyde, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November, 1898.
Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, Sept. 2, 1898.
JOHN A. JARVIS, Assignee.
Adams & Hyde, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-1aw6mS

COMBS, ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE COMBS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Hyde, No. 305 Broome Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of September, 1898.
JESSE B. COMBS, Administrator.
GEO. H. HYDE, Attorney for Administrator, 305 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
se17-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6mSa

DOWNES, LITHIE S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elvina Whitman, William Downes, George M. Danielson, Edward Danielson, Joseph Danielson, Mamie Danielson, James B. Smith, Dr. T. K. Tuthill, Susan J. Hulbert, Edward Owen, Frederick Brown, all other creditors of LITHIE S. DOWNES, deceased, generally, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the sale, mortgaging, or leasing of the real property of said decedent, LITHIE S. DOWNES, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of her debts and funeral expenses. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-1aw6mSat

GREENE, BARTHOLOMEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTHOLOMEW GREENE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1898. BARTHOLOMEW A. GREENE, HENRY F. GREENE, ELIZABETH G. GREENE, Executors, &c. VEDDER VAN DYCK, Attorney for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City. s17-1aw6mSa

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-1aw6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-1aw6mS

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy9-1aw6mS.

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-1aw6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-1aw6mSat

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-1aw6mS

SHEIBLE, ALBERT EDWARD.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Sophia C. Ranft, Marie L. Medairy, Nellie M. Webster, Samuel W. Doberer, Carl Klein, the heirs and next of kin of Albert Edward Sheible, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Nathan Salsbury of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of ALBERT EDWARD SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 7th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s17-1aw6wS

[Supplemental Citation.]

BACON, SHERMAN J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Mary D. Gibbs, widow of Luther Gibbs deceased; George L. Gibbs, Scott Gibbs, Carrie Gibbs Beach, Guidotto D. Gibbs, and Pearl E. Gibbs, being the only heirs at law and next of kin of said Luther Gibbs, deceased, and Mary D. Gibbs, as administratrix of the estate of Luther Gibbs, deceased, said Luther Gibbs having been one of the heirs at law and next of kin of SHERMAN J. BACON, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harriet A. Bacon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sherman J. Bacon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and tesament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
au20-1aw6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 160 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 160 B'way, N. Y. ap23-1aw6mS

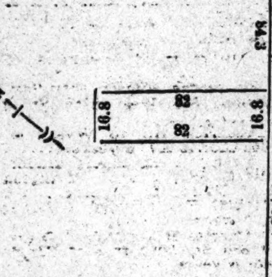
SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York the 18th day of August, 1898. CLARENCE P. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au20-1aw6mS.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—JOHN J. LYNES, as sole acting executor, &c., plaintiff, against DORÉ LYON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 2d day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Manhattan Avenue distant eighty-four feet and three inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly line of Manhattan Avenue with the southerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and part of the way through a certain party wall eighty-two feet; thence southerly parallel with Manhattan Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets; thence easterly along said middle line of the block parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and part of the way through a certain other party wall eighty-two feet to the westerly line of Manhattan Avenue, and thence northerly along said Manhattan Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 6th, 1898.
DAN'L CLARK BRIGGS, Referee.
DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 50 Wall Street, New York City.



Street No. 469 Manhattan Ave.

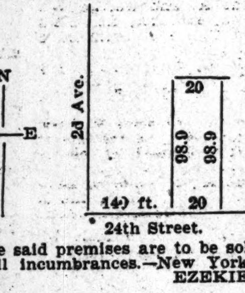
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,384.60, with interest thereon from the first day of September, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $356.47, with interest from September 2d, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $406.07 and interest.—Dated New York, September 6th, 1898.
DAN'L CLARK BRIGGS, Referee.
s7-2aw3wW&S&s28

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANK J. COLAHAN, plaintiff, against MARY F. COLAHAN, individually and as executrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of JOHN FRANCIS COLAHAN, deceased, Walter G. Colahan, and Henry Middendorf, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, and bearing date the 30th day of June 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the northerly side of 24th Street, in the 18th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 24th Street, distant one hundred and forty (140) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Second Avenue and the northerly line of 24th Street, and running thence northerly along a line parallel with Second Avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly along a line parallel with 24th Street 20 feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue 98 feet 9 inches to 24th Street, and thence westerly along the northerly line of 24th Street 20 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 21, 1898. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.
Messrs. SHAW, FISK & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and which is known as Number 311 East Twenty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The said premises are to be sold free and clear of all incumbrances.—New York, September 21, 1898.
EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—AARON H. ROSENBERG, plaintiff, vs. HARRIS FORDINSKY, Hannah Fordinsky, his wife; Meyer Silvermann, Harry Tanenbaum, Ella Tanenbaum, his wife; John A. Philbrick, Priscilla Philbrick, his wife; Louis Bernay; Fanny Bernay, his wife; Simon Frankel, David J. Frankel, John Frankel, composing the partnership of Joseph Frankel's Sons; Earl Mansfield, William Edler, Paul Pfohenhauer, Baltimore High Grade Brick Company, Adam Hoppal, Jacob Rabinowitz, Henry Michaelson, individually and as agent for Jacob Rabinowitz; Nathan Stromenger, John Rosenbaum, Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., The Mercer Company, Horace G. Booth, Millage G. Patterson, Charles A. Corbett, John W. Rapp, Benjamin Berriman, Julius M. Lyon, Adolph Picker, Isidore Picker, Frederick Picker, Otto Wissner, August Schneeman, Harry Bales, Albert George, John Massey, Henry Dick, Frederick Jung, Joseph Fleming, the names Albert, John, Henry, Frederick, and Joseph being fictitious, the real names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiff, and Abram Barrasch, Morris Hahn, Frank W. Sturvy, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 3rd, 1898.
TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants Harris Fordinsky, Hannah Fordinsky, Harry Tanenbaum, and Ella Tanenbaum: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, August 30, 1898.
TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s3-1aw6wSa&o15

MOREWOOD, GEORGE B., AND MOREWOOD, HENRY F.—The People of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE B. MOREWOOD and HENRY F. MOREWOOD, copartners, composing the firm of George B. Morewood & Company, assigned to Charles H. Gostenhofer for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, in and for the County of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the fourth day of October, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Charles H. Gostenhofer, assignee of the above-named George B. Morewood & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, the Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court, this 10th day of August, 1898. [Seal.]
WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Assignee, 50 Wall Street, New York City.
[U. S. Rev. Stamp, Canceled, 10c.]

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ELISHA C. HUBBARD, plaintiff, against ROBERT LINDBLOM, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 27th, 1898.
CHANDLER, TAYLOR & GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

To Robert Lindblom, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of September, A. D. 1898, and filed on the same day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said county.—Dated September 23d, A. D. 1898.
CHANDLER, TAYLOR & GLOVER, Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
s24-1aw6wS&n5

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, and Lewis H. Schultz, as trustees of the estate of Jackson S. Schultz, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Julia Hazard, Matilda Campbell, William F. Vanderhouten, John E. Richardson, James A. Bradley, Maurice Traube and Company, and Ironclad Manufacturing Company, defendants.—In foreclosure.—Amended Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1898.
AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Attorney in person and Attorney for Plaintiffs, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. P. Henry Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of August, 1898, and filed with a copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court in said County on the 11th day of August, 1898, the order amending the summons and complaint herein having been duly entered in said Clerk's office on the 8th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, August 12th, 1898.
AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Attorney in person and Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au13-1aw6wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EUGENE A. GROSS and CHARLES E. GROSS, plaintiffs, against VICTOR CIANI and DINO CIANI, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 9, 1898.
BULLOWA & BULLOWA, Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the Defendants, Victor Ciani and Dino Ciani: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. H. W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of September, 1898, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, September 9, 1898.
BULLOWA & BULLOWA, Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
s10-1aw6wS.

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp) HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Alc., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's..5th Av., corner 44th St. Alc.
Restaurant Martin.......Alc., Tdh., $1.25
University Place and 9th St.
LeonFlouret.5Av&18thSt.Alc.Tdh.$1.25(Music)
Gasso.....40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra
Morello's Rest..4 W. 29th St., Tdh. (Music.)
The Marlborough.Broadway & 37th St. Alc., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Luchow's German Rest.110 E. 14th St. Alc.
Hotel Hungaria.4 Union Sq.E.Tdh.75c;wine,$1
Au Chat Noir 551 W.B'way. 50c.tdh.,w'h wine
Au Chat Noir Upt'wn.32 W.28 St. Hotel&Rest
Au Chat Noir After Theatre Suppers.
Au Chat Noir Alc;tdh.Lch.50c; din.75c(music)
Agassiz, University Pl. & 13th St. Alc.,Thd., 50c
The Hungarian Rest. Cafe Boulevard.
On 2d Av., No. 156. Alc.tdh.Gypsy Band
Jacquin, 57 W. 26th St.......Alc., Tdh., 50c.
Breiser's, 163 3d av.&202 E.16th st.; alc.tdh.40c.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 AM.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier. 8:40 AM.
" West 22d St. Pier... 9 AM.
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Through tickets. NORTH, EAST, and WEST.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Last Up Trip Oct. 15, Down, Oct. 17.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for points North, East, and West.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

NEW HAVEN. Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sundays,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MANITOU......................SEPTEMBER 24
MARQUETTE......................OCTOBER 1
MENOMINEE......................OCTOBER 8
MESABA.........................OCTOBER 15
ALL NEW STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST., AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Umbria, Sept. 24, 10 AM | Etruria, Oct. 8, 10 AM
Lucania, Oct. 1, 2 PM | Campania, Oct. 15, 1 PM
Scythia, Oct. 4, 9 AM | Umbria, Oct. 22, 10 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..........Oct. 1
GAELIC, via Honolulu..........Oct. 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..........Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu..........Oct. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.........Nov. 10
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE,
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
K. Friedr'h, Sep. 27, 10 AM | K. Friedr'h, Nov. 1, 10 AM
Lahn, Tues., Oct. 4, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., Nov. 5, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Oct. 18, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Nov. 8, 10 AM
Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse, Tu., Oct. 11, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen......................Thursday, Sept. 29, noon
H. H. Meier..................Thursday, Oct. 6, noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kai. Wm. II., Oct. 1, 11 AM | Aller....Oct. 15, 11 AM
Fulda....Oct. 8, 11 AM | Werra....Oct. 22, 11 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*A. Victoria, Nov. 5, 11 AM | †Aller...Nov. 26, 11 AM
†Ka. W. II., Nov. 12, 11 AM | †Ems.....Dec. 3, 11 AM
*F. Bismar'k, N. 19, 11 AM | *A. Victoria, De. 10, 11 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan. and Feb.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Gr., N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, Oct. 20, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Palatia, Sept. 24, 11:30 AM | Patria, Oct. 8, 11 AM
Pretoria, Oct. 1, 6 AM | Ph'nicia, Oct. 22, 10:30 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
St. Louis........Oct. 12 | St. Louis.........Nov. 16
St. Paul.........Oct. 19 | St. Paul..........Nov. 23
Paris............Oct. 26 | Paris.............Nov. 30
Sailing Saturdays at 12 noon.
*Belgenland ....Sept. 24 | *Rhynland ....Oct. 15
*Pennland ....Oct. 1 | *Belgenland .....Oct. 22

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Noordland ....Sept. 28 | *Southwark ......Oct. 12
Friesland ....Oct. 5 | Westernland .....Oct. 19
*These steamers carry only Second and Third-class passengers.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15, N. R. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, Sept. 28, Noon Germanic, Oct. 19, Noon
Cymric, Oct. 4, 8:30 A.M. Teutonic, Oct. 26, Noon
Britannic, Oct. 5, Noon Britannic, Nov. 2, Noon
Majestic, Oct. 12, Noon Cymric, Nov. 9, Noon
Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M., Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.
8:33 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL, except Sunday.
8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.
1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.
5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.
6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.
6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.
7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL daily.
8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.
9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:15 A. M. and **3:27** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.
Wagner Palace cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St., and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2780 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Co.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.
1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.
6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.
B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex: B, 10:45 A. M.; C, 3:00 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, B, 11.20 A. M., C, 3:35 P. M.
Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULE TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Car for Elmira.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7.30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.
9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 (Dining Car) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. Daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:20, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St., and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Sept. 13, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:00, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
***6:10, 6:20** A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
***7:50, 8:20** A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points, dining car and chair car to Buffalo.
***11:50, 12:00** noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
***12:50, 1:00** P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.
***3:50, 4:10** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.
***4:50, 5:20** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
***4:50, 5:15** P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
***5:50, 6:10** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
***6:50, 7:00** P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.
***7:40, 8:00** P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
***8:20, 8:30** P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleepers.)
ROYAL BLUE TRAINS
To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *11:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M. (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) *3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12.15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices, 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284, B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

MANHATTAN ROAD'S PLANS

Action in Regard to the Electrical Equipment of Its Lines Expected Soon.

REPORTS OF EXPERTS READY

President Gould to Consider Plans Prepared During His Absence—Rapid Transit Commission to Issue a Statement.

Rumors regarding the plans of the Manhattan Railway Company with respect to the extension and improvement of its system continue to receive much attention in Wall Street circles and elsewhere. There is a belief in well-informed quarters that important developments may be expected almost any day.

The recent combination of the Westinghouse and Walker Electric Companies and the activity of the electric stocks are believed to foreshadow large transactions in the line of electrical equipment of railways, and the statements of George J. Gould upon his return from Europe have caused the inference that the Manhattan Company is one of the corporations which has the adoption of electricity as a motive power under consideration. This question was taken up by the Directors of the company a long time ago, and has been the subject of more thought and investigation than other projects which have been brought more prominently to the notice of the public.

Throughout the period when the Manhattan Company was engaged in fruitless negotiations with the Rapid Transit Board on the subject of new franchises, experts in the employ of the company were investigating various electric railway systems. Several reports on the subject were presented to President Gould before he went abroad in June, and others were prepared during his absence and are now ready for his consideration.

Because of the increasing competition of the surface lines, the belief is general that the Manhattan Company, for the protection of its own interests, must take steps without delay to improve its transportation facilities. This feeling is shared by Mr. Gould and most of his associates in the Board of Directors, who think they may have yielded too long already to the conservative counsels of a few members of the board.

An Enormous Task.

To equip the road with electricity in accordance with the plan proposed, will be one of the largest tasks of the kind ever undertaken, and it is thought possible that no single concern may receive the entire contract, except, perhaps, with an arrangement for sub-letting a portion of it. All the facilities of both the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse-Walker combination, it is said, could be employed profitably in the work.

The Manhattan authorities regard the present as a favorable time to devote their attention exclusively to the equipment of the road, as they have despaired of being able to obtain any franchises for extensions from the present Rapid Transit Commission. They declare that while the latter body refuses to grant the franchises desired by the company upon terms which could be accepted, its own rapid-transit plan has come to naught through the inability of the city to guarantee the bonds for the construction of an underground railway system. The Manhattan people say that the question of extensions can be left to take care of itself, for the present, since it must soon become apparent, even to the Rapid Transit Commissioners, that they are powerless to do anything. When that time comes, it is predicted, the public will demand rapid transit by the only practicable plan, namely, the granting of franchises for additional elevated lines.

Transit Board's Plans.

The Rapid Transit Board is preparing to issue a statement in which it will be acknowledged that the underground project cannot be carried out in the present state of the law and of the city's indebtedness. What plan will be suggested to overcome the difficulty is not known for certain, but it probably will be either the repeal of the constitutional provision limiting municipal indebtedness or the passage of a law, as proposed by Lewis L. Delafield, authorizing the New York County Board of Supervisors to issue rapid-transit bonds.

The Manhattan officials declare that neither plan can succeed, on account of the natural aversion of the taxpayers to any increase in the city's indebtedness. The Rapid Transit Commissioners, on the contrary, take a hopeful view of the situation, and rely on public opinion to sustain them in their efforts. It has been suggested in their behalf that the Republican Party indorse their course in its State platform this Fall, and that Col. Roosevelt, if nominated for Governor, make underground rapid transit and an issue of bonds to provide for it one of his leading campaign texts in this city.

This suggestion was the subject of some talk among politicians yesterday. In Republican circles the view was expressed that, while the party platform undoubtedly would be one which Col. Roosevelt could approve, Senator Platt would have a hand in its preparation. It was pointed out that the Senator had been charged last Winter with responsibility for the introduction of the bill to legislate the Rapid Transit Commissioners out of office, and that it would lend an element of humor to the campaign to see his chosen candidate appear as their champion this Fall.

The Democrats did not appear to be dismayed by the possibility of having to meet the underground rapid transit issue in the campaign. The Tammany administration has never made any secret of its indifference to the work of the Rapid Transit Board, and Mayor Van Wyck, who is ex officio a member of the body, has studiously ignored it whenever the opportunity offered.

THE CITY COMMERCE REPORT.

The Commission Meets and Lays Out Plans of Work.

The commission appointed by Gov. Black to investigate the commerce report of the City of New York met at 41 Park Row yesterday afternoon. Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn presided, and there were also present Andrew H. Green, C. C. Shayne, Hugh Kelly, and A. R. Smith. It was voted to appoint B. L. Fairchild of the firm of Sothard & Fairchild as counsel to the commission, and W. M. Palmer as clerk. Commissioner Smith submitted the following motions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the commission proceed first to examine the subject of New York docks, the laws, rules, and regulations governing the same, also to examine as to the adequacy of the docks, cost of rentals, proportion of private ownership, and the general administrative policy of the Dock Board; and be it further resolved that the commission secure from the Dock Board, or elsewhere, the names and addresses of lessees and users of the docks, and to communicate with them by letter the purpose of the commission with respect to this investigation, and to invite from such lessees and users any information or suggestions that they may have to offer on the subject; also to learn who, if any such, desire to personally address the commission on the subject of this inquiry.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to communicate with Joseph Nemmo, Jr., with a view to securing the latter's services in the preparation of the statistical tables, showing the amount, value, and proportion of the commerce of the leading ports of the Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States and Canada with respect to the whole of the commerce thereof and of the United States; and that these data be subdivided into separate tables on importing and exporting, and that the latter be again separated and tabulated so as to show the proportion of the great staples imported and exported through the several leading ports named; also that the views of Mr. Nemmo as to the probable time required in such compilation be secured; also the probable cost thereof, all of which is practicable, to be submitted to the commission at its next meeting.

The commission will also secure a digest of laws, rules, and regulations governing the docks and wharves in Buffalo and Oswego. The commission adjourned until next Friday.

Will of Hannah Burt.

The will of Hannah Burt was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. The value of her estate is placed at $50,000. She makes a number of small bequests to relatives and friends, and bequeathes $15,000 to her sister, Elizabeth, in trust. On her death the trust fund is to be equally divided between the Presbyterian Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies, the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

SUSPECTED STRANGLERS ESCAPE.

Williamsburg Detective's Blunder Gave Two a Chance for Liberty.

The five men under arrest in Williamsburg in connection with the death of Andras Cassague, who was found early Tuesday morning strangled to death in his home, at 253 North Sixth Street, were arraigned yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court. Sergt. Conklin asked Magistrate Kramer to adjourn the hearing until next Thursday because of the failure of the police to find two more Italians who are wanted. These two are said by the police to know all about the killing. Had not one of the detectives at work on the case blundered, the pair would probably never have had the opportunity to escape. The detective had a list of men who were to have been taken into custody, but left these two at liberty until they were warned and decamped. The prisoners were remanded as Conklin requested.

FELL ASLEEP IN WITNESS CHAIR.

Magistrate Lemon Sent Girl Home to Sleep and Return.

Considerable amusement was caused yesterday afternoon in the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, when a witness in an assault case, Annie Miller, aged nineteen years, of 54 Bogart Street, went to sleep. Miss Lizzie Wagenblatt, who lives in the Bogart Street house, had caused the arrest of her brother Louis and the latter's son Jacob for striking her. The assault was the outcome of a quarrel about a dog. The woman said the dog was hers, while the brother declared that the animal had been given to him. The alleged assault followed.

When Annie Miller went on the witness stand she began to yawn. After being sworn she fell into a slumber. She was awakened, and told the Magistrate that she had been up since 4 o'clock in the morning because she was obliged to go to court. After answering a few questions, the girl fell asleep again, and then Magistrate Lemon rapped for silence in the courtroom. He let the woman sleep for a few minutes, and then an officer sounded his gavel on the board beside the woman. She jumped up with a scream and fell hysterically in the arms of a policeman. The Magistrate advised the woman to go home and sleep, and come back to court when she awakened, and he would then reopen the case.

RUSH AT THE POST OFFICE.

Month's Business May Surpass that of Any Previous September.

The usual Fall increase in business at the New York Post Office has come with a rush in the past two weeks, surpassing all previous records for the same period in September. The number of pieces handled during the first three weeks of the month was about 30,000,000, as compared with about 25,000,000 pieces during the corresponding period last year. Business firms and publishers are sending out circulars and advertisements soliciting Fall trade, while samples of all sorts go to swell the volume of matter. The same conditions exist in nearly all of the branch stations. Station H, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, which handles as much mail as any Post Office in the country except that at Chicago, is crowded to its full capacity, while Branch Station P, in the Produce Exchange, is also handling an unusual amount of mail. In spite of all the rush there has been no congestion either at the General Post Office or at any of the branch stations. Ten extra clerks have been put on at the General Post Office, and while every clerk is busy, none is overworked.

Postmaster Van Cott is well pleased at the increase in business, both on account of the showing it makes for the office and on account of the indicated business prosperity. He said yesterday: "We expect a rush about this time of year, but the business this year is surprisingly large. It is impossible to tell just how large it is until the first of the month, when the various departments submit their monthly reports. We can only estimate the volume of business very roughly at this time, but the month's business promises to surpass any previous September's business. The receipts of the office are very large—and that's what we like to see, for it means increased postal facilities next year."

NEW BLACKMAILING SCHEME.

Man Tries It on Peter Wagner and Gets Into Trouble.

A new game of blackmail has been tried on Peter Wagner, sixty-five years old, of 145 Concord Street, Brooklyn. About a week ago Mr. Wagner attended a reception given by a German singing society, in Manhattan, and when he returned to his Brooklyn home he was under the influence of liquor. The following day he was visited by a young man, who claimed to be a detective, and who told Wagner that he had committed an outrageous crime the night before. Mr. Wagner was dumfounded. He had no recollection of anything of the kind, but the detective told him he had all the proofs, and that Wagner was drunk at the time.

The alleged detective told Mr. Wagner that he did not wish to be hard upon him, and that if he would hand over $500 the matter could be "fixed." He did not want it himself, he said, as he was getting a salary of $1,500 a year, but the Police Captain and the Clerk of the court would have to have $250 in order to "square" the matter.

Mr. Wagner did not have the money, and asked him to call again. What wealth he has is tied up in real estate, and it was a hard matter to get hold of the $500. The young man called several times without result. Meanwhile, Wagner had thought the thing over and became convinced that he could not possibly have committed such an offense. He reported the matter at the Adams Street Station, and when the so-called detective called yesterday Policeman Nugent was concealed in a rear room. Wagner told the man that he had only $40 and asked him to take that.

"I'm not going to bother with you any longer," retorted the man, indignantly. "You dress yourself and get a lawyer and come with me to court. I'll be back for you in half an hour."

He was about to take his leave, when Nugent sprang into the room and grabbed him. There was a desperate fight, but the policeman overcame him and put handcuffs on him. At the Adams Street Station Detective Brady declared that the man was George Metz, who served a term of three years for robbing a till. The prisoner indignantly denied it, saying that he was James Lewis, a cabinetmaker. He was taken to Police Heaquarters, where Capt. Reynolds of the detective force recognized him as James McDerrald, alias "Figgy" Lyons, who served time in Philadelphia for burglary in 1885.

Magistrate Brenner of the Adams Street Court held him in $2,000 bail for examination.

Central Turn Verein Fair.

The fair of the Central Turn Verein, to be held for the benefit of the German school conducted by the verein, will open at 8 o'clock this evening in the rooms at 213 East Eighty-second Street, and will continue until Oct. 1. The opening address will be made by the Chairman of the fair, Dr. H. A. C. Anderson, and the Squadron A Band will furnish the music. The programme for Sunday includes a 'cello solo by Franz Listemann and a soprano solo by Miss Agatha Koehl. Entertaining features have been arranged for the succeeding evening, and most of the German societies of the city are expected to take part. A feature of the fair will be the voting contests.

Special Rate to Saratoga Convention.

It is probable that a large number of persons will go from this city to attend the Republican State Convention at Saratoga next Tuesday. The river boats are offering special inducements to attract excursionists over the Hudson River route. The Adirondack and Dean Richmond of the People's Line, which leave from old Pier 41 North River, have offered a reduced round trip fare of $2.70 for to-day and Monday, good returning Friday, Sept. 30.

Dr. Kennedy Pleads Not Guilty.

Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, who was indicted by the Grand Jury Wednesday for the murder of Emeline C. Reynolds, was arraigned for pleading yesterday before Judge Newburger, in Part I. of the General Sessions. He appeared in court in the company of his lawyer, Emanuel Friend, and pleaded not guilty. His trial will take place in the first week of November. Mr. Friend promises some startling developments, which will result in the acquittal of his client.

For any Cough which has its seat in Throat or Lungs, the most effective remedy is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

SUES THE FRENCH LINE

Adrien Raymond Asks $30,000 for the Loss of His Wife.

SINKING OF LA BOURGOGNE

The Plaintiff Declares the Steamship Was Inadequately Equipped and Says Officials Were Careless.

Adrien Raymond of this city has brought suit against La Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, commonly known as the French Line, to recover $30,000 for the loss of his wife, who was drowned when La Bourgogne sank after colliding with the steamer Cromartyshire on July 4.

The suit has been brought by Kenneson, Crain & Alling, attorneys for the plaintiff, and the papers in the case have already been served on the French Line, and the case given against them, in default of an answer being filed. The counsel for the line have made application to be relieved of the consequence of the default, and it is probable that their application will be granted and the case go to trial in the ordinary course of events.

Adrien Raymond brings the suit as the administrator of the late Adèle Raymond. They were married last January. She was formerly Adèle Jordan. The next of kin are a sister, Anna Gaudan, and the plaintiff.

In his case Adrien Raymond sets forth that the death of his wife was caused by the wrongful acts, neglects, and defaults of the defendants or their servants and agents. He claims that the French Line was engaged as a common carrier and that La Bourgogne was taking across the ocean some 500 persons, and it was the duty of all connnected with that vessel to exercise the highest degree of care in order to land those passengers safely.

He claims that La Bourgogne was not provided with an adequate number of either collision bulkheads or steel bulkheads; that the vessel had not sufficient lifeboats or liferafts, and that what boats and rafts she did have could not be lowered, because they were not fitted with proper chocks, guys, davits, and other rigging. The vessel, the plaintiff claims, did not have proper pumping apparatus, signals, fog whistles, or other apparatus that ought to be carried on all passenger steamers.

He further claims that the crew was not competent; that, on the contrary, it was an inadequate and careless crew, and that the officers, sailors, and engineers were incompetent and careless. The Captain, prior to the accident, Mr. Raymond claims, was subject to delusions, and among other things he feared that he was fated to be destroyed by the sea. As to his incompetency, the collision with the Ailsa, in February, 1896, is cited.

Another point brought out in the case is that La Bourgogne was not sailing over the proper course, and that if she had been, she would have been far away from the steamer Cromartyshire, and that in the fog, when the accident happened she was steaming at an excessive rate of speed. When the two vessels struck, there was absolutely no discipline on board the Bourgogne, or many more lives might have been saved.

T. C. T. Crain, who has charge of the case, has made a careful study of French law on the subject of passenger steamers, and quotes liberally to show that the French Line was very much at fault in the equipment of La Bourgogne. He also cites cases that have been decided in the French courts as precedents for the claim that he makes against the French Line. When the case comes to trial some testimony will be given that will show that the plaintiff has his case well founded.

LEGAL NOTES.

VIBRATION OF THE PRINTING PRESSES WAS NOT A NUISANCE.—Howard Lockwood & Co., who own the building at 143 Bleecker Street, and use it for a printing establishment, were sued by John Haight, who is owner of the somewhat old premises adjoining, for an injunction and for damages, claiming that vibration communicated from the movement of the presses in the building of the defendants depreciated the rental value of his own building. Justice Russell, before whom the case was tried, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday gave judgment for the defendant, without prejudice to another action if it shall hereafter appear that the motion complained of is so substantial and apparent as to impair to a greater degree than now appears the use of the plaintiff's premises. "The defendant's building is a safe and stable structure," Justice Russell says, in his opinion, "and may properly be used for business purposes, especially in a quarter of the City of New York which is largely devoted to such purposes. The press movement does not create any serious vibration in the defendant's building, and therefore it is difficult to see how it can communicate a very serious vibration to the adjoining building. It will not do to enjoin the operation of so useful a business as that of printing without sufficient evidence to justify the exercise of the discretion of the Court in pronouncing the operation of the defendant's business to be a nuisance, or in giving damages for the same cause. While holding that the evidence does not justify the intervention of the court from events which have occurred in the past, I am still of the opinion that the presses might have been run without disturbing the plaintiff's tenants in the night time, and with a lesser wave motion in the direction of the plaintiff's building, by substantially dividing the vibration between the northerly and southerly and easterly and westerly movements, so that the vibratory motion would be in a measure neutralized."

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PRESUMPTION OF NEGLIGENCE.—Patrick Kennedy, an employe of the City of Rochester, had taken on March 7, 1895, some barrels of rubbish from an elevator, maintained by George McAllaster and others, rising through the sidewalk of a street in the business portion of the City of Rochester, and while replacing the empty barrels he placed one foot upon the elevator platform, whereupon one of the elevator cables gave way, causing the elevator to fall, and he was precipitated to the bottom of the cellar. Kennedy's suit against McAllaster and others to recover damages for the personal injuries he sustained was dismissed by direction of the Court after a trial at the Monroe Trial Term. The Fourth Appellate Division has directed a reversal, and in an opinion by Justice Green, held that the fact that the cable broke and the elevator fell while being used for the purpose for which it was intended, was evidence that the cable was defective and unsafe, which, if not satisfactorily explained, would be sufficient to authorize the jury to find that the defendants were negligent. The Court held that the jury was not bound to believe the statements of the defendants or other interested witnesses in reference to the care taken and the examinations made for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the elevator, although uncontradicted, as the circumstances of the case warranted the application of the general rule that the credibility of a party or interested witness, presents a question for the jury. While the defendants were not insurers, they were bound, the Court held, to exercise such a degree of mechanical skill in keeping the elevator in a safe condition as would be ordinarily proper and necessary to protect persons against such accidents as might be expected to occur, which duty included the necessity of a careful and sufficient inspection by a competent person. Justice Adams dissented, holding that "the defendants furnished the only rational or satisfactory explanation of the cause of the accident, and to permit a jury to say upon the exceedingly flimsy evidence furnished by the plaintiff that the accident was attributable to any other cause, would be equivalent to saying that they might render a verdict based upon nothing more substantial than conjecture and speculation."

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TESTIMONY OF A BENEFICIARY OF DECEDENT.—Benjamin C. Brundage, who died at Andover, Allegany County, N. Y., in December, 1895, by his will gave $50,000 to John M. Brundage, a nephew. The testator was a bachelor, leaving neither wife nor child, his next of kin being a brother and nephews and nieces. At the hearing before an appraiser appointed in proceeding under the transfer tax act, John M. Brundage claimed that he and the testator sustained toward each other the mutually acknowledged relation of parent and child for a period of more than ten years, and that therefore his legacy should bear a tax at the rate of 1 per cent., instead of 5 per cent.; but the appraiser and the Surrogate held otherwise, the beneficiary's proffered testimony on the subject being excluded as incompetent. The Fourth Appellate Division, Presiding Justice Hardin giving the opinion, reversed the decision below, holding that the beneficiary was not rendered incompetent by Section 829 of the Code of Civil Procedure to testify in regard to "confidential communications and acknowledged relations growing out of an agreement between" him and the decedent "for the purpose of showing the acknowledged relation of parent and child between the decedent and the witness."

TO SELL PROPERTY FOR TAXES.

Arrears Amount to About $5,000,000 and the City Needs the Money.

A notice has been issued by Controller Coler calling attention to the fact that the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears is preparing for a sale of real estate in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, the owners of which are in arrears for assessments for local improvements. The Controller says he does not expect any difficulty in collecting the arrears. This will be the first sale of the kind since 1891.

The municipalities consolidated into Greater New York had been in such prosperous condition that their tax arrears were allowed to accumulate, but in the present financial condition of the city the money is badly needed. The arrears amount to about $5,000,000.

TEACHERS AFTER LICENSES.

About 1,500 Gather on the City Superintendent's Call.

Pursuant to a call from the City Superintendent, about 1,500 teachers gathered yesterday afternoon at the Normal College, Sixty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, to make application for the granting of head of department licenses and licenses No. 2.

The Central Board on July 11 decided to grant permanent head of department licenses to all teachers in Manhattan and Bronx who on Dec. 31 held permanent licenses, were on the eligible list as Principals, and had not been appointed as such. Resolutions were also adopted for the granting of temporary head of department licenses to all teachers of specified grades and requirements, and for the granting of temporary licenses No. 2 to all teachers with not less than eight years' experience in class teaching, and who were of specified grades and requirements.

The board authorized the City Superintendent to give immediate grades of examinations to determine the eligibility of those who applied for the licenses, and Mr. Maxwell yesterday notified those who were present to make out their applications for the same.

PROPOSED STREET CAR REFORMS.

Few Persons Attend the Public Hearing at the City Hall.

A public hearing was given yesterday by the Railroad Committee of the Council on the two ordinances, introduced by President Guggenheimer and Councilman Christman, placing restrictions on the trolley and cable railway companies. There were very few persons present outside of the members of the committee. John T. Little, Jr., representing the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, told the committee that President Vreeland of that company was out of town. On this account Mr. Little asked for an adjournment.

Councilman Oakley, the Chairman of the committee, then asked for expressions of opinion from those favoring the ordinances. A man who stated that he was James Ryan said he would like to see better light on the Third Avenue cars.

Then an old man named Nicholas Noln, who has several times presented plans to the city officials for setting the City Hall up on stilts, presented a model for improved street car steps. The committee paid attention to him for several minutes before deciding that his ideas were visionary and refused to listen to him longer. The hearing was then adjourned to next Friday.

OFFICIALS OF QUEENS MOVING.

Most of Them Will Locate in the Hackett Building.

All of the officials of Queens Borough, with the exception of those of the Finance and Water Departments, began yesterday morning to move their headquarters from the old City Hall to the Hackett Building, at Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street. The moving was the result of a threat to forcibly remove the belongings of the officials if they were not out of the City Hall at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The Finance Department will move either to-day or on Monday. Deputy Commissioner Fitch of the Water Department will locate his headquarters in Flushing.

At a meeting of the Borough Board yesterday Councilman Joseph Cassidy declared that, if the City Hall was not in good sanitary condition, it was the duty of the city to make the necessary repairs in accordance with the express terms of the contract which the owner of the building held from the city. He said that the $5,000 rent must be paid for the City Hall, regardless of whether it was used, and since $1,000 would cover all repairs to the plumbing, it was not right to compel the taxpayers to pay $10,000 for the rental of the Hackett Building.

Frederick Bowley, President of the Borough, stated that, with many city employes in the Hackett Building, its sanitary condition would soon compare unfavorably with that of the City Hall. He intimated that some agreement as to the rental of the Hackett Building existed.

Mayor Invited to Omaha's Jubilee.

J. Sterling Morton, ex-Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. George I. Miller, and J. C. Wharton, representing the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and invited him to attend the peace jubilee at Omaha which is to be held next month under the auspices of the exposition. The Mayor replied that his duties would prevent him from accepting the invitation. Gov. Black, Senator Platt, ex-Secretary Lamont, Col. Roosevelt, George J. Gould, J. Pierpont Morgan, and others have been invited.

MARRIED AT MIDNIGHT.

Hoboken Justice Is Aroused to Perform Two Ceremonies.

Justice Frank O'Keefe of Hoboken was aroused from slumber at midnight on Thursday and asked to marry two couples. The first described themselves at David B. Castle, twenty-five years old, an officer of the Morgan Line steamship New Orleans, whose home is at 336 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York, and Dora Bell Mortimer, twenty-five years old, of Broad Street, Newark. The second couple said they were Adolph Baumer, twenty-five years old, a steward on the New Orleans, of 314 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, and Eva R. Snell, twenty-six years old, of Broad Street, Newark.

The double ceremony was soon performed, each couple acting as witness for the other. They declined to say why they elected to be married in Hoboken and went at once to New York.

JOHN M. TOUCEY DYING.

Ex-General Manager of the New York Central Critically Ill.

John M. Toucey, for many years General Manager of the New York Central Railroad, and for nearly forty-four years in the continuous service of the New York Central and Hudson River lines, is critically ill at his home at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson. His health has been poor for more than a year, and since his retirement from active service, last May, he has grown steadily worse. A protracted sojourn in the Adirondacks during the Summer failed to restore his strength, and he returned to Garrisons about two weeks ago in a very weak condition. For several days he has been in a semi-conscious condition, and yesterday his end was regarded by his wife and son as very near.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The announcement that John M. Toucey is dying was received to-night with deep sorrow by the men along the line of the New York Central. He was identified with the road almost from its beginning, and at one time, while he was roadmaster, he resided here.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

FATAL GRAIN DUST FLASH

Explosion in Eastern Distilling Company's Granary Works Death and Property Loss.

LARGE BUILDING DEMOLISHED

Buried Under Its Ruins Is the Body of One Victim—One Man Burned at Long Range—Two Other Workmen Injured.

One man was killed and three injured yesterday afternoon by an explosion of grain dust in the works of the Eastern Distilling Company, in the Blissville section of Long Island City. The explosion shattered one of the big buildings, and the man killed was buried under it. The body has not been recovered. The man killed was Patrick McCafferty, sixty years of age, who lived in Greenpoint Avenue. The injured are James Moran, thirty-five years old, a miller, of Blissville; R. Cobb, a weigher, of Blissville, and John Granbar, a miller, of Greenpoint.

The explosion was one of those common in grain elevators. The accumulated dust, more explosive than gunpowder, took fire from some unexplained cause. Three sides of the building were blown out and the fourth so badly damaged that before the work of looking for the body could be taken up it had to be pulled down.

The works of the company cover some five acres on both sides of the Long Island Railroad tracks near the Newtown Creek. The explosion took place in a building 100 by 150 feet, and four stories high. It was almost full of grain. It was built partly of brick, but mostly of wood. Employes said that there was a muffled noise, and then the whole building seemed to disintegrate. The grain flew in all directions through the single flash of flame.

The firemen were called at once, and found the flames reaching from the débris to the grain. Battalion Chief Snow, who was one of the first on the scene, directed his men to let the timbers burn and soak the endangered grain. The fire was soon controlled.

The explosion brought all traffic on the railroad to a standstill. The débris covered the tracks, and then the hose of the firemen had to be laid across. It was a long time before the traffic could be resumed.

McCafferty, who was killed, was in the building, and had no chance for escape. Cobb, who was burned about the face, head, and body, was a long distance away, standing upon the dock on Newtown Creek. Between him and the building in which the explosion occurred was another building which escaped injury. From the wrecked building to the dock there extended a wooden conduit containing a "snake." It was built of heavy timbers. When the end of the conduit was lowered into a load of grain the "snake" began to revolve, and lifted the grain into the building which was destroyed. When the explosion occurred Cobb was standing directly in front of the end of the conduit, which was not in use at the time. From the mouth of the conduit there shot forth a flame twenty feet long, striking Cobb fairly. His injuries are serious, owing to the force behind the flame, which drove the fire under his clothing, and, it is feared, down his throat.

Moran and Granbar were standing near the building, and were burned by the flash of flame and struck by débris. Their injuries are not thought to be fatal.

The loss may be less than $15,000 or double that amount. Some of the grain may be saved. McCafferty's body may not be reached for several days, as the workmen may have to remove all the grain before reaching the body. The injured men are at St. John's Hospital in Long Island City.

SUPPOSED ROBBERS CAUGHT.

Men in Jersey City Accused of Burglary at Arden, N. Y.

The Jersey City police were informed yesterday that the Post Office and a store at Arden, N. Y., had been entered and robbed Thursday night. They were also told that the thieves had boarded an Erie Railroad train bound for Jersey City. Patrolman Bartley Corliss was sent to the station. When the 9:40 A. M. train arrived Corliss saw two men alight from the smoking car laden with bundles, whom he arrested.

At the Seventh Street Police Station they said they were Frank Bush of 137 East Fourth Street, New York, and Michael Reinhart of 150 Second Avenue, New York. Bush's bundles contained ten pairs of new shoes, and he had a large quantity of postage stamps in his pocket. Reinhart carried four pairs of shoes and a lot of postage stamps. They told contradictory stories as to how they got the shoes and stamps.

The property found on the men was subsequently identified by William McClellan of Arden as having been stolen from his store, in which he also keeps the Post Office.

The men will be turned over to United States officials.

PAINT BOTHERS J. J. WHITE.

Brooklyn Prisoner Again Complains About Sheriff Creamer's Treatment.

Josiah J. White is getting green spots on his clothes and his door posts, and he does not like it. He has no door to his room in Raymond Street Jail, and the smell of fresh paint perpetually offends his nostrils. He considers that these things are a part of Sheriff Creamer's conspiracy with Warden Bergen to make his stay in Raymond Street uncomfortable, and yesterday he wrote to J. H. McCooey, formerly Assistant Postmaster of Brooklyn, asking him to have it stopped.

In this letter Mr. White explains that the Sheriff is having the jail painted, and has removed the door of White's room to facilitate operations. The painters go on painting, deaf to his protests, and the absence of a door prevents him from shutting out the odor. "I have been made very sick indeed by it," he writes, "and they propose to enter my sleeping room and do it there." He asks Mr. McCooey to see the Sheriff about it, and says: "Please do this as a favor to an old friend, suffering terribly; have been confined to my bed all day by this paint. If you telephone them and tell them they ought to stop painting and give me a door to my room, think they will. You can't move around without besmirching clothing. The door posts of my room are all green with it."

Mr. McCooey sent this letter to the Sheriff. Mr. Creamer used language, and said the painting would go right on. "As for the door," he said, "he can't have it. If White is left out of sight behind a door for more than ten consecutive seconds, bitter experience shows that he will have a whole arsenal concealed in his mattress the next time any one goes in."

JOHN HAZEN BADLY INJURED.

Young Man Is Thrown from His Horse and Has His Skull Fractured.

John Hazen, twenty-one years old, son of the late Gen. W. B. Hazen, whose home is in Washington, D. C., but who for several months has been living on Staten Island, undergoing treatment for nervous trouble, was perhaps fatally injured yesterday afternoon. He was riding on a spirited horse, and was passing along Richmond Turnpike, near the De Jonge Paper Factory, when the animal took fright at a construction car of the Staten Island Electric Road, and in his efforts to run, fell in front of the car and was badly cut. Mr. Hazen was thrown clear of the car, but struck on the back of his head. He was taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, where Dr. J. Walter Wood found that his skull had been fractured at the base.

Mrs. Hazen, the young man's mother, was telegraphed to at Washington, but word was received that she was in New York, though exactly where was not known. Mr. Hazen is a nephew of Col. William Ludlow, United States Army.

Gansevoort Bank's New President.

Charles E. Bigelow, Vice President of the Gansevoort Bank, 356 West Fourteenth Street, has been elected its President, to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Charles H. Paul.

We are still growing.

Our Broadway and 32nd St. store has gained 2300 square feet; our Broadway and Warren St. store, not to be outdone, has increased 3700 square feet.

Plasterers and painters have been at work till we're fresh and clean within and without—ready for you; and so is the clean fresh Fall stock for men and boys.

There are no flowers nor brass bands, but the welcome will be just as hearty, and the clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings all the better.

Open until six o'clock.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

OF THE LOUIS XIV. PERIOD.

The Court of the Grand Monarch who employed the finest artists of all countries, was the most magnificent that Europe has ever seen. France at this time gave laws of taste to the world.

The exuberant fancy, delicate touch and elegant style of this period we have reproduced in our drawing-room designs—in the general appearance of our second floor suggests a French salon.

The exquisite splendor of the gold pieces with their brocade coverings; the mahogany pieces upholstered in rich sumptuous tones; the tapestries on the walls;—all are typical features of the salon. The effect is so light, graceful and harmonious that it is worth a visit to see, and be sure to look at the factory priced tags, for you know you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Princeton's Freshman Class Election.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 23.—The freshman class elected their officers to-day. Gresham Poe of Baltimore, who is trying for a place on the 'Varsity football team, was elected President. William Green of Trenton, catcher and Captain of last year's Lawrenceville baseball team, was elected Vice President, and William Colwell, New York City, Secretary and Treasurer.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows: New Jersey—Sharptown, William Richman. New York—Gains, Louis E. D. Lattin.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Last Matinée To-day, 3:30. To-night, 8:30.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE AT MATINEES.
POSITIVELY
Last 2 Performances To-day.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
NAVAL SHOW.
Positively last performance TO-NIGHT.
25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST DAY. Denman Thompson and his play. THE OLD HOMESTEAD
Last Matinée To-day, 2. Eve., 8:15.
MONDAY, SEPT. 26,
The Great English Drama.
"SPORTING LIFE." SEATS NOW ON SALE.

WALLACK'S LAST MATINEE. LAST NIGHT.
STUART ROBSON—The Meddler.
Sept. 26, Alice Nielsen Opera Co., in THE FORTUNE TELLER.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. 2:15.
DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN
By John Philip Sousa and Charles Klein.

5th AVE. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St.
Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:30.
TENTH WEEK IN NEW YORK.
CHARLES COGHLAN IN THE ROYAL BOX

GARRICK Theatre, 25th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. To-day.
"A GOOD LAUGH."—Herald.
Hoyt's Roaring Success, A Day and a Night.

BROADWAY THEATRE, corner 41st St.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinée To-day at 2.
Francis Wilson and Company in His Latest Success,
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

BIJOU. TO-NIGHT. Mat. To-day. "LAUGHTER INCESSANT."
SAM BERNARD MARQUIS OF MICHIGAN.
Great cast, including ALICE ATHERTON.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d St. & Broadway.
MATINEE TO-DAY. TURNING AWAY MONEY. THE TURTLE.

Madison Square Theatre 24th St. n'r B'way
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée To-day, 2:15.
STRAND COMEDY COMPANY in A Brace of Partridges.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Mat. To-day. Adm., 50c.
New Burlesque, IN GOTHAM. 150 People and Foreign Vaudeville Stars.

Ever Gay CASINO! CROWDED! Mat. To-day! YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!

MURRAY HILL Matinee Every Day. THEA. 25c. Evenings 25c. and 50c.
This Week—YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. MAT. TO-DAY AT 2.

Columbus Mat. To-day. Chauncey Olcott. Sweet Inniscarra.
Next Week—James O'Neill in repertoire.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man from Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening!
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
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LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE,
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA
Miss Harned as Ursula.
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KEITH'S Continuous Performance
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Last Mat. at 2:15. Last night at 8:20.
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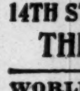
Next Monday—John Drew in The Liars.



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2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
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60 Burlesquers, Living Pictures.

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Paul Gilmore's Romantic War Drama,
THE DAWN OF FREEDOM.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH.

HARLEM Opera House. At 8:20. Mat. to-day, 2
"GAYEST MANHATTAN"
Sept. 26. The Dreyfus Sensation, "Devil's Island."

Herald Sq. The. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day 2:15
SECOND BIG WEEK THE FRENCH MAID

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 23d St. & 8th Av. Mat. To-day.
To-night—"Wine, Woman and Song."
N'xt w'k—JAMES-KIDDER-WARDE.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M.—Philadelphia vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
Sept. 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29.
6 Races To-day at 2:15 P. M.
Field Stand 50 Cents.
To-day, Ocean View Handicap & Algeria Stakes.
Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:50, 1:10. Parlor Cars attached. Foot Whitehall St., N. Y., 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40 P. M.
BROOKLYN TRAINS.
L've BROOKLYN BRIDGE via 5th Av. Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R., every 10 minutes from 12 noon.

MAGISTRATE CRANE'S CHARGES

Police Board Hears Chief Devery's Report in Regard to the Discharge of Two Excise Prisoners.

At a special meeting of the Police Board yesterday the Commissioners took under consideration the report of Chief Devery in the matter of the discharge of two excise prisoners by Magistrate Crane on Tuesday, and the allegation made by the Magistrate that the police were allowing many liquor dealers to keep their places open without molestation and oppressing a few dealers who did not belong to favored associations. The report covered about twenty typewritten pages, and inclosed affidavits from the policemen in the cases, as well as a letter to the District Attorney from the Chief in regard to the two cases which were dismissed by Magistrate Crane. The report was made at the request of President York.

The report states that the Chief, having had his attention called to certain flagrant violations of the excise law on the east side, detailed Harvey H. Ware and Patrick Gildea from his own office to investigate and to make arrests. At 1:55 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 21 they entered a saloon at 180 Third Avenue, reputed to be kept by Benjamin Barklein. They seated themselves in a back room, where a number of men and women were drinking, and ordered whisky and a cocktail. Upon being served, the officers placed the waiter, Emil Weiss, under arrest. When the prisoner was arraigned before Masgistrate Crane in the Yorkville Court, the latter is quoted as having said:

"This thing of making a set for one place and passing by fifty others I will not tolerate. You know that there are a thousand places openly violating the law, and not bothered at all. At one time you know they were making fifty or seventy-five arrests. Now they are not making any, except of a certain few they are making a set for."

Chief Devery's report further states that Officers Haughey and Kerr entered a saloon at 184 Third Avenue, and, having secured some beer, arrested the colored waiter, James Malliver. When the prisoner was taken to court Magistrate Crane said: "I will not hold this case, unless the police go out and arrest all violators. There are 50,000 doing the same as this violator to-day, and he must not be made a mark of." The report adds that the prisoners did not deny their guilt, and that the Magistrate declared the arrests proper.

In connection with this, the Chief says: "The Magistrate, in my opinion, rendered himself liable to punishment under Section 38 of the liquor tax law, as well as under Chapter 601, Section 28 of the Laws of 1895." Upon being apprised of the facts in the case, the Chief states that he immediately placed the affidavits of the officers in the hands of the District Attorney, in order that he might bring the violators before the Grand Jury. He says that he knows of no association that directly or indirectly pays money to the police, or to anybody else, for protection or permission to violate the law, and that, if Magistrate Crane possessed any information tending to show corruption among the police in excise matters, it was his duty to send the same to the police.

After hearing and considering the report the board passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the report of the Chief be received and filed, and a copy furnished to the press, and that the President be authorized to request Magistrate Crane to submit any evidence he may have bearing upon the subject matter in the report."

Chief Devery's report was shown to Magistrate Crane yesterday afternoon. He read it carefully, and then remarked: "I have nothing whatever to say."

WEE DRIVER'S FATAL SPORT.

Boy's Ambition to be Truckman Brought His Speedy Death.

For some weeks past Daniel Condon, six years old, living at 462 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, has been working himself into the graces of the drivers of Weber & Quinn's coalyard, which is not far away. Yesterday he coaxed John Martin, one of the drivers, to let him ride beside him. Martin, who is seventy years old, hesitated at first, but the little fellow's pleading finally won him, and the old driver and the child made the rounds together.

The boy told Martin that his great desire was to drive a coal wagon, and coaxed the driver to let him take the reins, but Martin, of course, refused. When they reached Parkville, Martin descended to deliver coal. While he was gone the child reached for the whip, and, with a delighted laugh at being at last able to play driver, struck the horse with it.

The next thing that Martin heard was a clatter and a rush, and, running to the street, he saw the horse dashing madly down the road. He ran after it, shouting wildly. At Seeley and Seventeenth Streets there is a high embankmnt. The horse swerved aside from the road, and in a moment horse, cart, and child had topplied over the bank.

When the child was dragged out of the wreck it was found that he was dead. The overturned wagon with its load had fallen upon him, and he was crushed and mangled almost beyond recognition.

The Prize Olinde Rodriguez Here.

The French Line steamship Olinde Rodriguez, which fell a prize to the cruiser New Orleans off San Juan, Puerto Rico, July 17, arrived here yesterday in charge of United States Marshal E. B. Sligh of the Charleston District. The Rodriguez, despite warning that the port of San Juan was in a state of blockade, entered the harbor, and after discharging took on a cargo of tobacco and sugar. She was captured while leaving the port and sent to Charleston in charge of a prize crew. The legality of the seizure is to be determined by the Federal courts of this district, but the case will not come up till the New Orleans returns here, as the witnesses for the Government are aboard her. The cargo of the vessel will meantime be dischargd at the French Line pier and stored.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1898. SIXTEEN PAGES.

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Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

The New York Times
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

AMERICANA HERE AND IN LONDON.

One whom we should like to call our friend (did he not misrepresent American libraries) is Mr. George W. Smalley. Mr. Smalley said recently in print that the history of this country could not be written without consulting the Americana in the British Museum. That collection in some respects, he said, is not equaled in this country. Many of the books are unique, and the American student who wishes to study the earlier history of his country in certain directions must journey to London for the purpose. He cannot find the material here. Mr. Smalley paid a well-deserved tribute to the memory of Henry Stevens of Vermont, who for many years acted as agent for the British Museum as well as for such American collectors as James Lenox, John Carter Brown, and George Brinley, but he unduly praised the shrewdness and judgment of the Trustees of the museum during Stevens's lifetime.

Mr. Smalley, we fear, is still as English as ever. A few years spent in his native land have not brought him back to his starting point. That dear old institution, the British Museum, ought not to seem so great in his eyes as to overshadow all the American public libraries. Mr. Smalley should know that the American student interested in the history of this hemisphere can consult at the Lenox Library a more complete collection of Americana than the British Museum [illegible] largely in recent years. While the British Museum possesses unique copies of certain rarities, it has not, among other things, the first Columbus letter—the folio edition in Spanish—though the unique copy now in the Lenox was offered for sale in 1890 both in Paris and London. It has not Cushman's "Sermon," that important New England book. It has not the "Bay Psalm Book," though it might have had the Prince copy of it sold later at the Brinley sale had not the Trustees ("men who had imagination, who saw and foresaw,") dilly-dallied until Stevens grew disgusted after several years of waiting and then offered the copy to Mr. Brinley. It also has not—but why extend a list that could be made a very long one?

It is to be regretted that a writer of Mr. Smalley's reputation should give circulation to these misstatements. Even when he says that "the British Museum is richer in many of the most important classes of Americana than any American library, and in some classes richer than all of them put together," he is stating what is distinctly not true. Leaving the Lenox aside, the John Carter Brown library at Providence alone contains more important American books than the British Museum, and it contains besides several rarities, such as the first issue of Brereton's account of Gosnold's voyage, that are not in the institution across the sea. One might readily compile a list of twenty American books in the valuable collections of E. Dwight Church and Marshall C. Lefferts which the British Museum does not possess, much as it would like to possess them. Unquestionably the history of America can be written in this country without the aid of the collection in Bloomsbury Square.

Americans should be and are proud of their public and private libraries, the superior value of which they know and cherish. Mr. Smalley, who is also an American, ought not to disparage these collections. Since he left his native land to reside permanently in England—some thirty years ago, we believe it was—many things over here have been growing, and among the number are libraries.

It may be satisfactory to those who have been engaged in the "Comin' Thro' the Rye" discussion to learn that the elucidation of this vexed question as to whether "rye" be a river or a cereal is once more raging in Notes and Queries. The commentator acknowledges "the hopelessness of attempting to render it more definite." Anyhow, this authority thinks that if the "rye" indicates a ryefield, then Jenny "draiglet" her "petticoat" through grounds, then the crop was "young," otherwise the lassie would have been drenched, "had she attempted a passage through a dewy ryefield even in June." Young ladies who may have worked their way of pleasant Spring days through ryefields might give their experiences. We find nothing in the communications which has not been presented by our own controversialists.

A volume appears this week from Charles Scribner's Sons that is sure to attract general attention—"Worldly Ways and Byways," by "An Idler," (Eliot Gregory.) The humor and shrewdness of the "Idler" papers have won for them so many readers that their appearance in book form will be greeted by the public with pleasure. Our "American" ways, at home and abroad, are portrayed with so much fun and good humor in this book that it is certain to win for itself a cordial welcome. Mr. Gregory's recent papers in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, "As the Twig is Bent," and a criticism of Rodin's statue of Balzac, will be recalled by many readers.

The era of the magazine has set in in England, and mighty have been the efforts of Harmsworth to knock out all rivals with a 3d. publication. But since its issue an additional halfpenny has been added to the cost of The Harmsworth Magazine. Now Pearson, with his Royal Magazine, enters the field with a whoop, and comes down to 2d. In an advertisement Pearson prints that he has given an order for "one million copies," and adds this "is the largest printing order ever given by a publisher in the history of the world," [illegible]

ANGLO-SAXON DOMINION.

A Frenchman's Tribute to It as "a Preponderance Whose Progress no Human Force Can Now Stop."*

M. Demolins in this volume on a great theme applies in his arguments methods of analysis which he tells us have been devised by MM. le Play and de Tourville. The author aims to show what is Anglo-Saxon influence, and why certain phenomena "alone insure for England and the United States their social originality and superiority." Geographical conditions as important factors, M. Demolins, it seems to us, entirely ignores. In Mr. Kidd's very strong books on "The Control of the Tropics" climates are shown to have their influence. What M. Demolins does is to present the social side only, "social" to be understood in its widest sense. He argues from what he sees in England that the social condition there is so very far in advance of that in other countries as to explain England's unquestioned superiority.

It seems difficult to accept ethnological conditions (we call them broadly race) as accounting for marked advances. Such an opinion seems to interfere with acceptance of the idea that God made all men alike. But in the march of progress there always have been loiterers—those who have fallen out of step. The contrasts the author draws are almost entirely those which exist between England and France. Occasionally he indulges in arguments relative to Germany, not always of a complimentary kind, but his main scheme is to show what are the marked differences between the English and the French, and he tries to explain "a quoi tient la supériorite des Anglo-Saxons."

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 26 and March 19 of this year, Mr. John Edward Courtenay Bodley's "France" was fully reviewed. That an Englishman should find fault with France created no surprise. The book itself was conspicuous for its moderation, and, at the same time, for the thorough acquaintance Mr. Bodley showed with his subject, due to long residence in France; not in Paris alone, but in the Provinces. The author of "France" seemed to think that the main error made in that country was the existence of centralization. Paris ruled the whole country. M. Demolins follows out Mr. Bodley's idea in some respects, but his main point in his explanation of what he believes to be the decadence of France to-day he finds in education.

If from sources originating outside of France a situation by no means flattering was represented, what are we to say of a volume written by a Frenchman, which is even more scathing than that written by a foreigner? M. Demolins's style and method are particularly placid. He never indulges in sarcasm or invective. Patiently he tries to unravel what are the tangled skeins existing in France. There is no yell of "Treason! Treason!" but simply an exposition of what the author believes to be the facts in the case.

In the introduction M. Demolins shows what he believes were the racial differences existing between the Anglo-Saxons, the Celts, and the Normans. Taking up English history before the conquest, he writes that the Celts were more pastoral than agricultural. To-day "they have more inclination for the liberal professions than for the commoner callings, and achieve more success in the former." In further explanation of the Celt the author says:

> "Owing to their traditional clan organization, they show more taste for public than for private life, for political than for agricultural, industrial, or commercial struggles. In the Anglo-Saxon world, the Celtic populations mostly fill the ranks of the lower proletariat, or higher in the social scale—the liberal and political professions.
>
> "The Celtic race belongs to the 'communistic clan formation,' which never attains social superiority; pure Celts were vanquished socially, and always will be as long as they are not transformed by contact with a superior race."

What was the effect of the Norman conquest he thus explains:

> "The Norman element, more mixed and diluted in the social body, has yet left in England profound traces, which rigorous analysis could determine exactly. From this element (now expropriated to a large extent from the soil) has arisen, as part of its results, the enormous domains, and from it have also arisen the law of primogeniture, the hereditary nobility, and the House of Lords. Norman tradition appears to me to be found again in the organization of the English universities and the spirit of caste which animates them, (the American universities seem free from this influence.) Moreover, the spirit of snobbery is another result of Norman influence.
>
> "While the Celtic element weakens especially the lower classes by dragging them into laboring pauperism, the Norman element weakens especially the upper classes by promoting lordolatry, patronage, and snobbery."

As the Celts belong [illegible] "communistic clan

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*ANGLO-SAXON [illegible] WHAT IT IS DUE. By [illegible] Louis Bert Lavigne. From [illegible]

[illegible]

"Indeed, that which distinguishes England and sets her apart from Continental nations, and decidedly accounts for her social superiority at the present time, is the fact that she has gradually succeeded in freeing herself from the Celtic and Norman influence. She has been able to accomplish this enfranchisement, thanks to the preponderance which the Anglo-Saxon element has gradually assumed over the other two—a preponderance whose progress no human force can now stop.

"It is precisely and solely this Anglo-Saxon element which I have in view; this will explain the title of this book, and should be kept in mind.

"The Anglo-Saxon no longer belongs to the communistic formation, but to the particularistic formation, thus named because, instead of causing the community to predominate over the individual, the individual is made to prevail over the community, private life over public life, and in consequence the useful professions over the literal and administrative professions.

"Such is indeed the real foundation of Anglo-Saxon superiority.

"The whole of the history of England is affected and explained by the slow but constant evolution of the Saxon through the dense Celtic and Norman shell."

Following historical dates, it is supposable that the Saxons settled in Britain in the third century, and ousted the Celt from Wessex, Sussex, and Essex:

"The Saxon, unlike the Celt, is a born farmer, thanks to the geographical conditions of his previous abode. He settles firmly on the soil, which he proceeds to clear and till, and fixes his dwelling in the midst thereof. His ideal is the foundation of a rural estate on which the individual is perfectly independent of his neighbors and of the political chiefs. Alfred the Great himself cannot enroll in his army any but the Saxons who are willing, and who have an interest to serve, or who consider that the cause of war is worth fighting for. Besides, the authority of the Saxon chiefs is purely temporary and elective. Here we have the first and distant manifestation of self-government, and even an embryo Parliament in the reunions of the people (Folkmot) and gatherings of the wise men, (Witenagemot,) where every one had a right to be present.

"Such a society presents no military aristocracy, no aristocracy of birth; but only land owners, all equal in rights, of independent estates, none of which is subordinate to the other—contrarily to the feudal practice.

"The administration of the law, also, is quite independent of the public powers; it is organized spontaneously between neighboring land owners. This is the beginning of the essentially Saxon institution of the jury.

"All this is very different from the system which the Frankish chiefs established on the Continent in collaboration with the Gallo-Romans."

The Saxons, when they gave the Angles a Saxon Government, did not put over them Saxon officials:

"They never dreamed of administering conquered peoples in the fashion adopted by the Romans, and later by the Spaniards and the French. Their ideal was rather—and has remained—a federation.

"Thus were started by the Saxons those former United States of England. So little did they aim at constituting the model of a large empire, that their King continued to call himself simply 'King of the Saxons of the West.' And yet he was sovereign of the whole island.

"However, if the Saxons did not impose their political sway upon the Angles, they exercised over them a profound social influence, by the very fact of the superiority of private life among them, and by their greater capacity for work and colonization. They gradually spread over the large tracts of land which the Angles had annexed without occupying them. They thus thoroughly Saxonized the Angles, as in our days their descendants in the United States are gradually assimilating and bringing to their own language and social organization the immigrants from old Continental Europe. The present explains the past.

"The above process and its results are expressed by the word 'Anglo-Saxon.'"

In 867 came the Danes, and in time they were driven away. Thierry writes that "the exploits of the Saxons are to-day unknown." M. Demolins believes that the contest was exactly of the character "a revolt of peasants was bound to assume. Their rapid success [the Saxon one] clearly shows that their adversaries had no real grip on the country. To hold the soil by the means of agriculture, that is everything."

"Once more England remained to the Saxons, from north to south. Those small peasants had been doing good work.

"And what did they proceed to do when they found themselves masters of the situation?

"They immediately and solemnly reasserted their favorite form of self-government, and defined it by drawing up the Saxon customs in all their purity; this was the famous Common Law. It affirmed the narrow limitation of the public powers by insuring individual liberty and by the institution of the jury."

But now came a stronger power, the Norman one, and the Norman had perfected the feudal régime, and at Senlac or Hastings William conquered England. "The Saxons accepted the Norman monarchy * * * asking only to be left to work in peace." As to the Saxons:

"They therefore went on acting as practical men of business. They were ever willing to renounce the exercise of power, provided they were guaranteed the greatest boon obtainable—independence in private life; provided, also, they had assurance of the public peace.

"Thus in our own time, in the United States, the Anglo-Saxon is disposed to leave to the Irish and Germans the political offices and civic functions; they themselves prefer the commoner callings."

Perhaps it is the translator who adds just here this note: "It is known that in New York the famous Tammany Hall is mostly in Irish hands. In Australia the political leaders are nearly all Irish or Scotchmen." Later on began the struggle between Norman and Saxon, "the former striving to obtain complete domination and a thorough command of Saxon resources, the latter [illegible]

[illegible] the Norman Kings aimed to establish in England an autocratic monarchy whose powerful authority should be obeyed by all in the land—Norman nobles as well as Saxon peasants."

The Norman nobility sought through the King autocratic powers. At this period in English history, when strife was imminent, there came "Magna Charta." It was a hybrid measure, a compromise. There was a whole system of guarantees hedging in a King, but the one great thing was the forming of a Parliament, founded on Saxon tradition, and that was the work not of the Saxon noble, but of the Saxon who tilled the soil:

"Such was the perseverance and tenacity with which these indomitable peasants remained faithful to their social principles and brought on their triumph.

"They triumphed so well that the Norman lords were compelled to look to the Saxons for strength to act. The power of private life alone had made them once more conquer. The Saxon people had resumed their rank and re-established self-government.

"Moreover, they gradually absorbed the Norman nobility. The Normans, impoverished by continual civil wars, were but too happy to marry the daughters of Saxons made rich by agriculture.

"Saxon predominance became so complete that there was soon but one language—the Saxon language, and one law—the Saxon common law.

"The Saxon was triumphing all along the line, demonstrating, even at that epoch, the undeniable superiority of social over political power.

"Since then, the Celtic and Norman elements are gradually being absorbed by the Anglo-Saxon element. Nowadays, owing to the same causes, the Anglo-Saxon not only predominates in England, but throughout the whole world."

Here we have the keynote of the book—"the superiority of social over political power," and that is a tenet so self-manifest to any Englishman or American as to require no elucidation.

Facing the title page of the volume is to be found a map of the world, showing what is the wonderful expansion of the Anglo-Saxon race. The book was possibly printed before the later developments, as the Antilles are not presented. M. Demolins, describing this illustration, writes:

"The map printed with this book illustrates sufficiently the extraordinary power of expansion of that race which seems destined to succeed the Roman Empire in the government of the world.

"Other nations, such as France, Germany, Italy, Spain, also have colonies; but these are mostly colonies of officials; they exercise a military dominion over some territories, but they do not populate them, they do not transform them, they do not take root in them like the Anglo-Saxon colonists.

"Two other empires, Russia and China, occupy vast areas; but their territories are to a large extent deserted and closed to civilization for a long time to come.

"On the contrary, the Anglo-Saxon world is now at the head of the most active, the most progressive, the most overflowing civilization. Men of this race have no sooner established themselves on any spot in the world than they transform it by introducing with marvelous rapidity the latest progressive innovations of our European communities. And often these younger societies succeed in outstripping us. They already call us, with a certain disdain, the Old World. And, indeed, we must acknowledge that we do look somewhat old by the side of these our juniors."

What has become of South America under Spanish and Portuguese rule? Here is another illustration of Anglo-Saxon, or call it plain English, advance. In one year there passed through the Suez Canal 160 French ships, 260 German ships, and 2,262 English ones. What is the use, asks M. Demolins, to denounce this superiority and to shake your fist at it "like an angry old woman"? There is Algeria, the pet colony of France, almost within touch of Marseilles, and held since the time of Louis Philippe, and there are there 300,000 French people and 250,000 Europeans of nationalities likely to submerge the French, and if that fanatical blatherskite Drumont ever gets a further hold on Algiers its fate as a colony is doomed.

As to German influence, and her superiority, M. Demolins has much to say. During the last fifteen years, he writes, in many parts of the world German manufactured goods have supplanted French ones, but how long will these conditions continue?

"Industry and commerce are bound to follow a constant process of evolution, in order to keep adapted to the many ever-changing conditions of the market. Now, it is evident that those combinations of manufacturers and tradesmen—more or less solidly bound together and actuated by more or less opposed interests; (considering that they compete among themselves)—will find it difficult to follow the evolution of the market. It is difficult enough as it is, to make those partly divergent interests march together! Indeed, this is a vice inherent in all associations; it is this inability to 'evolve' which causes their repeated failures; here is the weak spot where practice ever belies the finest theories.

"How can these very artificial groups fight for any length of time those Anglo-Saxon firms strongly concentrated in the hands of one man, or at most of a few partners tied by identical interests, who are backed by considerable capital, and gifted, moreover, with the extraordinary capacity of their race for rapidly turning round as soon as any line of business no longer pays and instantly changing their bearings?"

What chance, again, have 260 German ships against 2,262 British ships? asks the author. As to the German seeking other countries:

"They are town-dwellers, who more will- [illegible] a number of them even go so far as to give their names an English signification. As a consequence, American newspapers edited in German find it hard to maintain a circulation; their readers are recruited solely among newly arrived emigrants.

"Then, while the English body of consumers—that which always and everywhere looks for English goods—is constantly increasing, through the settling of fresh colonists all over the globe, and the ceaseless extension of the Anglo-Saxon world, the body of German consumers tends to diminish in number, through the absence of agricultural colonization, and the rapid absorption of the German element by the more resisting and more absorbing Anglo-Saxon race."

As to the German or Prussian era of to-day, M. Demolins insists that "the present expansion of the German race is the product of Old Germany, not of the New," for he asks, how can "militarism, officialism, and socialism" give birth to anything at all? The machinery, the author intimates, is on the full grind in Germany. It is its brilliant season. It is overworked. It forces:

"But precisely because this régime centralizes all the live forces, it ends by stunting them, exhausting them, and sterilising them; and then comes deep-set and sometimes irremediable decay.

"The German Empire, if it persist—as is likely—in its present policy, will not escape that fatal law. Let the Germans therefore hasten to utilise the ancient social virtues of their race in behalf of their commercial expansion, and cease railing at our decadence. We are only preceding them; that is all.

"And while the Anglo-Saxon race will become greater and greater by the fruitful and ever renewed words of private initiative and self-government, Old Germany will lose gradually the strong qualities which went to form and still make up its social power."

Having concluded with his generalization, M. Demolins now takes into consideration what he deems the first and worst cause of French inferiority, and it is the method of education. "Does the French school system form men?" If you ask young Frenchmen just out of school to what career they are inclined, "three-quarters of them will answer you they are candidates for Government offices. * * * Independent callings, as a rule, only find their recruits among young men who have been unsuccessful in entering other careers." Mr. Bodley in his volume gave the enormous number of French officials. There are some young men accepted, who pass the necessary examination. Hence all the future of innumerable Frenchmen depends upon a first success, attained at school. It is the school which controls the social classifying:

"Moreover, the school itself will be constituted in those conditions which will be most favorable to the preparation for examinations. It could not be otherwise, for families estimate the value of educational establishments in proportion to the number of pupils passed yearly at the different competitions. A school unsuccessful in this kind of sport would soon have no pupils at all. That is therefore for the school a question of life or death.

"Now, the surest way of preparing successfully for examinations is le chauffage, (cramming,) since we must call it by its name. This process, as barbarous as the term which serves to express it, is made so imperiously necessary that the université and the free schools vie with each other in practicing it."

That trouble we are all conscious of, which the science of modern pedagogy has not overlooked, is this, that cramming "consists in imparting, in as little time as possible, a superficial but temporarily sufficient knowledge of the programme of an examination." The examination results in a mnemotechnic effort, commendable in its way, but barren in practical results. The French "internat" or huge boarding school turns out an artificial man. It succeeds, because its aim is to make young men only fitted for civil or military officials, and the perfect official "abdicates all free will." Trained to obey, he executes, never discusses, and becomes the simple tool another wields. The French boy in a "grand internat" is taught according to State rules, and is held physically and mentally in a distressing condition. It is a system which does not develop any natural aptitude, "but restricts and smothers him." The young Frenchman on leaving school is self-sufficient. He has the conviction that he knows everything, "since he has dabbled in everything, and can write and speak about everything." How much of it is smatter, a skimming along over thin ice? The trouble with a French young man, M. Demolins writes, is this:

"Its characteristic feature is a difficulty and often an absolute powerlessness to study any question thoroughly. The Frenchman is at his best in works of imagination, in rapid and therefore venturesome generalizations. Most instructive on this point is a perusal of the Journal de la Librairie, which publishes a weekly account of literary production in France. Voluminous books are becoming scarcer and scarcer, and when you do come across one, it is generally some huge compilation of a more or less encyclopaedic character—not any personal work having required long and elaborate reflection, but rather some vast compendium meant to present an ensemble of facts under the most easily digestible form. With very few exceptions, there are now in France, for long personal literary efforts, neither authors nor readers. Indeed, our publishers shrink from any proposal to publish a book in several volumes.

"This inability to go to the bottom of any subject is not a 'racial phenomenon,' as we can be convinced by comparing the literary production of the last two centuries and the beginning of this with the production of the last forty years."

In this way you make officials but not men. Studying the German schools, M. Demolins finds they differ but little from [illegible] M. Demolins, is a Frenchman, writes of Germany in this way:

"Prussia, that half Oriental little nation of extreme Germany, was the last to take its part in the concert of European States, if I may use the jargon of diplomatists; it was the last to be constituted into one of the great powers; and, like that unpunctual man who had been born a quarter of an hour too late, and excused himself by saying that he had never been able to make up for that lost quarter of an hour, Prussia has always remained two centuries behind the rest of the Western world. On the banks of the Spree, Philip II. and Louis XIV. are still aped most seriously, as though these two illustrious dead had not been buried long ago with their political régimes; and that which is really the distant past is decorated with the name of future."

In several chapters the author explains what are English schools, and the efforts made to turn out practical men, not those seeking offices, but young fellows ready and, what is more, willing and eager to enter into the struggle for existence. As we are fairly well acquainted with English methods, which do not differ very materially from our own, this portion of the volume may be passed over. This is, however, the advice the author gives to his own people:

"You fire with indignation at the idea of leaving your children no hereditary fortune. Your fatherly love revolts at the thought. You are forgetting that the Anglo-Saxon father who gives no money to his children gives them in reality what is infinitely more than money; he gives them precisely what we are anxious to give, but cannot succeed in giving to ours—that devouring spirit of initiative, that capacity to take care of themselves which we would fain purchase with gold, and which all the gold we actually put by so painfully, so meanly, only smothers. As a matter of fact, we go on saving, living as beggars, and practicing systematic sterility, so as to allow our children to live without working, or by working as little as possible. We fancy we are thus assuring their future. However, look around you and see what men rise in the world, are most successful in all careers, and everywhere get the best places; nine times out of ten, such men are parvenus, self-made men, men who originally had to rough it, and who only succeeded through their dogged perseverance and personal initiative. And now, look at the others, fils de famille, thus named rightly because they rely more on their families than on themselves, more on their parents' fortune and prospective wives' dowry than on their own work. Well, these fils de famille are sinking daily to the very bottom; they are, as a rule, inferior to all in everything, in spite of having received a 'first-class' education; they have lost in this country all influence, all authority; they have made a monarchy an improbability. Incapable as they are of improving themselves by their work, they only succeed in maintaining themselves if their case is that of an only son, or through the instrumentality of a marriage d'argent."

The chapter on the birth rate in France, (Page 106,) the fact of the diminution of the birth rate, the author dwells on. From 1770 to 1780 there were in France to the 1,000 marriages 380 births. From 1880 to 1896, 220 births. In 1881 in all France there were 937,057 children born; in 1890, 838,057, or 100,000 less. Marriages decrease. In 1884 there were 289,555; in 1890, 269,332. But deaths augment, for in 1880 there were 828,828 deaths, and in 1890 876,505. Comparing the birth rates, Norway doubles her population in 51 years, Austria in 62, England in 63, Denmark in 73, Sweden in 89, Germany in 98, and France in 334 years. There may be discrepancies or exact statistics are wanting, held back, perhaps; but it is a salient fact that France is behindhand in the birth rate. M. de Nadaillac in his "Affaiblissement de la Natalité en France" assigns not less than seventeen causes for it, but M. Demolins does not give much consideration to M. de Nadaillac. What the author thinks is one reason, is that in France "the establishment of the children" is the difficulty. A French father must give a son or a daughter a portion, or their marriage is difficult. Economists differ as to what are the results of an overpopulation. If there are not enough French people to do the work in France, there will be infiltrations from other sources. As to certain arguments advanced by M. de Molinari, expatiating on the advantages France possesses in not breeding men but importing them, the conclusion this person arrives at strikes us as peculiarly absurd. M. Demolins demolishes the man of the Journal des Economistes when he wrote such silly stuff, some thirteen years ago. A diminishing population means loss of prestige, loss of nationality, not hands enough to go round for the grasping of muskets or digging with spades, or to repel the invasion of the foreigner, and, what is most to the point to-day, the utter impuissance of France as a colonizing power.

Agricultural existence in England and France affords the author many opportunities of contrast. He visits a Scotch farm, and is a guest. He notes cultivation of tastes. The people read good books. The table is nicely served. The servant, a single woman, is neat and tidy. He then tells of a Norman farmer he calls on—a well-to-do man, since he has given an only son a portion of 100,000f. He owns an estate of 400 acres, precisely the size of the Scotchman's farm. This describes the Norman:

"He might therefore live in comfort; however, he has not the least idea, the least wish, of doing so. He dresses like our peasants, in a blue blouse, save on market days, when he goes to the town, and wears clothes patched and dirty enough to please the most fastidious. In style his wife matches him, washes her own linen at a public fountain.

and in costume, manner, and conversation does not differ from the maid in the farmyard. The inside of the dwelling is in harmony with the inmates. The whole of the family life is spent in a large room, whose floor is on a level with the farmyard, and overlooks it; the walls, badly whitewashed, are bare. The only furniture consists of a long straight table, in appearance like a plank placed on a couple of trestles; masters and servants eat at this table, without a tablecloth. Round the table are a few benches in keeping with the table. There are three or four odd, badly stuffed chairs. The kitchen range is in this room, and so is the sink."

French thrift is good, so far as it goes. The Scotch are thrifty, but M. Demolins thinks it is generally carried to an excess in France, particularly in the middle classes. Oversaving prevents any kind of expansion. There can be no independence, so far as the person is concerned, with absence of comfort. Work becomes incessant, and Sundays in France must contribute a quota of earnings, hence both mental and physical wearing out.

We all know there is no such word as "home" in the French language, and "le foyer," or the hearth, does not express it, or, if used to-day, it is of a later invention. The Anglo-Saxon, the author says, has this love of home deeply ingrained, and it develops feelings of dignity and independence and encourages exertion.

In his treatment of the political personnel in France and England the divergences are evident. In France, while agriculture, industry, and commerce have but a scanty representation, "the liberal professions and public officials constitute the greater part of the national representation." A diagram shows the differences in the composition of the Chamber of Deputies and the House of Commons. Agriculture and industry have insignificant places in France. "Les ruraux" is the term of disparagement used for members who are agriculturists. One strange thing in the Chamber of Deputies is the number of doctors. Why are they there? Presumably because they have no patients.

Then there is a preponderance of journalists. M. Demolins counts fifty-nine of them. The author has little respect for the French newspaper and less for those who write for it. With due respect for the profession, we are inclined to think that the elements of statesmanship are not conspicuous in editors. "A journalist is necessarily obliged to think, judge, and write at full speed. Hardly is his thought formed when it has to be printed; he never has leisure for ripening it." In the Chamber of Deputies the lawyers are in the majority. Of law graduates, not all in the business, there are 300. "A seat in the Chambers is even a means of advertising, by making evident any eloquence which he may possess." Hence the lawyers spout. Does the bar fit men to manage public affairs, and if it does, why? There is no equilibrium in the Chambers, and majorities are unstable, for the members are not the natural representatives of the country.

The author's chapter explaining why "the Anglo-Saxons are more hostile to Socialism than Germans or French" is one fraught with interest. He believes that Socialism is almost inevitable in Germany. The reason he gives is worthy of particular mention: Because the Government has been overpaternal, interfering in an arbitrary manner with the rights or the independence of the family. There has been loss of individualism, and the desire expressed of having something or somebody to take entire charge of men's lives and property. The English workman wants a higher standard of life for himself and for his brethren, and in trying to get that much shows self-reliance and increased energy.

In many ways the author shows where the Anglo-Saxon race is the superior of the French, and M. Demolins's conclusion is:

"It is a very remarkable, although a very natural, circumstance that individualistic societies form the most favorable centres for a moral life full of energy, intensity, and resistance. This is easily explained. Moral action consists in conquering self. Now, there is no better training possible for self-conquest than the social formation which obliges all individuals to rely on themselves alone; there is no training better fitted than this for a 'serious life,' none where the spirit of 'sacrifice' becomes more natural, more habitual, and more generally applicable.

"It is written: 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.' This sentence is not only the foundation of social power, but also that of moral power. Nations which by all sorts of convenient combinations manage to escape that law of intense personal labor are bound to moral depression and inferiority. Thus the redskin compared with the European; thus the Oriental compared with the same European; thus the Latin and German races compared with the Anglo-Saxons."

Among the features of Appletons' Popular Science Monthly for October are "The Evolution of High Wages from Low Cost of Labor," by Edward Atkinson, and "Russia and the Slavs," by Prof. William Z. Ripley. Mr. Atkinson points out that in every branch of industry there has been a progressive advance in the rate of wages and that this advance has been accompanied by and is in fact a consequence of a general decline in the prices of all products. Prof. Ripley points to the rapid growth of Russian civilization and the prominent position that she is assuming among the modern nations. In the same number Dr. Felix L. Oswald, the naturalist, [illegible]

BURROUGHS AT HOME.

Young Men Steal the Author's Grapes and a Suit Against Him is the Result.

Several weeks ago a sketch of John Burroughs in our Authors at Home series was printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. As an old neighbor and fellow-student of nature with Burroughs wrote the sketch, Ernest Ingersoll, readers probably accepted it, as did the editor, with confidence in its fullness and accuracy. But it appears that in one respect the sketch was strikingly deficient.

A news dispatch from Poughkeepsie, dated Sept. 19, has presented Mr. Burroughs in an entirely new aspect—one, moreover, that Mr. Ingersoll will probably carefully avail himself of when next he is asked to write about Mr. Burroughs's home life at West Park. This dispatch stated that Mr. Burroughs and a wealthy neighbor, Mr. Van Benschoten, had been sued by two young men of Poughkeepsie for assault and unlawful restraint of liberty under the accusation that they had been taken purple-handed in robbing the adjoining vineyards of these two gentlemen at West Park. West Park is the name of a district of high river bank on the west side of the Hudson, immediately opposite Hyde Park, seven miles above Poughkeepsie. It was chosen as a home by Mr. Burroughs many years ago, primarily because of its suitability for the cultivation of fruit; and his neighbors are largely engaged in the same elegant pursuit. The principal crop now is table grapes, and Mr. Burroughs has eight or ten acres of vineyards which slope down the hill side nearly to the edge of the river, where there is a little private landing, and one of the biggest icehouses on the river. It is not only an easy matter, therefore, to land from a boat, but the chances for concealment and escape are many.

These vineyards are naturally tempting to the loose life of the neighborhood. The river itself is a highway of irresponsible, half-criminal wanderers. The grapes are in great variety and of the highest quality. Mr. Burroughs's "Riverby" brand-mark covers perhaps the very finest Concords that are ever seen in the markets of New York or Boston. He has also row upon row of the luscious Wordens, great juicy Niagaras, Delawares by the mile, and other sorts of long-tried excellence, ranging from the earliest to the latest. Every evening he sends to the railway station wagonload after wagonload packed in boxes and neatly crated, and next day they are enjoyed at the Waldorf or Young's. During the grape season literature is forgotten, and literary pilgrims must be content with scant attention at his shrine. When it is over, twenty or thirty tons of the fruit have been shipped, and as soon as they are out of the way the incessant care needed at all seasons to keep these delicate vines in health must begin and be constantly maintained if any profits are to be derived next year.

Of late years there has been increased trouble from marauders and thieves. A man may enter the vineyards and eat to his appetite's content and welcome, but during this season wanton waste has occasionally followed this privilege, and latterly men have got into the way of crossing the river or landing in skiffs from slowly passing tows of canalboats, and then carrying away a basketful of plunder. Lately they have come in the night with two or three clothes baskets or even with wash tubs, which they would fill and take to their boat, in order to sell them next day.

It was necessary to put a stop to this. Farmhands were set to watch, but proved an ineffective police, either by reason of sleepiness or fear to face thieves. So Mr. Burroughs and Mr. Van Benschoten loaded their fowling pieces with small shot and decided to do their own watching. The result was the capture on the first night of the two young men referred to in the Poughkeepsie dispatch, who were caught in the vineyard after dark and held prisoners at the muzzles of the shotguns until midnight.

The young men aver in their complaint that they had simply rowed over to West Park to get some chickens from a friend, and, not knowing the proper landing, wandered into the vineyards while seeking their way to the road. They say that Burroughs accused them of grape stealing in so loud a tone of voice that it hurt their feelings; that he held the muzzle of his shotgun unpleasantly near to their vest pockets, and deprived them of their boat, and that Van Benschoten aided and abetted him in all these acts "in restraint of their liberty." So they have sued the author and his friend for $1,000 damages apiece, and the outcome will be awaited with interest by the literary as well as the peculative world. Meanwhile the vineyards seem to be, temporarily at least, free from despoilers, and even the chickens of West Park have no present fears of molestation.

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While the scope of these articles takes a wide range they are in line with that department of literature which has been chiefly Mr. Stephen's life work. The articles or studies bear little connection one with another; they appear to the writer as the ebullitions of a mind richly stored with facts and data obtained largely in exploiting for the compilation of his national biography; yet it would be unjust to say that they are not without interest. In these studies Mr. Stephen has brought to light many very interesting facts which for generations have been obscured on the shelves of that wonderful storehouse of knowledge, the British Museum, awaiting the research of just such a student as Mr. Stephen represents.

To know men accurately one must go back to their time and in contemporaneous publications learn how they were judged. A little circumstance which escapes the ordinary historian may change completely our estimate of men. Time is a kind of mantle to most reputations, be it social, political, or literary. The vices of men are forgotten, while their virtues live. Dead men tell no tales, and well it is so, otherwise the world would be flooded with scandals, ever and anon, to the demoralization of society and the discomfiture of the poor biographer.

Mr. Stephen in his opening study, "National Biography," gives some of his experiences in compiling the Dictionary of National Biography, as well as some criticism on the work of his successor, Mr. Lee, and the sole editor of the later volumes. He quotes Cowper's cynic remark when the old Biographia Britannia made its appearance as

> "A fond attempt to give a deathless lot
> To names ignoble, born to be forgot."

Remarking, admitting, as we all admit, the importance of keeping alive the leading names in history, what is the use of this long procession of the hopelessly insignificant? Why repeat the familiar formula about the man who was born on such a day, was "educated at the grammar school of his native town," was graduated in such a year, became a Fellow of his college, took a living, was married, published a volume of sermons which nobody has read for a century or two, and has been all that time in the churchyard? Can he not be left in peace, side by side with the "rude forefathers of the hamlet" who are content to lie beneath their quiet mounds of grass? It is almost a mockery to persist in keeping him above ground.

He then goes on to ask what entitles a man to a place in the dictionary. Why should it include 30,000 instead of 3,000 or 300,000 names? which he answers by saying that the simple rule is that every name which appears in these collections (Dictionary of Native Biography) has at least a presumptive right to admission. An ideal dictionary would be a complete codification or summary of all the previously existing collections; it is bound first to include all the names which have appeared in any respectable collection of lives, and, in the next place, to supplement this by including a great many names which, for one reason or another, have dropped out, but which appear to be approximately of the same rank.

In connection with this matter we would ask Mr. Stephen what he would do with the many biographers who are flooding the country with the lives of men whose only claim to recognition is some fortuitous circumstance, as the acquisition of sudden wealth. These scribes are willing to write such biographies and insert a fine steel portrait of his subject for the small sum of $500, stating that not only will their work reach every prominent library in the land, but that the name of the individual also will be placed on imperishable record; while the truth is the money soon passes away, leaving the tombstone to commemorate in their career all that merits a future.

In our day this practice is manifestly assuming unusual proportions, and but a few rich men escape the importunity. Why is not oblivion better than a permanent admission that one is thoroughly and hopelessly commonplace and riches the only passport to posterity.

Mr. Stephen touches upon the necessity of making the library more accessible, that it may not become "a hopeless labyrinth." To turn it to full account, he observes, "you require, not only a catalogue, but some kind of intelligent guide to the stores which it contains—you are like a man wandering in a vast wilderness which is springing up in every direction with tropical luxuriance, and you feel the necessity of having paths carried through it upon some intelligible system, which will enable you to find your way to the required place, and tell you in what direction further research would be thrown away. When you plunged into the antiquarian bogs you are glad to have [illegible] ing: "I am painfully aware of the blurred sentences which I have committed in trying to say in ten words what, as I have found, might make quite a pretty paragraph if spread over a hundred, the art being to condense without squeezing out the real interest"; a valuable hint to the verbose writer on all subjects.

The second study of Mr. Stephen is on the evolution of the editor, and when the word, as it is now understood, obtained significance. To the journalist this is particularly interesting, and not without interest to the young writer by whom the editor, although usually unknown, is held in great awe. In the olden time this task was an office with a fixed income. The occupation of trimming other people's work, instead of straining matter from your own brain, was evolved at a later period.

Dr. Murray, in his great dictionary, gives 1802 as the date of the earliest recorded used of the word in the now familiar sense. At the beginning of the present century the papers were not like modern party newspapers—complete organisms, with editors and proprietors and contributors—but simply periodical productions by a single author, though their utterances might be more or less inspired by the Government; but for the office, as we know it to-day, we must go back to Grub Street or the days of Queen Anne.

When the author was a mere scribbler, Mr. Stephens mentions one John Dunton, a descendant of a clergyman who, having got into all sorts of trouble, till, as he tells us, he stooped so low as to become an editor, and sank in time to be an everlasting drudge to the quill. The first glimpse we have of the editor as he is now known is on the staff of The Morning Post, published in London about 1776. Three men in particular played a great part in the transformation of the newspaper. Two of them, as might be anticipated, were energetic Scots, Perry, Walter, and Stuart. These were the creators of the modern newspaper, and their history shows how the able editor finally came to light. The original Walter was a bookseller, who thought he could turn to account logography, (the types were to be whole words instead of letters by printing a newspaper.) The invention, however, failed, but the newspaper lived, being known for a short time as The Universal Register. Finally it became The Times Jan. 1, 1788. Walter's first declaration showed how accurately he had divined the condition of success. His ideal paper was to give something for all tastes; it was not to be merely commercial, nor merely political, but to represent public opinion—not any particular party—and was never to offend the ear of delicacy.

He and his son, who took the helm in 1802, were keen in applying mechanical improvements and organizing the new machinery. The Times seems to have organized the foreign correspondence, Henry Crabb Robinson being the first specimen of that genus. The young Walter, however, seems to have combined the functions of editor-proprietor until 1810, when Sir John Stoddart became editor. Stoddart was succeeded by Barnes in 1817, and Barnes in 1841 by Delane, when editorship had become not a separate function, but a position of high political importance. James Perry meanwhile had come into the profession from a different side. He had early been thrown upon his own resources, and about 1777 sent some articles to a newspaper which gained him some employment at the rate of a guinea and a half a week. He soon rose to a better position.

The Morning Chronicle had been started in 1769 by Woodfall. His reports became the feature of The Chronicle, but Perry, who was getting 4 guineas a week for editing. The Gazetteer, succeeded in beating Woodfall by employing a staff of reporters. The Chronicle began to decline. Perry, managing to scrape together about £1,000, bought the paper and made it the accepted organ of the Whig Party. It soon became a leading paper and was for a time at the head of the London press. It was sold soon after Perry's death, in 1821, for £42,000. Perry seems to have edited it himself until 1817, when the mantle fell upon another Scot, John Black, who joined it as a reporter. Thus Perry, like Walker, marks the end of the period in which the proprietor still habitually acted as editor.

We should be glad to end this already too long notice of Mr. Stephen's study on the evolution of the editor, but as The Morning Chronicle, under the leadership of Perry, enjoys the distinction of being the first to print contributions of many of the geniuses who have come down to us from the early part of the century, among whom may be mentioned Coleridge, Charles Lamb, Thomas Campbell, Thomas Moore, Hazlitt, Sheridan, Mackintosh, Campbell, subsequently Lord Chancellor, and others, the interest of the article would be impaired by omitting the fact and recording their names. The Morning Post, the property of Daniel Stuart, [illegible] with many other geniuses of the period, among whom was Coleridge, of whom it is stated (but which should be questioned) that Stuart offered him £2,000 a year if he would assume control of the editorship of his paper, an offer he declined, stating that he would not give up the reading of "old folios" for twenty times £2,000, and considered any pay above £350 a deplorable evil. Southey acknowledged his gratitude for the guinea a week which he received as Stuart's "laureate." Both Perry and Stuart's elder brother offered to employ Burns, Campbell, and Moore, as well as Coleridge and Southey—all published poems in the newspapers. Lamb tried his hand, sixpence a joke, he says, and it was thought pretty high. In a letter written in 1803 Lamb says he had given up his "two guineas a week" from The Post. The high-water mark of a journalist's earnings at the end of the last century is probably marked by the achievement of Mackintosh, who earned 10 guineas a week. "No paper could understand it," exclaimed the proprietor, and the bargain had to be revised. A few years later, however, we are told that Sterling, the father of Carlyle's friend, was receiving the sum which it is stated Coleridge refused—£2,000.

But we cannot extend this notice further. We have attempted the consideration of but two of Mr. Stephen's papers. The others are no less entertaining and instructive. The mere mention of their titles must suffice for the present: "Johnsoniana," "Gibbons's Autobiography," "John Byrom," "Arthur Young," "Wordsworth Youth," "The Story of Scott's Ruin," "Matthew Arnold," "Jowett's Life," "Oliver Wendell Holmes," "Life of Tennyson," "Pascal."

Mr. Stephen wields a vigorous pen, and his long training in his special department—biographical—and extensive learning, enable him to handle his researches in an interesting and scholarly manner.

J. W. H.

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*STUDIES OF A BIOGRAPHER. By Leslie Stephens. 2 vols. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of New York, 1807-1817.*

Mr. Hugh Hastings, State Historian of New York, presents in this volume papers that are invaluable of their kind. "Containing material that can be found nowhere else," they came into the possession of the State in 1885, but not without some trouble. The late Erastus Brooks, having been informed that the descendants of Gov. Tompkins held these papers, presented a bill, the purport of which was that an appropriation of $5,000 should be granted for their purchase. It was not until 1884 that Mr. Cleveland signed the bill. The papers were finally delivered to Dr. Henry Homes, who was then State Librarian, on the 4th of July, 1885. There were 1,800 letters written by Gov. Tompkins from 1807 to 1817, besides a thousand miscellaneous papers, making altogether 5,000 manuscripts of all classes.

Mr. Hastings writes that Gov. Tompkins, at the outbreak of the war with Great Britain, was at the climax of his powers. He had just attained his thirty-eighth year, having been born at Fox Meadows, near Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., June 21, 1774. His father was "one of the three loyal Americans who lived in that part of Westchester County during the War of the Revolution." Working on his father's farm, accustomed to the hardest labor, nevertheless as a lad he was eager for information. He succeeded in "acquiring enough education to enable him to attend Columbia College, whence he graduated in 1795." In 1797 he was admitted to the bar. "Before reaching his majority he plunged vigorously into the warm political contests that then raged between Federalists and Republicans." The State Historian gives a clear and concise account of the distinction of parties at the opening of this century. In 1803 Tompkins, the "Farmer's Boy," represented the Ninth New York District in the Assembly. In 1804 he was elected to Congress, but resigned, accepting the position of Supreme Court Judge. In 1807 Tompkins took his seat as Governor of the State. During his term of office he dwelt upon "the serious conditions of our National affairs, that threatened to embroil us into a war with either France or Great Britain." He called attention to the importance of protecting New York and the northern territory, and gave a vigorous indorsement to Madison's foreign policy. Renominated by the Republican caucus in 1810, he was re-elected.

President Madison's war message was given to Congress June 1, 1812, and Mr. Hastings explains the exact conditions which led to the war. A most interesting chapter is entitled "New York City in [illegible] with Clinton was Mayor. Mr. Hastings at the beginning of the [illegible] writes:

> "The trite old saying, 'Republics are ungrateful,' was never better illustrated than in the cases of two men, who at critical war periods in our history raised by their personal efforts and by their personal indorsements large sums of money for the National Government when the Nation was unable to negotiate a loan on its own credit—in the end only to find themselves bankrupt and ruined—Robert Morris, patriot of the first war with Great Britain, and Daniel D. Tompkins, patriot of the second war with Great Britain."

As Governor, on his own responsibility, Tompkins raised a large sum of money, which he used in buying arms and stores for the troops for the protection and defense of the State. He was appointed Military Commander of the Third Military District. Later the Governor was offered by President Madison the Secretaryship of State. With peace in 1815 and the revival of business, Gov. Tompkins was rewarded by the nomination for Vice President, under Monroe. Mr. Hastings writes: "With the attainment of the distinguished honor of Vice President of the United States, Gov. Tompkins's trials were only to begin. The superb services he had rendered the State and the Nation were to be by a large portion of the citizens of the country overlooked, and the charge that he was a defaulter was accepted before he had an opportunity to be heard." Tompkins had not been alone Governor of the State, but was commander of the forces, Paymaster, Quartermaster, Commissary, and General Disbursing Agent of the State of New York and for the United States. He had disbursed $3,000,000, $2,000,000 for the account of the United States and $1,000,000 for the State of New York.

> "When the credit of the National Government was absolutely gone he raised $1,000,000 for the public service, and made himself personally liable for the whole amount. When he took his oath of office as Vice President his accounts with the State had not been settled, and on the ledgers of the Controller's office he was made to appear as a defaulter to the amount of $120,000. The whole difficulty seems to have been due to his lack of business training and of systematic habits."

The State Controller refused to audit the account, rejecting many items. In 1819 a joint committeee of the Senate and Assembly commenced the work of setting straight the accounts. Party politics at the time were bitter, and up to 1820 the Controller was sustained.

> "Finally, in 1821, a law was passed authorizing the accounts to be settled, on Vice President Tompkins executing a release to the State of his claim for all commissions. Later on he was compelled to bring suit against the Government for the sum of $120,000, and the jury awarded a verdict in his favor."

Three years later President Monroe showed that there was actually a balance due the Vice President of $60,238. The President said:

> "I think proper to add that the official relation which I bore Gov. Tompkins at that very interesting epoch under the highly distinguished and meritorious citizen under whom we both served, enabling me to feel very sensibly the value of his services, excites a strong interest in his favor which I deem it not improper to express."

However, as late as 1847 the Government was indebted to Gov. Tompkins some $40,000.

But the strain on the man had been too great. "He had suffered keenly, mentally, from the cloud which had hovered over him for years, and unfortunately yielded to temptations that increased as the years went on." Here is an extract of a letter of Gov. Tompkins to Controller McIntyre of 1819, and nothing can be more pathetic:

> "I have not only been defeated in my expectations of the performance of the public faith, but have been traduced and calumniated for years throughout the community as a villain and a swindler merely because I could not perform the engagements I had made, owing to the non-performance of the pledges of the Government to me. * * * They have had no cares to encounter, no prison to brave, no sorrows to afflict them. But to me, for the toilsome days, sleepless nights, anxious cares, domestic bereavements, impaired constitution, debilitated body, unjust abuse and censure, and accumulated pecuniary embarrassment, nothing is yielded; for which treatment, permit me to say. Sir, the whole treasury of the country can never atone."

Gov. Tompkins died June 11, 1825, and he sleeps in St. Mark's Churchyard, in New York City. Mr. Hastings's monograph concludes:

> "The only monument to his memory, erected by friend or the State or the Nation in whose behalf he devoted the best years of his life, and to maintain whose credit, honor, and positions among the nations of the earth he forfeited his credit, surrendered his fortune, and died a bankrupt, is the profile bas relief recently cut in one of the corbels of the great western staircase of the Capitol at Albany."

In this volume is found the military correspondence from 1800 to 1812, with that of 1808 to 1819, and the correspondence covering the period during which Gov. Tompkins commanded the Third Military District. The illustrations, taken from the prints of the period, are of curious interest. The index, which is thorough, facilitates research, and the volume is in all respects a most valuable addition to the history of the State.

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*PUBLIC PAPERS OF DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK. 1807-17. Military, Vol. I. With an introduction by Hugh Hastings, State Historian. Published by the State of New York, Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, State Printers, New York and Albany.

Adventures in 1715.*

"To Arms" deals with the Jacobite rising of 1715, with the horrors of the Bastille, with Law's Mississippi scheme, and with all manner of adventures and perils. It tells us of love and of friendship, of maniacs and of villains, of plots and of counterplots, of wasting fevers and of surgical operations, of hair-breadth escapes and of dire disasters, and of "battle, murder, and sudden death." Through all these the hero and heroine wend their devious way to a wedding at the close, and, presumably, to "live happily ever after."

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*TO ARMS. By Andrew Balfour. Illustrated by F. W. Glover. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

Since the hero is the narrator, the style is quaint and at times stiff and wearisome, but the story fairly bristles with incident, and moves swiftly from one crisis to another. It may best be characterized in the words of one of Mrs. Deland's "Old Chester" people: "If any like this sort of thing, this is the sort of thing they'll like."

A Volume by Gen. Miles.*

The recent Turko-Grecian war afforded Gen. Miles an opportunity to be present at a scene of hostilities between contending European nations. His valuable observations on the armies, fortifications, and equipment of the opposing forces, together with a review of the brief and inglorious campaign which resulted in the repulse of the Greeks, are attractively set forth in the opening chapter of his book, entitled "Military Europe." The fact that a considerable portion of this work has already appeared as magazine articles detracts somewhat from the novelty of the volume. Nevertheless the information collected is worthy of preservation.

The celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne, which took place during Gen. Miles's stay in Europe, suggested that he be sent to England as the military representative of the United States. Those who witnessed the great jubilee procession on June 22 will recall that Gen. Miles, notwithstanding his superb uniform, attracted only passing notice, while the American envoy, appareled in black, wearing a silk hat, and seated in the same equipage with the gorgeously attired French and Spanins envoys, whose breasts were covered with decorations, was a centre of attraction, as he was the only one among the numerous envoys from the powers who wore such a democratic attire. This memorable occasion, including the naval review at Spithead, afforded a splendid opportunity for military study and observation, and Gen. Miles embodies much that is of value in the chapter entitled "The Military and Naval Glory of England," though it would be more appropriate to style it "The Military and Naval Glory of the British Empire." The comparatively few colonial troops present in London in 1897 made a magnificent showing. In fact, they were more interesting than the 50,000 troops from the English shires.

Gen. Miles completed his sojourn in Europe by attending the grand Autumn military manoeuvres of Russia, Germany, and France. If he had gone through some of the small villages of those countries on foot or awheel he would have seen what a curse a military system is which takes the flower of the male population for an idle, useless life, and throws upon the old men, women, and children the burden of sustaining life. It is not an unusual thing in the German provinces to see a woman and cow harnessed tandem, dragging a plow, while a child lies asleep in a box by the roadside. At the same hour the beer halls of Munich may be crowded with German soldiers. Among the fifty-six illustrations, which are features of this work, are many of great interest. One portraying the present German Emperor William, wearing a jaunty little Alpine hat, and his mustache frizzed up in a style set by him and affected by the Berlin dandies, is worthy of a place in a pretentious comic publication.

A Chicago Woman in Alaska.*

Alaska and the Klondike district have been visited by a Chicago woman, who graphically relates the queer things they say and the queer things they do in that celebrated country, in an interesting volume entitled "The Rainbow's End, Alaska." Mrs. Henderson, the authoress, is an intelligent observer and an industrious compiler, as the mass of information condensed in her book evidences. From it we glean many new ideas of strange customs and life among the Eskimos and Indians who comprise the native portion of our most northern Territory. Eskimo, so commonly used as the name for the natives of Alaska, means "raw fish eater," and is an insulting appellation, and they never apply it to themselves. They style themselves "Innuit," which means "our people." They are large in stature, sometimes six feet in height, and resemble the Chinese in features and complexion. They are remarkably proficient in carving ivory, using walrus tusks for that purpose. Most of the carved work is fashioned for use in the household or for hunting implements, but a considerable portion is bought by curio dealers, who receive good prices for the odd designs from the numerous Alaskan tourists. The Alaskan Indians amazed Mrs. Henderson by their wonderful honesty and their marvelous agility and endurance as runners. They eat things which the average man would not relish, such as the raw entrails of birds, putrified salmon heads, and the uncooked entrails of a rabbit for dessert. Girl babies are not highly valued among the natives, and are often killed at birth. Fortunately, many splendid Christian missions are doing grand work in various parts of the Territory, and gradually drunkenness, cruelty, vice, and murder are being suppressed. Excellent mission schools are to be found at many points under the control of Episcopalian, Moravian, Roman Catholic, and other Christian denominations. The Greek Catholic Church of Alaska, presided over by Russian priests, if accurately portrayed by Mrs. Henderson, must be a stumblingblock to the natives and a disgrace to civilization. The average priest of that Church is described as lazy, grasping, ignorant, filthy, immoral, vilely intemperate, and an inveterate gambler. Quass, a horrible drink, introduced by the Russians, and which is distilled from sugar or molasses, is the intoxicant in common use. It drives its devotees mad and is so intoxicating that its users "must hold on the grass to keep from rolling off the ground." Drunkenness and vice are particularly prevalent in the Aleutian Islands, and there is a splendid field for Christian mission work in that section. The Kajim, or village club, is a peculiarly organized and uniquely conducted social institution which flourishes in some of the Alaskan settlements. Here are gathered around the fire during the long Winter nights entire Alaskan families, engaged in carving wood or ivory, net making and sewing, and enlivening the meeting by the latest gossip. The principal social events are called potlatches, which are annual dancing and donation parties. At these festivities the Shaman, or medicine man, acts as master of ceremonies. After elaborate costume dances, in which the men's faces are hidden by grotesque wooden masks especially carved for the occasion, follow trick contests between rival Shamans. Then comes a variety of peculiar doings, including peacemaking, division of the donations, games of chance, and a grand feast. Often a drunken carousal winds up these fantastic meetings.

Mrs. Henderson devotes considerable space to an interesting résumé of the resources of Alaska in minerals, lumber, and fisheries. It is evident that this magnificent Territory, comprising nearly 600,000 square miles, contains an immense wealth of hidden treasure, including the largest coal deposits in the world, quartz gold, asbestos, copper, silver, and iron. The great drawback to the development of this fertile region is, of course, the rigorous climate. Winter prevails for eight months, and while the thermometer averages 40 degrees below zero during this period, that is not the most undesirable feature of arctic Winter life. The almost continuous darkness, caused by the non-appearance of the sun, makes a dreary existence, and the average inhabitant hungers for the return of Summer, when the whole country is like paradise, "for there is no night there, neither moon nor stars." In the chapter entitled "What Shall I Put Into My Pack?" we find a most complete, practical, and sensible consideration of this all-important topic, and information that should be of great value to future prospectors. Arrived at Dawson, the rainbow's end, Mrs. Henderson began a thorough investigation of mining industries, household methods, and social diversions. Some things which she witnessed in the amusement line evidently shocked her, and this is somewhat of a surprise to those who have accompanied her in imagination to this point. Her free and hearty style of composition, the calmness yet firmness with which she encountered the peculiarities of wild life and morals en route to Dawson, had prepared us to believe that no ordinary frivolity or immorality would shock her at the journey's end. The mining-camp gambling halls, saloons, and dance halls in Dawson, we imagine, are about the same as seen in most of the large mining camps in the early days of mining in the West, and which have been so vividly portrayed by Bret Harte and other master pens. The liquor dispensed at fancy prices is, of course, the cheapest stuff that will pass for whisky. The largest of the saloons is as bare as a barn, and a few kerosene lamps, dim and smoking, furnish the only light. As Mrs. Henderson says, "wheezy music invites to the dance. Here comes a man with untrimmed beard and rough clothes, hat in hand and pipe in mouth. He grasps the vilest of the vile women present for the mazy dance, and the liquor which has brightened their eyes has had no such effect upon their wits, but has tangled their feet, and they reel dizzily about. Every waltz costs a dollar, and after each number the miners conduct their ladies—Oh! long suffering word!—to the bar for more of the fiery liquor for 50 cents a glass." And the dance goes on, and Gumboot Annie, Cannibal Ike, Mukluk Lizzie, Calamity Bill, Peter Pig, and other well-known characters carry on their antics until the small hours of the morning bid them to retire and snatch a little rest against the morrow, when they will return to the only amusement obtainable in Dawson.

Many readers of Mrs. Henderson's entertaining work will be disappointed by the frequent occurrence of apparently uncalled for slang in her descriptions. Many interesting passages are marred by phrases which are wholly unintelligible except, maybe, in the locality where the particular slang is current. Referring to the dignity of a St. Bernard dog in his encounter with Eskimo dogs, the authoress says: "It is very laughable to see him go ashore at every landing and stand watching the barbarian dogs which fought to fill up the time, while ever on the alert for garbage of any sort thrown over by the cook. They were too way-down-Beebe to afford him any real amusement." We must confess that the expression "too way-down-Beebe" is new to us. It is either out of date or new to the effete East, and yet it is only a sample of the slang expressions frequently used by Mrs. Henderson and which certainly detract largely from the value of the volume.

One of Our New Acquisitions.*

The author of this volume seems to have considered it her special mission to visit our new islands. It was her all-absorbing passion, and one she had fostered for years. Notwithstanding many difficulties, some of them physical ones, given in detail in the introductory chapters, at last the Polynesian haven was reached. In the preface the lady writes: "From a state of dissension and public distrust—the outgrowth of a semi-barbarous monarchy—they (the Hawaiian Islands) have advanced to a state of intelligent and wholly prosperous government."

Mary H. Krout does not show much liking for the Hawaiian, and says he "has been an object of much misplaced sympathy on the part of those who know nothing of Hawaiian affairs, or who are at best merely superficial and not wholly disinterested observers." The lady thinks that Mr. Cleveland made a grievous error in not bolting the islands when he had a chance to do so, in regard to which bolting we beg to differ from the author.

The history of these islands, and the petty revolutions on them, for the last five or six years, we all know about, and the details are fully presented in the volume. Liliuokalani, because she or her agents wanted to make money out of opium and lotteries, very properly was ousted. There exists in all parts of the world what the French call, "les agents provocateur," and there were plenty of such American agents in the Hawaiian Islands. Anyhow, the matter is settled now, and the future is before us. We have a fine coaling station, fairly convenient between San Francisco and Manila, and also the unknown sugar question.

There are elements of the opera bouffe about the Hawaiian revolution. Think of the Queen preparing for the strife, hiding within her own premises "11 pistols, 13 Springfield rifles, 21 Manchester rifles, 38 full belts of cartridges, 1,000 loose cartridges, and 21 dynamite bombs!" Nevertheless, sad enough to tell, a man was killed. Leaving big or little politics, it is the material aspect of these islands which most interests us.

Honolulu has a population of 30,000 in the sixty-seven miles of street and drives, a private electric light system, and 1,300 telephones. According to the census of 1896, the natives of Hawaii showed a total population of 109,020, "of which there were 30,019 native Hawaiians." In 1890, this native population counted 33,436, and the decrease is continuous. "On the other hand, there has been a gain of 1,968 half-castes—a gain that has been, perhaps, proportionately maintained. The natives, like all aborigines, are peculiarly susceptible to contagion, all contagious diseases among them being extremely fatal." In 1848 there was measles, coming from California, and one-tenth of the people died from the disease. In 1853 there came smallpox, and the mortality was terrible.

These Hawaiians are to be soon civilized off of the face of the earth. "Anglicizing is slowly doing its work, apart from the gin and restraining clothing, which are held partially responsible for the decay of the race." To this may be added that certain races perish when they are housed, just as some birds die when caged. "They are losing their joyousness by slow degrees. Most of the customs are passing away which gave a picturesqueness to Hawaiian life. The pretty native costumes are being put aside." For the leis, the wreath of natural flowers, the women now substitute the artificial ones. There is no Hawaii for the Hawaiians. "The Anglo-Saxon proved to be the stronger race," and that is all there is about it.

What are you to do with a people who, instead of eating soda biscuit and pork and beans or pie, will breakfast and dine and sup on poi, with squid or shrimp? How are you to expect any energy on the part of the head of a family when "a small patch of taro will support a family for a year," for from the taro poi is made? All you have to do is to boil your taro, knead it into a paste, and eat it out of a calabash. You do not want plates or spoons, for you use your fingers. This is the lady's description of a native feast, a "luau," the banquet being spread in a long veranda:

> "The floor was thickly strewn with ferns, with a broad band of crimson pandanus leaves down the centre of this green-carpeted space. On this were arranged bowls of poi of all sizes and conditions. There was no tablecloth, ferns being the substitute. Over the ferns were scattered young onions and heaps of watermelons, a delicious, juicy fruit, which outwardly resembles a small gourd. No plates were used. The pork, taro, chicken, and mullets were cut up and wrapped in young taro leaves, with a covering of banana and an outer wrapping of ti leaf. The latter was given a deft twist, which left the long stem as a sort of handle. This food had been cooked for many hours, a hole being dug in the ground and lined with heated stones. This primitive oven was then filled with taro leaves, in which the fish, pork, and chicken were placed; a little water was added, then the whole was covered with earth to cook slowly and gradually. It was the native method of preparing food, and the flavor was certainly delicious. The leafy wrappings were opened, and the savory morsels inside were eaten with the fingers."

Shades of Brillat Savarin! Could there have been a better menu than this, and did there ever live a butler who could have laid such an elegant table? What do you want with napery, or silver, or cut glass? The author tells of a visit to Kileauea, and that awful lake of bubbling fire—sacred to Pele, and at her shrine once on a time many human beings were sacrificed. A call is made at the leper settlement, and there is a trip to New Zealand and to Samoa, all neatly told.

> "Hawaii is a veritable land of the lotus eater. * * * Flowers, music, ease enough to eat—these seem to be the essentials of life among the Hawaiians. * * * It requires very little to support life here. There is no Winter that demands outlay for fuel, heavy clothing, and meat, which are so expensive and so necessary in colder climates. Cotton trousers and shirt and a straw hat constitute the ordinary attire of the workingmen, while the women consider themselves sufficiently well clad in a chemise with a single petticoat and a koluku."

But then the Hawaiian "is improvident and has a passion for gambling. He is apparently devoid of forethought, and deficient in judgment to an astonishing degree. It has been these last two traits, with his improvidence, that have made him unfit to exercise authority or to administer public affairs with any of the ability requisite to leadership." Possessing now, as we do, all the finest of human traits, such as nobility of character, want of ambition, disregard to getting rich suddenly, indifferent to sugar, we are to take these islands in hand and work out there our grand schemes of civilization. We will conclude this notice of an interesting volume, using the words of the author: "It is the apparent triumph of the strong over the weak; it is, in reality, the natural dissolution of that which has served its time. It seems a hard and pitiless doctrine, but it is the unvarying law of nature and of history," and that law is supposably the survival of the fittest.

Bells, Hymns, and Songs.*

For title page of a wonderfully handsome volume, all you can read is "Music and Poetry of Norfolk" and "Printed for Carl and Ellen Battell Stoeckel," but the perfection of typography does not surprise you when you see the evidence that it is the work of Mr. De Vinne.

"C. S.," since anonymity is to be preserved, writes most entertainingly about "The Norfolk Chimes and Other Bell Matters." Somehow the chime of bells, which makes an Englishman rapturous, falls as a dull sound on American ears. It may be that once on a time matin bells had a deeper religious significance than they have to-day. Alas for prosaic mankind! bells are associated at the close of the nineteenth century with factories and locomotives.

Their sacredness has departed. But there is something else. To some the sound of the heavy bell is distressing. That is, to the person gifted with an oversensitive musical ear. As the late Mr. Battell explained it thoroughly, there are tones and undertones in one and the same bell, and these come out under the stroke of the clapper, and there is dissonance. To keep bells in tune when there are several of them is a difficult task. They seem to be sensitive or affected by changes of wind, temperature, and even moisture in the air. It seems a hard criticism to write on the music of bells, but distance lends enchantment to the hearing of them, for the further away you are from them the better they sound.

Mr. Battell, evidently an authority on bells, said: "Every bell has two principal tones, which are discernible without much difficulty. These are the keynote and the

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*MILITARY EUROPE. A Narrative of Personal Observation and Personal Experiences. By Nelson A. Miles, Major General commanding the U. S. armies. Square 8vo. 112 pages. 56 illustrations. $1.50. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

*THE RAINBOW'S END, ALASKA. By Alice Palmer Henderson. 12mo. 296 pages. Decorated covers. Chicago and New York: Herbert Stone & Co.

*HAWAII AND A REVOLUTION. The Personal Experiences of a Correspondent in the Sandwich Islands During the Crisis of 1893 and Subsequently. By Mary H. Krout. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

*MUSIC AND [illegible] FOLK. Printed privately [illegible] ttell Stoeckel.

[illegible] authority says: "One of the best bells in New York is that in the Dutch Church. This bell weighs about 2,000 pounds. Its keynote is the F in the first space of the treble clef. Its lower note is the tenor A. * * * The bell in the Reformed Church, at Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, has a bad undertone. It is too sharp for a major and too flat for a minor. At Lexington Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street there is a large bell which is very discordant."

The Church of the Holy Innocents has a small but delightful bell. One of the Trinity Chapel chimes is bad and spoils the whole set. Trinity Church has a set of English bells, which form the best chimes in the city.

Defective bells are innumerable. They were unmusical when they left the founder. The cracked bell still doing service, whanging away in the church belfries, is not uncommon. In our climate, where changes of temperature are common, expansions and contractions of the metal tend to rack it. Yet nobody seems to care when from God's temple there come forth discordant, braying sounds. In fact, the chances when a church is provided with chimes are many against their being an acquisition.

C. S. tells us that Mr. Battell had a wonderful ear for music. In the volume is to be found "The Song of the Negro Boatman," which was a favorite melody of the poet Whittier, who wrote the words for it, hoping "to introduce favorably to ears polite the negro's claims to his own simple dialect." Several excellent hymns with piano accompaniment and songs with poems are printed in the volume, the compilation of which for C. S. is evidently a labor of love.

France and Germany.*

In this volume the author presents a political study. He has embodied in his investigation some of the results obtained in France and Germany from the transfer to the "State" of those individual rights and privileges which English-speaking nations—and particularly the American people—have thus far considered inseparable from individual welfare, and consequently indispensable to national prosperity. Modern France and Germany have both borrowed Parliamentary forms from England, and now use elective methods in constituting their legislative assemblies, but socialism and militarism have sprung up as problems in these two States as results of their political activity, neither of which are factors in England. Without military force both Paris and Berlin would stand in danger of revolution and an overthrow of legal and constitutional authority; as now the Government can be, and to a large extent is, perhaps, maintained there by military force alone. In England, in the United States, or in Canada and Australia nobody ever thinks of upsetting governments by revolutionary methods. Why it is that France, like the United States, republican in form, while Germany, like England, is a monarchy, both suffer from a common cause of disease is a problem that confronts the thoughtful. To Mr. Gaullieur it appears that the French and German doctrine of State paternalism and the consequences that arise therefrom is that which is responsible for the evils that prevail, and easily accounts for national ill-health in both cases. The people are the original sources of all political power, by the delegation of certain rights which are the very foundations of this power to an abstract, ideal entity; otherwise the "State," which is composed of imperfect elements and must partake of the constituent imperfections, is, and must ever be, of doubtful expediency. If the State, being the delegate of the community, should be invested with sufficient authority to bring about such reforms as would promote a general happiness and could be relied upon to accomplish this without the liability of taking the practical form of an imperial despotism, all would be well. But in the attempt to realize Divine justice on earth the State is expected to perform functions which no human functionaries—the only agents or tools it possesses—can perform. Louis XIV., the French Republic, Napoleon, and the fourteen different kinds of Governments established and removed by the French Nation during the last hundred years were all invested with supreme authority, in virtue of the principle that the State alone could promote the public welfare and protect the public interests. This is a European principle, and receives continual recognition there to this day. The Continental nations have thus created the only monopoly [illegible] appears, compelling the parents or the witnesses of this important event to report it to an official. This statute, enacted originally for the purpose of philanthropy, would be quite unobjectionable if it had not soon degenerated into a selfish regulation for recording that one more has been added to the herd of future taxpayers and soldiers. The life of the new citizen or subject does not really belong to him, but to the State, for by another legal statute he is taught that he should be ready at all times to sacrifice his life, not for his own interests or those of his family, but for the political ambition of the Government. He is told that he should 'die for his country.' Whether this word 'country' represents true principles for which a man and a Christian should be willing to fight and die, or whether it stands merely for a fictitious ideal with no principles at all, is a matter of no consequence in the case of the citizen. The child must be a soldier at the disposal of the State. Now the child goes to school, also to church, where the paternal State, under the pretense of preaching Christian duties, maintains official State preachers under the supervision of its overseers. Thus we see in France to-day 40,000 distributors, or preachers, of official religion, paid by the French State and standing under State supervision. The Church and State are combined. The Church remains a State institution, saving souls officially, according to Church regulations, which must be approved by State functionaries. The State superintends the child's education, and, unless he has a private income, a young man must gain a diploma from the State or starve. All colleges, universities, chemical and physical laboratories, astronomical observatories, public libraries, technical schools, hospitals, and scientific collections are owned and controlled by the State in all Continental countries of Europe.

"Not only has the modern European State transformed all able-bodied men into soldiers, but it has taken possession of them, body and soul, in many other ways. The citizen or subject shall not marry before the State has given him permission; for the State is paternal indeed, and in order to prevent young people from making a mistake it prescribes delays, it requires the parents' consent up to a certain age. In the army nine stringent regulations exist, and the girl must have a specified proved income or dowry in her own right before she may marry an officer. The State collects a handsome tax on real estate transfers. When a citizen dies, his estate cannot be divided as the owner may have wished. The State knows better than the individual how to divide fairly, and it imposes by law the division among the children. In the light of revelations such as these, is it then surprising that the Continental races have become unfit to colonize the world, and that their emigrants are unable to form independent, self-governing colonies?"

Well might the question be asked. The book sounds a warning note against the admission of the paternal idea to our country and our institutions, and wisdom will indeed dictate that we pay careful heed to what the author says and to the timely moral he has pointed out.

Mr. Forbes on Napoleon III.*

Without his environment and ancestry Napoleon III. would have been a very insignificant figure in history. This is more or less true, perhaps, of all men of historical importance, but especially is it true of Napoleon III., and even as it is, his written life is marked with the comparison between the great and first Napoleon and himself that seems bound to spring up and from which there seems to be no escape. It is a trying position, of course, for any man to stand where Napoleon I. should be the standard of measurement, but for Napoleon III. to be so judged is somewhat more comical than might be the case if some others were up for judgment. Their characters were so contrasting. With such a dreamer as was Napoleon III., such material, Mr. Forbes has doubtless done as well as any biographer could do. He has given us a graphic and fascinating picture of the period somewhat preceding the life of Napoleon III. as well as the age during which he flourished and went down, and the writer has succeeded in investing the whole with a charm that arises largely from the way in which the facts and events are presented and the combinations in which they are seen and stated by Mr. Forbes.

Napoleon III. was born on April 20, 1808, in a hotel where the banking house of the Rothschilds now stands, in the Rue Lafitte, Paris. His mother was the daughter of Josephine, the first wife of Napoleon I. His early life was one of alternate splendor and frequent retirement, if not exile. His accomplishments were many, both physical and mental. He was a remarkable swimmer, a good gymnast, and an admirable horseman, and overcoming a constitution naturally effeminate he came to develop an uncommon energy and power of will. He adopted the military career, and like his great uncle chose the artillery arm of the service. His health was never quite robust, but he took his part stoutly in the roughest duties. After the restoration, notwithstanding the favor of Louis XVIII., who nominated Hortense to the title of Duchesse de St. Leu, giving her at the same time the [illegible] was aware that discontent in France with the Government of Louis Philippe was gradually becoming profound and general. The unsuccessful attempt on Strasburg, his sojourn in America, and the fiasco of Boulogne followed as events in rapid succession, and as a result he found himself on Oct. 6, 1840, condemned to perpetual imprisonment. The outlook was indeed gloomy, but the significance of "perpetuity" in France is somewhat variable. On May 25, 1846, Napoleon made his escape from the citadel of Ham, where he had been confined about six years, and taking refuge in England, lived quietly in London from May, 1846, until February, 1848. His residence there is still pointed out, and was situated for the most part at 10 King Street, St. James. The revolution of February, 1848, suddenly opened for him a vista of which he did not delay to take advantage, and at length, in his fortieth year, after a life of exile and captivity, of danger and trouble, the nephew and heir of Napoleon the Great entered the capital of France, called thither, in spite of the animosity of hostile factions in the Assembly, as the representative of five departments, offering him a total of over 300,000 votes. From the Hotel du Rhin in the Place Vendome he could see towering over the capital the figure of the great man whose genius had been to him his guiding star.

On Dec. 20, 1848, as the result of the French election, he found himself taking the oath of office as President of the French Republic, and then escorted to the Elysée Palace, with ceremonies due to his exalted position. His policy as outlined by him was one of peace abroad and conciliation at home. His policy, however, did not entirely accord with his spoken words, and as it turned out, the words were merely words and nothing more. Once in power, he soon gave the "men distinguished for talent and patriotism" whom he called to his councils to understand that he had little regard for their advice, and he did not delay to apprise them that he had no intention of according to them the responsibilities which etiquette ascribes to high official functionaries. In the course of three years, as a result of his arbitrary policy, he had some eighty or ninety Ministers. He paid back his years of banishment and exile with banishments and exiles for those opposed to him. The coup d'état left Napoleon the absolute ruler of France, and on Dec. 1, 1852, the dignitaries of the new empire, re-established, went to St. Cloud, carrying to the Prince the imperial crown. On the morning following the Emperor Napoleon III. rode from St. Cloud to the Tuileries, the palace of successive French dynasties. The procession marched between lines of soldiers with arms at the "present," cannon roared, gay bells rang, and the military bands played "Partant pour la Syrie," the stirring air composed by Queen Hortense. What a contrast, from the prison to the throne of a great nation! It suggests a fanciful dream, but in this case with realism. Cynics had sneered at the man's faith in his destiny, but thus far at least his destiny had been fulfilled. The mock gibe of France yesterday, the omnipotent ruler of that France to-day. The outlook was exceedingly propitious, the marriage of the Emperor taking place soon after added to the general feeling of satisfaction. The picture we have of the journey of the imperial pair going to Notre Dame in great pomp, the beautiful Empress wearing the crown which Napolenn I. had placed on the head of Marie Louise, is full of promise and hope. France dreamed only of absolute prosperity, and great public improvements were undertaken that furnished occupation for the laboring classes. At this moment, however, a storm was gathering at the other extremity of Europe. Russian intrigue in the Ottoman Empire, insignificant as it at first appeared to France, at length drew France into the Crimean war, and the pacific intentions of Napoleon, as set forth in his speech at Bordeaux on Nov. 9, 1852, were swept quickly away. It seemed in the nature of things that the French Emperor should be engaged in war. Great cruelties and losses marked the Crimean war, but at length the obstinate and bloody struggle was fought out, and Sebastopol fell, and the war was over. The treaty of Paris was signed on March 3, 1856. The question as to what of real value was gained by the heroic efforts, sublime sacrifices, and cruel slaughters that marked the conflict may well be asked. The Italian campaign of 1859, with Magenta and Solferino as incidents, and the Mexican tragedy followed in sequence. For some fifteen years Napoleon III. was perhaps the most considered man [illegible]

Rossetti's "Blessed Damozel."*

At first glance the chief interest of this book would seem to lie in Mr. Macdougall's elaborate marginal designs. These are mediaeval in intention, but are singularly wanting in beauty. The white and black masses not only overweight the text but are not harmonious with the type, and the whole effect is emphatically that of nineteenth century mediaevalism of a common sort. The artistic value of the volume lies in the frontispiece, which is a reproduction of one of Rossetti's crayon studies of the head of the Blessed Damozel, and is full of the young grace and dreamy fancy of Rossetti's most tender and delicate work.

The poem itself is reprinted in the form which it wore when first published in The Germ for February, 1850. It was written, Mr. William Rossetti thinks, as early as 1847, if not, indeed, in 1846, and was put into a sort of family magazine, which the Rossettis concocted. The poem then belongs to Rossetti's nineteenth year, and Mr. Swinburne's words concerning it—that "itself the flower of a splendid youth, it has the special charm for youth of fresh first work and opening love"—recur to the reader of the intense and brilliant lines. In later editions numerous changes were made by Rossetti's exigent hand, and the more important of these changes are followed in the "Introduction." In the collected "Poems," for example, the thirteenth stanza reads:

> "We two will stand beside that shrine,
>   Occult, withheld, untrod,
> Whose lamps are stirred continually
>   With prayer sent up to God;
> And see our old prayers, granted, melt,
>   Each like a little cloud."

In The Germ the stanza was changed to read:

> "We two will stand beside that shrine,
>   Occult, withheld, untrod;
> Whose lamps tremble continually
>   With prayer sent up to God;
> And where each need, revealed, expects
>   Its patient period."

Mr. Swinburne wrote long ago: "There is so sweet a force in the canceled phrase that some students might grudge the loss and feel that, though a diamond may have supplanted it, a ruby has been plucked out of the golden ring." Mr. William Rossetti also regrets the loss of the early form, which appeared to him "so good that it needed some hardihood in the author to alter it." Other changes show Rossetti's eagerness for perfection of rhyme and phrasing, and the preface in which the different versions, with many additional details concerning the poem, are given, will be a considerable boon to collectors of Rossetti material.

John Hancock, His Book.*

In the days when American merchants had not learned that brutal haste was admirable and were not content to receive letters implying that respectable rhetoric and even tolerable syntax were matters out of their star, one of the many clerks of Thomas Hancock, the great Boston importer, took a new letter book and traced upon its flyleaf the best-known American signature of his generation—John Hancock. He was twenty-five years of age, a graduate of the Latin School and of Harvard, accustomed to the enjoyment of every luxury to be found in the Massachusetts Colony; he had represented his uncle's mercantile house in London, and had seen a royal funeral and a coronation; he was an elegant, courteous gentleman; in short, he was the typical merchant of a time accustomed to regard self-made men with less respect than those made by Providential assignment to high position and by education. Consequently, his letter book contains metal more attractive than the next century will find in the volumes now filling by machinery driven by the slightest possible expenditure of brain power.

The spelling was variable, the capitals distributed with too much liberality, and the phrasing was unstudied, but the forms of courtesy were studiously observed. "I wish you the Compliments of the Season, & am, with much Respect, Gents., Your most Obed't Serv't," wrote Thomas Hancock a little later after apprising his London correspondents that he had "at last Got his affairs into such a Scituuation" that he had taken his nephew into partnership. Even when pressed for time they wrote, "We are much hurried at present, that we can't add, save that we are with Esteem Gent'n, Your most obed't Humble Servt's." The careful sentences bring up a vivid picture of the

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*THE PATERNAL STATE IN FRANCE AND GERMANY. By Henry Gaullieur. Cloth. 12mo. Pages 225. New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, $1.25.

*THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON THE THIRD. By Archibald Forbes. Cloth. With illustrations. Decorated cover. 8vo. Pages 355. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price, $3.50.

*THE BLESSED DAMOZEL. By D. G. Rossetti. Introduction by W. M. Rossetti. Decorations by W. B. Macdougall. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 1898. $2.25.

*JOHN HANCOCK, HIS BOOK. By Abram English Brown. Boston: Messrs. Lee & Shepard. 8vo.

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old-fashioned counting room, the serious clerks, with here and there a frivolous spark in powder and ruffles; and in the inner room the stately old merchant in gold-laced broadcloth and his nephew in velvet and lace, and perhaps in that wig ordered by the firm at the end of a letter in reference to grindstones to come by the Boston packet.

"Our J. H." asks the favor that Mr. Harrison will please to get made and send him I neatt Bag wig and I neatt Bob wig. Fashionable & of a light colour, the size of Mr. Barnard's will nearly suit the Tie wig Mr. Birch made which J. H. Brought with him fitted very well."

A "covering for a Bed, to be had at Mr. Fisher's, the Elder down Warehouse in Litchfield Street Oxford Market"; a dozen bottles of double distilled lavender water, "six pounds Hyson Tea," "champagne in baskets," and "a piece of scarlet Whitney" are ordered in letters dealing with tons of cheese, barrels and firkins of butter; with prussian blue, U. D. vermillion, white copperas, umber, softest Spanish white siz'd pencils, lemons, coals, hemp, beer, and Florence "oyl" or "oyle." Once he wrote of "oil," whether by a happy chance or by a brief illumination, who can say?

Sometimes the letters were very animated, as, for instance, when they treated of Mr. Rotch, the Nantucket Quaker, whom Hancock was not able to unite with him in a scheme to keep down the price of "oyl," a scheme unsuccessful because it was impossible to control exporters—those who "would pay any price" in order to send their ships away promptly. Sometimes they were sharply indignant, as, for instance, when the London correspondent of the house grew negligent. The letter must have filled at least two great foolscap sheets, and left nothing to conjecture:

"I look on myself as a man of capital, and am not to be confounded with every twopenny Shopkeeper that addresses You. I am greatly amazed at your conduct. I think I am very poorly treated, and I suppose the only instance in town. I doubt not when Scott arrives, he will bring goods for every shop keeper that deals with you, and to refuse me goods, Gentn., is what I can't bear. I am ready to pay you every farthing I owe you. You have effected me in the tenderest point. I am determined to sending Invoice to Mr. Haley for a Spring supply, and let me tell you you are obliged to me for some of your best Correspondents, who would naturally be induced to deal with the man I engage with, and will follow me, and although my business is not worth your attention, yet it may be an object of the acceptance of many a man in England, with thanks beside, and I believe Mr. Haley will think so."

Coming at the end of a series of just complaints covering a period of seven years, this is none too strongly expressed, but a modern importer, with a stenographer, a typewriter, and a copying press, would probably compress his eloquence into five lines and permit his indignation to seethe within him and give him an attack of the gout. In the last century this was not regarded as wisdom.

Dorothy Quincy was not so prompt in correspondence as her lover thought proper, and he wrote to her, while President of Congress:

"I am almost prevailed upon to believe that my letters to my aunt and you are not read, for I cannot obtain a reply. I have asked a million questions [this piece of lover's exaggeration from a man thirty-eight years old!], and not an answer to one. I beg'd you to let me know what things my aunt wanted and you and many other matters I wanted to know, but not one word in answer. I really take it extreme unkind. Pray, my Dr., use not so much Ceremony and Reservedness. Why can't you use freedom? Be not afraid of me; I want long letters."

With this, and much more, he advises her that he has sent her a paper box containing:

2 pair white silk } stockings which I think
4 pair white thread } will fit you.
1 pr. Black Satin } shoes, the other shall
1 pr. Black Calem Co. } be sent when done.
1 very pretty Light Hat.
1 neat Airy Summer Cloak. (I ask Docr. Church.)
2 caps.
1 Fann.

He insists that she shall wear these things, otherwise he shall "think the Donor is the objection." Later, when she was in Boston and he in Philadelphia, he wrote to her daily, and two of the letters, separated for 121 years, are now brought together in "John Hancock, His Book," by Abram English Brown. One, which has been in the possession of the Wales family, begins "My Dear Dolly," and ends:

"May every blessing of an Indulgent Providence attend you. I most sincerely wish you a good journey, and hope I shall soon, very soon, have the happiness of seeing you. With the utmost affection and love, My Dear Dolly, I am yours forever."

He is staying in his own house, hastily stripped at the British occupation, and is leading "a doleful, lonesome life," but he has "sent everywhere to get a gold or silver rattle for the child with a coral," and he sends a sash for her and two little papers of pins for her mother. "When I part from you again," he says, "it must be a very extraordinary occasion." He continues the letter in the morning, sends it away, and begins another in the evening, "quite lonesome and in a Domestick scituation that ought to be Relieved as speedily as possible."

After the Revolution the Letter Book records the order for the neat, light post chaise or chariot, a vehicle resembling a coach, but holding only two persons, stone yellow without, crimson velvet within, "not made expensive by external tawdry ornament," "elegant, not fine." Also he desired "six dozen pewter plates, with their proportion of proper size oval or long dishes for Saturday's Salt Fish," his "Crest to be engraved on each Dish or Plate." Other things he desired: Wilton carpets, furniture for his large parlor, but of these things is not the story written in countless stories of old Boston? The value of the Letter Book is that besides the patriotic Hancock, Governor and President of Congress, it sets before us Hancock the merchant, energetic, vexed to the soul by the slothfulness, neglect, and unreasonableness of English correspondents, with a fine sense of his own dignity and the obligations imposed upon him by his wealth.

Mr. Brown has left him for the most part to speak for himself, only now and then indicating an especially choice passage or adding explanations. Portraits of many members of the Hancock family and pictures of interesting objects illustrate the book, which would be improved by a more copious index. One wishes to know exactly where to find the outburst of rage over the stamp act; the announcement of "the fine little boy," separated only by a comma from the demand, "What has become of that ungrateful ungentlemanly base fellow of a William Bowes?" Even that India muslin for which Mrs. Hancock paid $6 a yard before it was cut from the loom is worth mention, for it was a part of the time. Manchester makes the India muslin of this century and sells it for half the price.

Songs By Conan Doyle.*

Conan Doyle's work in the field of poetry certainly does not belong to the aesthetic school. It is, in fact, difficult to class it as poetry at all—it is merely a stringing together of robust words, many of them in dialect, with rhymes at the ends of the lines. The themes are the frank, every-day themes of newspaper columns, and the realism of the treatment suggests an admiration for Kipling on the author's part. We do not know that we have ever met with bronchitis in poetry before, but Mr. Doyle's description is technically accurate:

"At night there came a sweatin' as left me deadly weak.
And my throat was sort of tickly, an' it 'urt me for to speak;
An' then there came an 'ackin' cough as wouldn't leave alone,
An' then afore I knowed it I was only skin and bone."

The most notable poem of this little collection is the one called "The Inner Room," in which hereditary tendencies are personified as "soldier, rogue, and anchorite" fighting and wrangling for supremacy. The concluding stanza runs:

"If the stark-faced fellow win,
All is o'er!
If the priest should gain his will,
I doubt no more!
But if each shall have his day,
I shall swing and I shall sway
In the same old weary way
As before."

In this poem there is at least a suggestion of the Conan Doyle who could make a Sherlock Holmes.

Written in Candid Style.*

Some admiring critic has said that the candid style in which "The Moral Imbeciles" is written suggests the Old Testament. To us it does not suggest the Old Testament; but it emphatically does suggest the late Charles Dickens. The well-known habit, made immortal by the great Weller, of coaxing the spirit of humor with elaborately mispronounced statements and wearisome repetitions, is particularly noticeable in Mrs. Greene's work. So, also, is the Dickensian fashion of labeling a character with one especial mannerism until it is known by that alone. What would Mr. Toots be without his chuckle, or Miss Rosa Dartle without her thirst for information? In the same way Mrs. John Arundell, in "The Moral Imbeciles," consistently lets her bonnet slip over one ear, and the butler invariably misquotes poetry, while the parlormaid sings the beginning of a senseless ditty whenever she appears on duty or pleasure. The heroine brings faint reminiscences of Esther Summerson and Jane Eyre. She is very plain of face and sharp of temper; but human hearts go down before her, and she becomes at a moment's notice the self-sacrificing manager of a millionaire's household. The least imbecile and most moral of the company, the feeble-minded grandfather, adopts her at once as his elder daughter; the grandmother promptly presents her with diamonds and carte blanche in ordering the family meals; the saintly and ascetic great-aunt tenderly consults her for spiritual guidance; the trillionaire suitor of the millionaire's daughter transfers his allegiance to her, and the wayward son marries her.

Eleanor Arundell, whose distinguishing characteristic is the ability to get her own way, is almost equally love-compelling, though more beautiful and less worthy. She takes possession in her turn of the heroine's humble Vermont home, and the affections of the heroine's brother. The merry and delicate jesting that sprinkles the pages is fairly represented by the following example:

"'It's the breath of the cattle makes it so warm here,' said Dan.

"'And their breath is so sweet,' said Eleanor.

"'It isn't any sweeter than yours,' said Dan, punching his big head against the side of the cow.

"'Thank you! But mine would not warm a barn, I am sure—unless you had been making a stew, Mr. Scheffer!—a rabbit stew, with whole onions and carrot tails.'"

On the whole, it cannot be said that this study of "high life" is any improvement over the author's previous researches in a more primitive and less imbecile civilization.

Literary Views of Arthritic Pangs.*

A treatise on gout might naturally be supposed to be "caviare to the general," but Mr. Ellwanger has written in such a pleasant style and has added such an embroidery of quotations, both ancient and modern, that this little volume, richly bedight in crimson and gold, is by no means to be confined to the library of the specialist. It will inform and amuse the sufferer from this malady of ancient lineage, and will entertain the leisure of the happy few who neither endure "arthritic pangs" nor have any apprehension thereof. We say the "happy few," because it appears that gout is a "perverse, ungrateful, malady, that delights upon the slightest pretext in assaulting vulnerable humanity." It attacks not only the rich and great, but all sorts and conditions of men, passing woman by in order to turn her over to its "mere merciless relative, capsular rheumatism or rheumatic gout." Like Mrs. Stowe's "Sam Lawson," under the sermon on predestination, the reader of "Meditations on Gout" is inclined to say: "Lordy massy! Ef all that's so, anybody's welcome to my chance."

For consolation under the scourge, and for the most approved counsel as regards regimen, palliatives, &c., the reader is referred to the bright and scholarly little volume, which provokes but one word of protest. Since "gout is eager to charge upon one at the slightest provocation," who can tell what twinges may follow the author's unwary expression, "to thoroughly enjoy"! Barring that lapse, the style is charming, with a certain bouquet of its own as delightful as it is surprising in a book whose title promises so little of the literary flavor of its contents.

Men of New York.*

Two handsome works, "The Men of New York," in two volumes, and "New York, the Second City in the World," have just been published. "The Men of New York" has a wide scope, as it includes biographical notices, with portraits, of citizens "of the Empire State prominent in business, professional, social, and political life during the last decade of the nineteenth century." After a notice of each person there follows a personal chronology which will be found useful. As a specimen of typography nothing could be better, and the make-up and binding are excellent.

"The Second City of the World" is a volume commemorating the creation of our great centre of American population by the "consolidation of the communities adjacent to New York Harbor under the new charter of the City of New York." The efforts made toward this consolidation are exhaustively treated. Then follow "biographical notices," and innumerable portraits are given, not only of those who were distinguished in bringing about consolidation, but those who were in the opposition. There is a well-made index. Print, paper, illustrations, and binding leave nothing to be desired.

By Clara Louise Burnham.*

"A Great Love" includes two distinct stories, one of which is the history of a great musical artist whose longing for musical expression is first checked by her filial love, and afterward almost quenched by her affection for the hero, and this is very seriously and delicately treated. The other is a lively little comedy in which the chief parts are played by a sprightly Denver girl whose sole fault is incapacity to speak the English language unadorned with amazing weeds of speech. The good fairy and tutelary genius is the old maid inevitable in Miss Burnham's books, but she is funnier than most of her predecessors, and through her the two stories are woven into one. The villain's part is played by a woman, a rather good specimen of the snobbish, married flirt; but virtue is always triumphant, if not always happy, in Miss Burnham's novels, and her wiles come to nothing. The book makes no pretense at profundity, but it describes an admirable mother, and that alone should give it some claim to special attention. Mrs. Carruth is evidently akin to the perfect Mrs. Hamilton in Grace Aguilar's "Home Influence"; equally a queen in society and by the fireside; equally honored by the world and by her children.

The Kinds of Readers Who Will Like It.*

If a reader likes an average of one murder to a chapter, unlimited discussion of different varieties of liquor, detailed description of various types of women, none of them blessed with the quality which in compliment to our civilization we have learned to call womanliness; if, in addition to these, he likes a hero beside whom an angle-worm would appear dignified and self-respecting, this is just the kind of book he will like.

The story is "Spanish-American," which should cover, we suppose, a multitude of sins. Unfortunately, the American type is emphasized in such a way that Spanish villainy seems delectable and praiseworthy by contrast. It may be said, however, that if the delineation of the "Gaucho" is correct, a question for the South American expert to decide, the author has justified himself for writing an otherwise useless book by portraying a class which is passing away.

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*SONGS OF ACTION. By A. Conan Doyle. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co. 1898. Price, $1.25.

*THE MORAL IMBECILES. By Sarah P. McL. Greene. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

*MEDITATIONS ON GOUT. By George H. Ellwanger, M. A. Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

*(1) THE MEN OF NEW YORK. A Collection of Biographies and Portraits of Citizens of the Empire State, prominent in business, professional, social, and political life during the last decade of the Nineteenth Century. Two volumes. Buffalo, N. Y.: George E. Matthews & Co. (2) THE SECOND CITY OF THE WORLD. A volume commemorative of the second city of the world by the consolidation of the communities adjacent to New York Harbor under the new charter of the City of New York. New York: The Republic Press.

*A GREAT LOVE. By Clara Louise Burnham. Boston: [illegible] Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 16mo.

*CROSS TRAILS. By Victor Waite. Illustrated by J. W. Kennedy. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 1898. $1.50.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Story of Gladstone's Life. By Justin McCarthy. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The Life of John Paterson. By Thomas Egleston, LL. D. 8 vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The History of China. By Demetrius Charles Boulger. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 2 vols. $9.

A Constitutional History of the American People, 1776-1850. By Francis Newton Thorpe. 12 mo. New York: Harper & Brother. 2 vols. $5.

The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution. By Hannis Taylor, LL. D. 8vo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Vol. 2.

The Women of Homer. By Walter Copland Perry. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

The Story of John G. Paton. By the Rev. James Paton, B. A. 12mo. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.

RELIGION AND SCIENCES.

The Holy Bible. Revised Version Set Forth A. D. 1881-85. New York: Oxford University Press.

The Groundwork of Science. By St. George Mivart. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Gesenius's Hebrew Grammar, as Edited and Enlarged by E. Kautzsch. 8vo. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

Encyclopædia of Sacred Theology. By Abraham Kuyper, D. D. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

FICTION.

The Master of the Strong Hearts. By Elbridge S. Brooks. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

A Lovable Crank; or, More Leaves from the Roses. By Barbara Yechton. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Both Sides the Border. By G. A. Henty. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Anglo-Saxon Superiority: To What It Is Due. By Edmond Demolins. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Metaphysics. By Borden P. Bowne. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Thoughts and Words. By Stephen Dowell. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 3 vols. [illegible]

Through Armenia on Horseback. By George H. Hepworth. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

[illegible] In other respects, Hartford, there is not a great resemblance between Hartford and Edinburgh, although the former city, if less famous than the latter in letters, has had at least one noted group of writers.

It is a long time since the families of Isabella Beecher Hooker and William Gillette bought the property known as Nook Farm, which was destined to become the literary centre of Hartford. Subdivided into house lots, (and a house lot in Hartford is something generous,) it has furnished homes not only for the families of Mrs. Hooker and Mr. Gillette, but for Mrs. Stowe, and Mark Twain, Charles Dudley Warner and his brother, and Richard Burton.

It is nearly twenty years since Mr. Warner moved into his house on the farm—one of the most attractive there, and here a great part of his literary work has been done. This house, however, does not form the scene of "My Summer in a Garden" or "Backlog Studies," which were published in 1870 and 1872. The house with which they are identified, though in the same general neighborhood, is some distance from Mr. Warner's present residence.

Twenty years ago Nook Farm may have seemed out of town, situated as it is a mile and a half from the centre of the city even now, though it is reached in a few minutes by the electric cars. Mr. Warner's house is so situated as to have all the quiet and retirement of a country place. It is set far back from the sidewalk on a broad lawn, secluded, yet not forbidding approach, for it is the Hartford fashion to have no fences along the street or between the houses. The house itself is of brick, of semi-Gothic design, with broad, inviting piazzas. The great trees which sweep over it form a most effective setting. Here and there the smaller trees have been cut away to afford a view of the distant western hills. Standing at the edge of the lawn, the visitor is delighted by the sight of a little river flowing through a ravine, along the banks of which bushes and wild flowering plants grow in profusion. The same river washes the edge of Mark Twain's grounds. "Mark Twain's River," the children call it when they go up there to skate. "Hog River," the townspeople used to call it, but "Park River" is its present euphonious name.

The visitor who steps from the broad piazza into Mr. Warner's house feels at once its homelikeness. There are pictures and books in the spacious hall, there are low bookcases and chairs meant especially for comfort in the long drawing room, there is a writing desk, as well as easy chairs in the dining room, and, indeed, every part of the house seems thoroughly livable.

The drawing rooms run the length of the house on the left of the front door, and the dining room the length of the house on the right, and both are double rooms. The rear drawing room is given up to music, with Mr. Warner's two grand pianos taking up considerable space, yet leaving place for several artistic pieces of furniture. The front drawing room has long windows opening to the piazza, and besides the bookcases and easy chairs several little tables laden with bric-à-brac, if one may apply so frivolous a term to the many beautiful things collected by Mr. Warner in the course of his travels. Over one mantel is a curious gilded frame from Venice, holding choice specimens of glass; over the other a painting from a convent in Bogota, "The Martyrdom of Saint Barbara," by Vasquez, a pupil of Velasquez. In the music room is Duveneck's fine portrait of Mr. Warner, a masterpiece as well as an excellent likeness. Etchings and water colors are hung on both walls, some the work of artist friends like Jacassi. None of these pictures has the conventional American framing, but all are mounted in quaint dull gildings from Florence or Venice. Among the curious things which have come into Mr. Warner's possession are a triglyph from the Parthenon, a tile from the Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem, and a piece of mosaic work from the Alhambra. He would be a stupid observer who should not see almost at the first glance that pottery is the thing in which Mr. Warner's collection is richest, pottery literally from the four quarters of the earth. Rare specimens from Europe, Asia, Africa, and the two Americas crowd on the eye and delight it. Here, for example, are two rare specimens of the Knight of Malta vases, one probably an Abrazzi Adrianolle Vesquiancourt of 1690, and the other a Fra Raimonda Perellos of 1697. These vases have an especial interest in that one of a series was always struck at the accession of a Grand Master of St. John, and after the fashion of medals, each contains a portrait of the man in whose honor it was made. Not far away from the vases is a quaint little bowl from Korea—not brought by Mr. Warner from that country, but found by chance in this. Nearby hangs an exquisite plaque, with a wonderful glaze, a result of the skill of de Morgan, who like many other artists is one of Mr. Warner's friends. Of old Persian tiles Mr. Warner has many of extremely rich [illegible] two round tables [illegible] can be extended and placed together, to seat, if necessary, many guests. Most of the chairs in the dining room are easy chairs, and in one of the deep bay windows toward the east a cozy corner has been arranged. The sides under the glass are lined with cases containing reference books of all kinds, and in the centre are a little table and chair where the seeker after knowledge can jot down his observations.

Etchings and engravings are the greater part of the pictures in this room, though there is one particularly interesting bit of color—the interior of a church in Mexico. China, naturally enough, abounds in the dining room not only the china and glass indispensable to the table, but on shelves and in cabinets; pottery from Mexico, from Arizona, from Tangier, Syria, Bagdad, and from Egypt, as well as from Europe—the spoils of many countries, and all the specimens showing careful selection.

"What do you value the most?" I could not help saying, as I passed from one thing to another in this most fascinating of museums.

"Oh, always the last," laughed Mr. Warner; "this, for example," and he pointed to a large jar or vase in blue and white, which, with some specimens similar though smaller, he brought back from his Mexican tour of last Spring. As he showed it, explaining that it was not exactly an antique—hardly more than 100 years old—he pointed out the delicate shading and the rich design. For this vase, and two or three smaller specimens are of a style altogether lacking the grotesqueness which we are apt to associate with Mexican art.

Yet, after all, it is an author's workroom which most interests his admirers, and, though the front drawing room has a large writing table, and though on the book shelves near by are some of Mr. Warner's favorite books, including a fine edition of Thackeray, (with a statuette of Thackeray close at hand,) this is not Mr. Warner's real study.

The room where he does the most of his writing is at the top of the house, and to reach it the visitor passes more bookcases in the hall, and on the landing, with pictures and other interesting things on the walls, including a mask of Keats given to Mr. Warner by W. W. Story. The study is a large room, with a wide outlook toward the west. The writing table in the centre, with its piles of letters, reference books, and pamphlets, is evidently for practical use.

Mr. Warner does not use a typewriter, nor does he dictate his literary work, but an amanuensis comes to him regularly to open his letters and to answer those to which he does not care to give a personal reply. Indeed, it would be physically impossible for him to attend to his correspondence, in detail and do any other literary work. For like most successful men he is besieged by persons from all parts of the country, who ask for advice, for information on all kinds of subjects, useful and useless, who send him manuscripts and printed volumes in the hope of getting criticism or commendation. To prevent confusion those letters which have been answered or are to be saved are put in a large case, with a pigeonhole for each letter of the alphabet. A similar case with larger pigeonholes is devoted to pamphlets, carefully sorted according to subjects. The labels classifying these pamphlets are inscribed "School Reports," "Charities," "Prison Reform," and other educational and philanthropic themes. For Mr. Warner is a many-sided man, and keeps himself thoroughly in touch with the world's best interests.

As a college man—a graduate of Hamilton College 1851 and of the University of Pennsylvania Law School 1854, with honorary degrees from Yale and Dartmouth—he naturally has an interest in all higher education and its progress. He is frequently called on by schools and colleges to make addresses on this and kindred subjects. Some of the finest of his serious work, notably the essay giving the title to his volume, "The Relation of Literature to Life," has first been given to the world in this form.

Hardly second to his zeal for education are Mr. Warner's efforts for prison reform. He is one of the Vice Presidents of the New York Association for Prison Reform, and he often speaks in public in its interest. This very month, for example, he makes one of the principal addresses before the National Society at its Indianapolis meeting.

Another strong interest of Mr. Warner is the Egypt Exploration Society, of which he is one of the American Vice Presidents, and the reports of various explorations, together with monographs and pamphlets relating to Egypt, form no inconsiderable part of the literature in the study. Just as any one who did not previously know it would infer that Mr. Warner has been a great traveler from the curious and choice objects of art collected in drawing room and dining room, so from the pamphlets and books in the study it is easy to judge what his deeper interests are.

The almost severe simplicity of the study (with its [illegible] and yet it is in his Hartford house that Mr. Warner finds his best inspiration. It is nearly forty years since Mr. Warner, in 1860, gave up his law practice in Chicago to become assistant editor of The Hartford Press. In 1867, when The Press was merged in The Courant, he went on the staff of the latter journal, and only lately has he ceased to be its actual editor. A Republican in politics, though not a partisan; a Congregationalist in religion, Mr. Warner has been at once a progressive and a conservative citizen. He has always been active in the municipal and the social life of Hartford, and as a member of the Park Commission has had a large share in helping develop the fine park system of the city.

But, after all, delightful as a glimpse of his house is, it is Mr. Warner himself who is of the most importance to those who have admired for years the sanity and delicacy of his genial humor.

Looking at the tall, spare, athletic figure of Mr. Warner as he moves about his study, the visitor finds it hard to realize that he lacks just one year of threescore and ten. It is true that his hair and beard are white, but his dark eye is as keen and his voice as buoyant as of a man twenty years younger. One secret, he thinks, of his activity has been his habit of seeking at intervals a complete rest from routine. Thus after a protracted period of editorial and literary work he will take a year off for a visit to Europe and Egypt, or three months for California or Mexico. Only a man, of course, who has succeeded could afford to do this. But Mr. Warner, by filling an editorial chair as a vocation, has been able to pursue literature as an avocation, and has thus earned his right to an occasional vacation. His advice to all young writers, he tells me, is to follow somewhat the same course—to engage in a definite occupation that will provide a sure income. In this way it is possible for any one to pursue his literary ideals without regard to their money value.

It is pleasant to hear Mr. Warner speak of his own methods, both as author and critic. The critic, he believes, should imbue himself with the book he is to criticise, and after gaining a clear idea of what the author had in mind, should then decide whether or not has he attained this aim.

The author, he believes, should pay close attention to form, since there is no excuse for a slovenly style. Both as author and critic Mr. Warner, we must all admit, follows his own precepts.

We all know Mr. Warner through the books—so strong in the human element—that have charmed us for years, and conversation with him simply strengthens our impression of his sincerity.

Though Mr. Warner has no children, nephews, nieces, and other young people often are guests in his hospitable home, and at all times his house is a centre for the literary and musical society of Hartford.

HELEN LEAH REED.

In Cosmopolis Max Müller tells of the acts of an Indian Macaenas. The Mahârajâh of Vizianagram wanted to have a copy of Max Müller's "Rig-Veda" in six volumes. Its original cost had been £15, and a second-hand bookseller wanted £25 for it. The volumes were bought at the advance and sent to the Mahârajâh. But then, not satisfied, the Indian bookman wanted another copy, and was informed that he could not get another complete copy in England "for love or money." Then the Mahârajâh wrote Max Müller "why don't you publish a second edition?" And the reply of the author was that "he could not find a publisher in England, not even a university press, to undertake the work. "Is that all?" was about what the Indian inquired. Then he offered to pay himself for a new edition, providing Max Müller would revise the text. "This I readily accepted," Max Müller writes, "and in two years, 1890-1892, a new and I hope more correct edition was issued from the press at Oxford in four large volumes. The Mahârajâh paid to the press not less than £4,000." Here comes in the strange part of the story, which has to do with the patron. The Mahârajâh "was by no means a student, an antiquarian, or a theologian, but, on the contrary, a man of the world, very fond of racing and hunting." On one occasion the Mahârajâh had won distinction by riding a horse up the stairs of his own palace and galloping over the roof of it. Just before his death his last letter to Max Müller was touching. He said that the cost of printing the book was as nothing to him. "India wanted a Bible, and it may benefit me hereafter." There is faith for you.

There are many who think the word "desiderate" to be the most loathsome one in the English language. It rarely crops out to-day, and it should be crushed whenever it is seen. Browning, however, used the bad word—that "vile word," as the Academy very properly calls it; for he wrote: "At all events, you begin the right way; you are therefore little likely to suppose that I desiderate any affectation whether of matter or manner, only something we have not got already." The sentence is a singularly awkward one.

BOOK COLLECTING TO-DAY.

Changes in Twenty and Even Fewer Years—New Difficulties and Increased Outlays.

"Book collecting at the present time," said the other day the owner of what is admitted to be one of the finest libraries in the world, "cannot be indulged in by a man of moderate income. Each new important sale emphasizes the fact that only the extremely wealthy can afford to form a library that shall be out of the ordinary. At the Ashburnham and Deane sales, for example, to instance two great recent book auctions, the highest of recorded prices were paid for certain volumes of rarity and interest—books from the first presses of Europe books printed by William Caxton, books remarkable for their bindings and associations, early English and French literature, and Americana. The Earl of Ashburnham and Charles Deane collected these books in the golden days of fifty years ago, but those days have gone forever and the bargains of half a century since are the luxuries of to-day.

"The new collector nowadays will have for rivals in the auction room men who bid with a shrewdness and an energy that are directed critically and sagaciously. He will find that even if he has much money and is prepared to spend it liberally, he cannot secure certain rarities, for some books are so extraordinarily scarce that they occur for sale only at intervals and others are not to be had at any price. Unless he is lucky enough to have a capable agent abroad he will be fleeced unmercifully in his English and Continental book buying, and he will rarely have the good fortune of the American collector who told a London bookseller that he was willing to pay as much as $150 for a precious nineteenth century book, and who secured it for £10, the dealer having paid £7 for it. That dealer would be called a fool by his confrères for not having put the other £20 in his pocket, and there are few such fools to be found abroad.

"It is not impossible that the new collector may come across treasures in his bookish wanderings, and he must become a bibliographer as well as a bibliophile, and must know a rare book from its first blank leaf to the last, and must be familiar with all its different title pages and issues. He will have many disagreeable experiences, some of which may disgust him with collecting. If he persists, however, and in five years of buying has expended at least $100,000, he will have a library of very fair importance, provided he has confined his book gathering to two or three departments, or, better still, to one, and may call himself a collector. But modern book collecting, he will discover, is most expensive and emphatically a rich man's pastime."

The truth of his statements will be admitted by any one who is familiar with present-day bibliomania. The new collector is confronted at the outset of his book gathering with the fact that many of the books he desires most are of extreme rarity, and with the additional fact that a large number of them are very high priced. Suppose, for instance, that he wanted to form a library of books produced by the earliest presses in Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, France, Spain, and England. A year ago Quaritch offered for £30,000 six hundred books from these presses, including the Ashburnham-Perkins Gutenberg Bible on vellum, the Psalter of 1459, the "Durandus," the "Catholicon," Mansion's "Boccaccio," Caxton's "Dictes," the "Canterbury Tales," 1478, and the "Book of St. Albans." Were the new collector in possession of those rarities, he would have the beginnings of a fine collection, which he could not duplicate at public or private sale in less than a quarter of a century. Even then he would lack some of the books printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz, the Virgil of 1470, the Homer of 1488, and he would only have two Caxton's. Bibliographical chance might give him the desired volumes, but it is doubtful if he could ever make a complete collection of early printed books.

Though the late Mr. Kalbfleisch formed between 1879 and 1889 a wonderful library of Americana, the new collector would not be so fortunate. Mr. Kalbfleisch had exceptional opportunities, and during his ten years of collecting there were several great auctions of American books. A number of his treasures and many of the best examples of Americana that have come upon the market since 1889 have gone to enrich two magnificent collections in the East, one in New York, the other in Brooklyn. The possessors of these libraries, together with several men who confine themselves to such things as the earliest printed sources of New England history, records of early voyages and travels, books from the first presses of this country, and later American history, represent present-day collecting of Americana, and the collector who rivals them in the auction room will find it expensive. No books are so rare and costly as American books, and if the prices of the Deane sale are to be taken as a criterion, the new collector could expend $125,000 and then only have a fifth-rate library.

The time to form inexpensively a valuable library of early English literature was twenty-five, fifteen, even ten years ago, and the same may be said of a library of modern English and American literature. Then the best English books of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries could have been gathered together at a small outlay of about $75,000, and an excellent collection for one-tenth of the amount. It would now take $150,000 to form a library as good as the George Daniel, which sold in 1864 for £15,865. Nineteenth century English and American books are [illegible] lines" and "Battle of Marathons" do not occur every year for sale, and the Stevensons and Kiplings are going up in value, while "Tamerlane" and "Fanshawe" are as rare as they were at the time of the Maxwell and Foote sales and the minor Whittiers and Longfellows will come back to and exceed the prices of a few years since before 1900 is here.

Whatever superficial critics may say, modern book collecting is only for the few, whether the rarities of the past or present are concerned. Rare and costly books are becoming each year rarer and costlier, and it is not an impossibility that another century from now one may count on the fingers of one's hand the great private collections of the world. Then a bibliophile may have to have the wealth of Dumas's hero in order to gratify his taste. Even now only the rich few can collect books, and the well-to-do man cannot hope to join the narrow circle of exceptionals who have large, important libraries. The poor collector, though indeed he may occasionally come across hidden treasures, must be content, as in the days of old, with recently dated imprints of the early and original editions possessed by his wealthier brethren.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

ART TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The opening of the art season in the metropolis is still some weeks in the future, but there is daily more stir in the dealers' galleries, more artists are in town, and more evidence is seen of the coming season.

The London Committee for the Carnegie Institute Annual Exhibition met on Saturday last in London and accepted twenty-five works. It will be remembered that last year 113 works came from foreign artists to this exhibition, as against 130 from Americans. It is probable that about the same proportion will be maintained this year, as foreign contributors have been put under rigorous limitations in order to provide for as large a representation by American painters as that of last year. The London committee is composed of Messrs. Abbey, Alma-Tadema, Sargent, Orchardson, Boughton, Swan, Fildes, Millet, and Shannon. The Paris committee is composed of M. Puvis de Chavannes, President of the National Society of Fine Arts; James McNeill Whistler, P. A. J. Dagnan-Bouveret, John W. Alexander, Benjamin Constant, Walter Gay, Leon Augustin L'Hermitte, Charles Sprague Pearce, and Miss Mary Cassatt. In Munich the committee is composed of Prof. Ludwig von Loefftz, Director of the National Academy of Fine Arts; Prof. Carl Marr, Prof. Franz Stuck, Orrin Peck, and J. Frank Currier. This committee has accepted ten works, or three less than were sent from Munich last year.

The international jury of the exhibition will meet in Pittsburg on Oct. 13 to award honors and prizes and accept works not passed upon by the foreign committees. The foreign painters elected have been notified by cable, and acceptances are expected at any moment. It is not possible to announce the names of this jury in advance of the formal acceptance of the honor by those elected, but it will be composed of distinguished American and foreign painters.

Pittsburg claims that the awards made by the Carnegie Institute juries have come to be regarded by artists as among the highest honors conferred in recognition of artistic merit in the world, and its papers state that "the reason for this is plain, as the jury is called into existence by the votes of many of the ablest painters living, and in the broadest and most democratic manner." There may be a difference of opinion on this subject elsewhere than in Pittsburg.

The present loan exhibition of old English paintings at the Carnegie Institute owned by R. Hall McCormick of Chicago will continue there until Oct. 2. The attendance has been good, art lovers of Pittsburg and the surrounding country having availed themselves of the opportunity to study these works.

The September number of The Artist, recently published, contains a comprehensive review of the American art field, edited by Charles H. Caffin. This review of American art matters is a new departure for The Artist, and, following similar reviews in The International Studio, is a new evidence that American art has come to be considered worth attention by English art journals. Mr. Caffin states in his introduction that The Artist "has no intention of remaining a resident alien, but proposes to be more American than the existing American publications, and that it will strive to present from month to month a really comprehensive, sympathetic, and sober account of current American art." He also says: "It is due to our architects, sculptors, and painters that their work should be systematically recorded, and that it is also due to the large and constantly increasing number of citizens in all parts of the Union who are interested in art that they should have the opportunity of knowing what their artists are doing." The American art world certainly needs some publication to devote itself intelligently, consistently, and continuously to its interests, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Caffin's fair promise will not, like so many other of the kind made by English as well as American art publications during the past few years, fall of fulfillment.

Of the contents of The Artist itself, there is a well-written sketch signed "F. M." on the work of the English decorative artist and illustrator, Henry Ryland, which is accompanied by some charming illustrations of some of his cartoons, decorated designs, and studies, which will exemplify his virile and yet graceful draughtsmanship, and particularly his refinement and power of expression. Especially good are his child's heads, [illegible] frieze, "Autumn," and his study of a head in pencil, "Cydippe." Maxfield Parrish furnishes an article on "Some American Posters," with reproductions of some of the most artistic and best of those of recent years, and there are instructive and interesting articles from Paris on the "Modern Ceramists," Louis Majorelle, Charles Pulmet, and Tony Selmersheim; on "Jewelry at the Salons," and one from Vienna, with illustrations of a Paravent or four-part screen, with reliefs at the top, by Josef Englehardt. The Artist devotes much attention to home decoration and has in this number articles on the dyeing of fabrics, the artistic conversion of the bedroom, the making of wall papers, &c.

WAITING FOR BARRIE.

Announcement comes, from a source that must be traced remotely to the man himself, that James M. Barrie is making progress well with the sequel to "Sentimental Tommy." The new book, it is known, will carry on the story of that remarkable personage whose childhood formed the sole theme for a long story itself, and yet did so with such truth, charm, and fascination that readers wait eagerly for the further unfolding of his career. And what a curious thing it is, this public waiting!

Tommy was not a real character. His chronicler has no secrets to tell us; he has no access to details of Tommy's life that are not public property. There is no reason why Mr. Barrie should know anything more of Sentimental Tommy's later career than can be told by any one who read and loved the book. He has introduced us to a child of his imagination. He has enabled us to know the child well and to come into full sympathy with him, and in this intimacy which he has granted he has given to us the premises on which the new story is being built up. No one doubts that the sequel to "Sentimental Tommy" will be a logical development of the character we have seen formed beneath our eyes, and that the new Tommy—will he ever be Thomas?—is only the boy we know carried on to maturity.

If Tommy had really lived we might have hesitated to imagine for ourselves what should come next, though Mr. Barrie had shown to us as carefully as he has done the development of the lad mentally and morally and physically. It is just because truth is stranger than fiction that in such a case we might well have waited when Mr. Barrie closed the book and said that we should have the rest of Tommy's life another time, for we would not be sure what extraneous cause might not have operated to change his life. But Tommy never did live outside of Mr. Barrie's heart and ours. His chronicler has no "corner" on the possibilities that may have influenced his later career. We are as much at liberty to imagine as is the man who is setting out to tell us, and the circumstances that Tommy is a boy of modern psychological fiction, and that Mr. Barrie is a conscientious workman, are assurances that there is no great mystery, that nothing startling beyond the grasp of our own free imagination is to change his course.

Why, then, do we all wait for the raconteur to tell the rest? We could tell it ourselves and arrange Tommy's future career to suit ourselves—as perhaps Mr. Barrie will not do. We may not, indeed, paint it exactly as Barrie is doing, but, having the same premises to work with, the chances are that we should make the same sort of man, and that the only difference would be in the outside factors and conditions. Yet we wait for Barrie, eagerly but with such perfect resignation, as if Tommy had really lived and Barrie alone knew the secret of his later life. Nor is our waiting foolish, for he will give the tale with a grace and fascination that will be far more than could be the mere knowledge of the end. We wait wisely for him to "make up a story," as childhood says, about a little boy we know; but is it not worth while to think what a compliment the world is paying him to wait with such docility?

In Turin there is on exhibition a most extensive and rare collection of musical manuscripts. Here are to be seen the musical treasures of the Universities of Bologna, Genoa, Luca, and Rome. There are two early manuscripts, dating back from the eleventh century. One of these, entitled "Fragmenta Liturgica quarum nonulla Notis Musicis Distincta," is handsomely illuminated. The words appear in a brownish ink, but the notes are still black and distinct, a different ink having been used. A quarto manuscript is the "Missale Anglicanum" of the fourteenth or fifteenth century. One fine manuscript is of the sixteenth century and contains fifty compositions, including masses, mottetti, madrigali francesi, and salmi. Finally there is a manuscript, which is the score of Lulli's opera "L'Alceste." Originally it was written in five acts and was cut down to three; "Alceste" was composed in 1674. It would be interesting to learn what musical manuscript there is of old date to be found in American collections.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The attempts of some readers of The Times's Saturday Review to name the best twenty-five American novels should not be viewed with levity or condemned with irony. There are less profitable pastimes, and those, too, in vogue in reputable social circles, than that in which these ladies and gentlemen have elected to engage. To be sure, the declaration was made frankly at the outset by Mr. "F. R.," who set the ball rolling, that the task could not be accomplished. That is to say, no list of twenty-five American novels could be prepared in an estimate of the relative value of which any large number of novel readers would be likely to agree.

It seems to one of mature years only the other day that one frequently heard the statement, so often repeated as to be generally accepted as true, that there were no American novels. Nearly thirty years ago Richard Grant White discovered "the American novel," the coming of which he declared had been often predicted, but so long deferred that the hope of Criticism (always in waiting, presumably, for something great to pounce upon) had languished. The book he thus extolled was "Never Again," by Dr. William Starbuck Mayo, whose "Kaloolah" had charmed the critics of a still earlier generation. The appearance of "Never Again" in one of the subjoined lists, however, positively gives one a shock of surprise. It is not permissible to doubt, of course, that H. M. Q. has read "Never Again," but he may be a gray-haired novel reader who remembers the advent of the book and The London Athenaeum's declaration that it placed its author "in the front rank of novelists," which meant either nothing at all or that Dr. Mayo wrote fiction as well as Thackeray and Dickens. On the other hand, if H. M. Q. is a youngster, as novel readers go, he is surely exceptional. It is to be feared that he is a professional and habitual reviewer, and, perhaps, something of a wag. "Never Again" is today a novel that is not read and is practically out of print, and to class it among the "twenty-five best" American novels is to tacitly declare one's opinion that twenty-five still vital American novels are not to be found.

Another work, the appearance of which in the lists somewhat surprises one, though in a smaller degree, is Dr. Judd's "Margaret," which is presumably still read occasionally, and is certainly known by repute at least, to all students of American literature. Sylvester Judd, the younger, was a devout and earnest man, and he was inspired by a strong moral purpose when he wrote "Margaret: a Tale of the Real and the Ideal." The abuse of alcohol and the neglect of Christian teachings were the two principal objects of his attack, and a work so tremendously didactic could scarcely triumph as art. Yet as purely American fiction, the Rev. Dr. Judd's "Margaret" presents strong claims to recognition, and its place at the head of two of the lists, considering the average quality of the works they enumerate, may not be carelessly disputed. There are both dramatic force and poetic feeling in its pictures of the darker side of New England life early in the century, and its descriptions of inanimate nature, if sometimes overwrought and lacking the reposeful charm which, one would think, would first appeal to the appreciative observer of Massachusetts landscape, are still vivid.

Yet one may well ask, "Who reads 'Margaret' in 1898?" An easy answer for the unthinking would be that, as two readers of this newspaper, who may be taken to represent the taste and information of hundreds if not thousands, have put it in their lists, it is still known and in circulation. A new edition of it was published by Roberts Brothers not long ago, as a matter of fact, and it is likely that many copies of the édition de luxe of 1856, with Darley's drawings, are still in existence. But, touching upon the actual reading of "Margaret" in these days, a little story comes to mind. A young man of large but uncultivated literary instincts was seated at the feet, metaphorically speaking, of a student of literature who knew many things and was versed in lore. The man of great knowledge was discoursing about American literature, and he dwelt long upon the merits of "Margaret" as a distinctively and powerfully American work. Whereupon the youth procured a copy of "Margaret" at the Mercantile Library, and read it laboriously for the same reason that induces some people to travel in the Orient, to try to discover the poles, to play golf—that he might talk about it afterward. When he again met his mentor and guide, he was full of the subject and broached it, with the hope of an edifying response.

"Ah," said the student of literature, [illegible]

Perhaps, after all, there are not [illegible] great American novels. [illegible] figure in all the lists save one, in which Mrs. Stowe's moderate, "[illegible]," and highly finished "Oldtown Folks" is substituted for the work which made her fame and marked an epoch. The greatness of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" is not to be disputed. It would fairly hold a place in a list of the best twenty-five novels in the English language, a list that might include "Clarissa," "Tom Jones," "Waverley," "Vanity Fair," "David Copperfield," "Adam Bede," "Far From the Madding Crowd," and "Evan Harrington." "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is not upon a plane nearly so high. It is hopelessly "uniiterary," but its sincerity and emotional force have kept it alive long after its subject has passed into history. But what other American novels may fairly be ranked with these?

Some of Cooper's promptly answer all the lists. But is Fenimore Cooper in 1898 much more than a name? His sea tales wear better than his frontier stories, to be sure, and stand more safely the practical criticism of this practical hour. He knew about ships, but his wooden Indians do not survive. To be sure, Leatherstocking in all his stages of development must live in the memory. But, on the whole, "The Water Witch" and "The Two Admirals" probably deserve their places better than "The Spy" or "The Last of the Mohicans." But, of course, if one must deliberately make a list of the best twenty-five American novels, one must include the Father of the American Novel, and this leads some of our contributors to give Cooper three or four numbers, while others, bent evidently on making lists of twenty-five novels by twenty-five several American writers, seem to have chosen a Cooper title blindfolded out of a hat. But let that pass. One thing is certain, that Cooper gets justice, and a little more, one way or another, in the accompanying lists.

As for Herman Melville, he was never exactly a popular writer, and, although what he wrote was and is literature of a fine quality, his "White Jacket" and "Moby Dick" are scarcely as good examples of fiction as his "Typee" and "Omoo," almost peerless in their way, are narratives of travel and adventure. Theodore Winthrop's "Cecil Dreeme" may still possess charm for readers of mature years who remember Washington Square before the days of asphalt pavements, when the old red and blue stages ran on Fifth Avenue and Chrysalis College had not given place to a modern structure. His "Edwin Brothertoft," too, with its well-conceived pictures of New York life before the Revolution, is a romance of unusual artistic merit, while you still will find at the Century Club, doubtless, white-haired, unprofessional critics who cherish in their memories the description of the ride in "John Brent," though they may never have read the description of the ride in "Quo Vadis." Mrs. Stowe's "Oldtown Folks," already mentioned, is scarcely a novel, but rather a collection of sketches, and is to be objected to for the same reason as would exclude Judge Haliburton's volume of crude humor called "The Clockmaker." Haliburton, by the way, was a Nova Scotian, though his subject was New England character.

Trowbridge was once held in high esteem as an entertaining writer and his anti-slavery novel, "Neighbor Jackwood," secured the rare honor of dramatization and performance on the historic stage of the Boston Museum when the museum was an institution which justified Boston's pride in it. His "Cudjo's Cave," however, an ephemeral romance of the early days of the civil war, looks strangely in company with Hawthorne's books and some of the others. George William Curtis, in his scarcely remembered "Trumps," which is named in one of the lists, did reflect something of the spirit of New York social life in the late fifties; but not nearly so gracefully and vividly as he reflected it in some of his essays.

"Elsie Venner" was a clever work of a clever man whose fame does not rest on the fiction he wrote. The promise of the earlier chapters of Julian Hawthorne's "Bressant" is not well borne out in the development of the novel. Rebecca Harding Davis's novels used to have many readers, and they doubtless have a charm of their own. Mrs. Davis has a strong feeling for pathos, which is better expressed, however, in that short story which established her fame, "Life in the Iron Mills," than in any of her novels. To the short story, too, many other American novelists owe their lasting fame, including Bret Harte, whose "Gabriel Conroy" and other long works do not compare favorably with "The Luck of Roaring Camp" and fifty other tales from his pen. In the field of short [illegible]

It is amusing to note how many of these novels were in print and much more frequently read than they now are, in the days when it was a popular literary pose to deplore the lack of American fiction. But that was before the era of Mr. Howells, who is now, perhaps, the foremost writer of shrewd and able criticism of social manners and customs in the form of fiction in the English language, and his self-expatriated contemporary, Mr. Henry James. A wicked person once asserted that "Mr. James went to Europe and read Turgeneff while Mr. Howells staid at home and read James," but that was unfair, and whether either or both of these novelists have adhered too devotedly to the Russian's model in making their fictions, (whether, indeed, the merit of Turgeneff has not been vastly overrated,) matters very little when one reflects that to read all that Mr. Howells and Mr. James publish is essential if one would be in touch with the best literary spirit of his age. The good taste of the contributors who have placed "Annie Kilburn," a work which includes poetry as well as realism in its portrayal of life, and "Washington Square" in their lists, is beyond question. But even while writing those words, the sad fact strikes one powerfully that the names of the austere protagonist and the intelligent drunkard in the former and of all the principal personages in the latter have quite escaped a mind upon which the names of the characters in "Vanity Fair," "Adam Bede," "The Scarlet Letter," and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" are indelibly impressed. Do we ever really become acquainted with the personages of Mr. Howells and Mr. James?

Here, this brief glance at the field of American fiction may well stop, perhaps with an expression of pleasure at finding so good a story as Mr. Janvier's "Aztec Treasure House" rated at its worth, and one of surely not inexcusable surprise to find no fewer than three books by the author of "Ben-Hur" included in a single list.

Lists Prepared by Our Readers.

I.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Following is a list of twenty-five novels by American authors, which, like "F. R.'s," are arranged "without any reference to special greatness":

1. Cooper—"The Spy."
2. Cooper—"The Last of the Mohicans."
3. Cooper—"The Red Rover."
4. Hawthorne—"Scarlet Letter."
5. Hawthorne—"The House of the Seven Gables."
6. Hawthorne—"Marble Faun."
7. Stowe—"Uncle Tom's Cabin."
8. Curtis—"Prue and I."
9. Howells—"Rise of Silas Lapham."
10. Howells—"Hazard of New Fortunes."
11. Smith—"Caleb West."
12. Ford—"The Hon. Peter Stirling."
13. Mitchell—"Hugh Wynne."
14. Phelps—"A Singular Life."
15. Wallace—"Ben-Hur."
16. Wallace—"The Fair God."
17. Wallace—"The Prince of India."
18. Aldrich—"The Story of a Bad Boy."
19. Beecher—"Norwood."
20. Cable—"The Grandissimes."
21. Crawford—"Saracinesca."
22. Deland—"John Ward, Preacher."
23. James—"The Portrait of a Lady."
24. Mark Twain—"Tom Sawyer."
25. Mark Twain—"Prince and the Pauper."

E. A. S.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 17, 1898.

II.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent who in The Times's Saturday Review drolly credits Edgar Fawcett with the authorship of Mr. Howells's "Quality of Mercy," and places three of Fawcett's very well-written books, besids, in a list of the "twenty-five best American novels," seems to me to be sadly deficient in knowledge of American fiction. Surely one may make such a list without including "The Toltec Cup" and some of the other little-known books "F. R." places among the best. I suppose the twenty-five best American novels are these:

Sylvester Judd's "Margaret."
Judge Haliburton's "The Clockmaker."
Fenimore Cooper's "The Spy."
Gilmore Sims's "Eutaw."
Kennedy's "Horseshoe Robinson."
Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter."
Theodore Winthrop's "Cecil Dreeme."
G. W. Curtis's "Trumps."
Jacob Abbott's "Rodolphus."
Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
J. T. Trowbridge's "Neighbor Jackwood."
Rebecca H. Davis's "Dallas Galbraith."
W. D. Howells's "Rise of Silas Lapham."
Henry James's "Washington Square."
Blanche W. Howard's "One Summer."
F. M. Crawford's "The Ralstons."
T. A. Janvier's "The Aztec Treasure House."
F. H. Smith's "Col. Carter of Cartersville."
G. W. Cable's "The Grandissimes."
Constance Harrison's "The Anglomaniacs."
Stephen Crane's "Red Badge of Courage."
H. Frederic's "Theron Ware."
E. W. Howe's "Story of a Western Town."
Paul Ford's "Hon. Peter Stirling."
Dr. Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne." D.

New York, Sept. 17, 1898.

III.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I suppose I have not read nearly all "the best" American novels, but these "twenty-five best" seem to me to average better than "F. R.'s twenty-five, printed last week in The Times's Saturday Review:

Dr. Judd's "Margaret."
Fenimore Cooper's "The Two Admirals."
[illegible]
H. B. Stowe's "Oldtown Folks."
[illegible]
Julian Hawthorne's "Bressant."
W. D. Howells's "Annie Kilburn."
Henry James's "Washington Square."
Sidney Luska's "As It Was Written."
Anonymous "The Bread Winners."
W. H. Bishop's "House of a Merchant Prince."
S. P. McLean's "Vesty of the Basins."
G. W. Cable's "Dr. Sevier."
R. M. Johnston's "Old Mark Langston."
Marion Crawford's "Saracinesca."
Margaret Deland's "John Ward, Preacher."
Mrs. B. Harrison's "Sweet Bells Jangled."
Frank Stockton's "The Late Mrs. Null."
P. L. Ford's "Story of an Untold Love."
James L. Allen's "A Summer in Arcady."
Mary E. Wilkins's "Jerome."

New York, Sept. 22, 1898. H. M. Q.

IV.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the recent letter in The Times's Saturday Review, after mature reflection I set down the best twenty-five American novels I ever read as follows:

Cooper's "The Water Witch."
Melville's "White Jacket."
Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter."
J. Esten Cooke's "Virginia Comedians."
Bayard Taylor's "The Story of Kennett."
Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
Theodore Winthrop's "John Brent."
Oliver W. Holmes's "Elsie Venner."
J. T. Trowbridge's "Cudjo's Cave."
Rebecca H. Davis's "Waiting for the Verdict."
W. G. Sims's "Eutaw."
Bret Harte's "Gabriel Conroy."
W. D. Howells's "The Undiscovered Country."
Henry James's "The Bostonians."
Constance F. Woolson's "East Angels."
Lew Wallace's "Ben-Hur."
Henry Harland's "The Yoke of the Thorah."
Hamlin Garland's "The Rose of Dutcher's Cooly."
"The Breadwinners."
Elizabeth S. Phelps's "A Singular Life."
Henry B. Fuller's "The Cliff Dwellers."
Marie E. Wilkins's "Jane Field."
Harold Frederic's "Theron Ware."
Margaret Deland's "Philip and His Wife."
James Lane Allen's "The Choir Invisible."

New York, Sept. 20, 1898. A. P.

Exceptions to "F. R.'s" List.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"F. R." seems to feel sure that he is right as to three-quarters of his list of the "twenty-five best American novels," given last week in The Times's Saturday Review. He awards to Cooper two, "Spy" and "Mohicans"; Hawthorne two, "Scarlet Letter" and "House of Seven Gables"; Howells two, Fawcett four, and one each to others. Therefore he declares by implication that all the rest of Cooper's and Hawthorne's novels are inferior to the six by Howells and Fawcett as well as to the fifteen others in his list. Now, if he wished to distribute the honors as far as they would go, or if it was his purpose to name twenty-five American novels in the order of their merit, (descending very rapidly from the top,) no one would begrudge him such pleasure as he might find in the exercise; but as it is he may fairly be asked whether he is willing to say outright that all of Cooper's novels save the two named are inferior to nineteen others, including six by Fawcett and Howell, and one each by Curtis, James, Tourgée, Wheeler, Smith, and all that kind. Is he ready to maintain also that Hawthorne's "Marble Faun" is not to be named in the same category with his select nineteen? "Oh, well," some one answers, "'F. R.' had no intention of raising such questions; he is merely considering our novel writers as a whole and giving an estimate of their best or most successful work." Be it so; for from the other point of view the twenty-five list would be reserved for Cooper, or according to present opinion in this country, divided between him and that other writer whose love of the morbid seems to be regarded as at the worst a venial fault.

But even if "F. R.'s" list is taken in the sense indicated, the question arises whether the readers of Cooper will agree in accepting "The Last of the Mohicans" as the best of his Indian stories. Its female characters are at best insipid; its dominie is, like all other attempts of the kind by the same author, a failure; and its Indians are the furthest possible removed from the real red men as portrayed by that greatest of authorities on the subject, Francis Parkman. On the other hand, "The Deerslayer," for example, stands almost alone among Cooper's novels in possessing characters all of which appeal strongly to the imagination and yet are true to nature.

As it is impossible to present a list of the twenty-five best American novels, strictly speaking, without taking them all from one, or at most, two authors, the better way is, perhaps, to exclude these writers, as a class by themselves, for only in this way can a variety of novelists receive recognition. The case is the same as if a list was sought to be made of the twenty-five best English plays, for of course they would all be Shakespeare's, but a list of the best acting plays would be a different thing; and this suggests that interest might attach to a list of the twenty-five most successful American novels. Another list which might prove interesting would be one of twenty-five novels in the English language which will bear rereading entire once a year, with as many more that may be read as often in part; and if the parts could be agreed upon, readers whose time is limited might confine themselves, if they liked, to such selection.

J. A. H.

New York, Sept. 21, 1898.

[The suggestions with which our correspondent closes his letter are very good ones, and the editor would be glad to see them acted upon—by "J. A. H." himself as well as by other readers.—Ed.]

THE SONNET AGAIN

How Two Translators of Felix Arvers's Famous Sonnet Met in a Half Bohemian Cafe.

In the light of the great controversy waged in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW over the sonnet a recent incident that took place in this city is worth recalling. A group of newspaper men, writers of little ephemeral things, were seated a few evenings ago around a table in a cellar café, where much cheap wine is drunk amid cobwebs and dust, and where the drinking is accompanied by much wise comment in bad French on everything in the heavens and on earth. One of the group had just written a sonnet, and it had been printed, which doesn't always happen, and the others were demonstrating how unintelligible and how vain it was withal. The writers of newspaper prose scorn the sonnet, chiefly because it does not adapt itself to the exigencies of police court reporting.

At last, stung into a defense of his powers of versification, the poet said:

"I wrote a sonnet once that I am not ashamed of. It was a translation—"

"Ah," said the others, "a translation; we feared it was original."

"It was a translation," resumed the poet, "of a sonnet by Félix Arvers. The French begins: 'Mon âme a son secret' —"

"Why, I translated that myself once," said one of the other newspaper men.

The two echoers of Arvers's melodious soul-cry looked at each other in mute astonishment and sympathy, and then each repeated his rendering of the fourteen lines that had immortalized Arvers, after his fame seemed hopelessly buried beneath a rubbish heap of flaring verse and barren imitations of Scribe.

Arvers, in 1834, submitted some of his work to the great Balzac, who wrote on the back of the manuscript: "There is absolutely nothing in it." What is sadder than this killing criticism is that is was true. Some time afterward, Arvers published a volume of poems and plays called "Mes Heures Perdues." This the critics attacked mercilessly, and the broken-hearted poet went to the Hospital of St. Louis. A Sister of Mercy nursed him back to health, but her sweet face and tenderness awakened a strong love in his heart.

Years afterward, in 1851, when he died, there was found among fragments of valueless rhyme a sonnet to this tender sister. It had lain there like a flower and had given fragrance and significance to those most worthless of things, the literary fragments of a minor poet.

Years after this, two young Americans, smitten with love of French song, translated this sonnet, and still years later met by chance in this dim cellar, in a remote corner of New York, and repeated their versions of this sublime song of Arvers.

The sonnet of Félix Arvers is as follows:

Mon âme a son secret, ma vie a son mystère,
Un amour éternel en un moment conçu;
Le mal est sans espoir, aussi j'ai dû le taire,
Et celle qui l'a fait n'en a jamais rien su.

Hélas! j'aurai passé près d'elle inaperçu,
Toujours à son côté, et pourtant solitaire;
Et j'auri jusqu'au bout fait mon temps sur la terre,
N'osant rien demander et n'ayant rien reçu.

Pour elle, quoique Dieu l'ait faite douce et tendre,
Elle ira son chemin, distraite, et sans entendre
Ce murmure d'amour élevé sur ses pas.

A l'austère devoir pieusement fidèle,
Elle dira, lisant ces vers tout remplis d'elle:
"Quelle est donc cette femme?" et ne comprendra pas.

This is the translation of the newspaper poet, which appeared in Scribner's Magazine three years ago:

My soul has its own secret, life its care,
A hopeless love, that in one moment drew
The breath of life. Silent its pain I bear,
Which she who caused it knows not, never knew.

Alas! by her unmarked my passion grew
As by her side I walked—most lonely there.
And as long as life shall last I am aware
I shall win nothing, for I dare not sue.

While she, whom God has made so kind and sweet,
Goes heedless on her way with steadfast feet,
Unconscious of love's whisper murmured low.

To duty faithful as a saint, some day,
Reading these lines all filled with her, she'll say:
"Who was this woman?" and will never know.

And this is the rendering of the other writer of occasional verse:

My soul its secret, life its mystery,
Found in eternal love swiftly conceived,
Which duty bids me cherish unrelieved,
And she who caused it—nothing know must she.

Ah! near her side, and yet unhappy there,
I walked all unperceived and quite alone;
And so must silent be till life is done,
And hope for nothing, for I nothing dare.

For she, as God has made her true and sweet,
Will go her wonted way, and give no ear
To love's low murmur wakened by her feet;

But, clinging to her [illegible] with steadfast hand,
May say, reading these lines so full of her,
"Who was this woman?" and never understand.

[illegible]

original: "Il allait prendre sa place au soleil." It cannot be doubted.

Why Sonnets Are Not Poetry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have been recently favored with a good deal in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW about sonnets, and about "building" them up, and about skeletons, and criticisms about how sonnets must be built in order to be true poetry.

Now, I wish to make the broad statement that a sonnet is not poetry, and therefore built-up sonnets may vary in interest for different reasons, but not from a poetical point of view. Poetry is something warm, impulsive, passionate, imaginative, emotional, erratic, and whenever bound down to rigid laws is as the poor mocking bird in its cage, beating out its wings, or pouring forth its sweet soul in vain strains that only show that it is a prisoner, and not the peerless songster of the woods, perched on the loftiest spray and caroling an endless, an incomparable song of love and pure enjoyment of nature. Poetry is something passionate, that comes as the Summer storm and sweeps over the soul in gusts and in flashes, something that must be told as it comes, as ominous and black as the oncoming cloud, or as hissing and swift as the dashing rain, and the foot rule cannot be put to its flashes.

Poetry may be as soft and balmy as the breath of the Spring flowers, and the echoes of love and of the delight of being alive and of feeling and seeing all the beauties of nature may find utterance as easily and as sweetly as the sounds of other creatures that praise the Lord for his many mercies. When the man sets bounds and metes to these songs and says "thus far and no further!" he cages the mocking bird, and its song is not what it should be.

Now, there is something to be said about the very notes that the masters of song have used. The line of ten syllables when rhymed was brought to its extreme of polish in the verses of Pope, and while we must admire the keenness of its edge, the polish of its diction, the perfect use of language, the delicacy of presentation, and the force of contrast, no one can say that it is poetry! To be impressive, the lines must be free from the trammels of rhyme, and Shakespeare only uses the rhyme to relieve the strain and to close long passages. The rhythm of the storm is found in its monotone or in its shrill and piercing notes, and the tension of the ear is unrelaxed until the lull begins; so the blank verse of passion is more or less monotonous and its climaxes and lulls come more or less at will. Neither passion nor heroics can be expressed in a sonnet. The nearest approach to passionate invective in a sonnet that I know of is in the splendid series by William Watson, called "The Purple East." But the hand of the master is too manifest, and not the cry of the soul: the mind of the reader is too much occupied with the words and not enough with the thought. The man who runs shrieking into the bitter Winter's night with the one word "Fire! Fire!" has a listening audience that thrills with emotion; and passionate appeal must make you thrill, or it fails. There is something unfinished, something that leaves you waiting for another word or another thought in a sonnet that is unavoidable in its nature, and there must be in it a break, or a suspense, or a change of idea that spoils the unity of the song or appeal. It is too long for a brief cry, or scream, or love cooing; too short for the full development of a complex emotion, and, as a love song, has not the capacity for musical tone.

The true love songs are those of the birds without bounds or aim, other than to be sweet sounds! The lover singing to his mistress may use any note or any changes of notes, provided only they be sweet! The poet may sing in a thousand varied ways, and he can be bound to no rule save that his notes be pure, liquid, true, and musical.

The singing poet, who has his love, or who loves nature, the birds, the flowers, the trees, the grass, and the clouds, is never weary telling of their beauties in any fashion that may come to his lips, and Horace and Longfellow meet on a field that no one can question, let their lines shape out as they may. Cage these dear souls in the bars of a sonnet and they would mope and die, silent. The mocking bird will imitate a cat; so the poet seems to have used his talents, and has been ready to try his skill in imitation, and has, from time to time, even the purest of them, sung the song of the sonnet, that others told him to sing, or that he heard others sing. There are persons (I am sorry to say that I must call them humans) who have, for no one knows how long, raised generation after generation of poor little song birds in cages, and they even have altered the songs that the little prisoners had, and taught them something else, and now the strange notes float from the tiny throats that have lost their own; and despite all this robbery these notes are sweet. So the songs of the poet may be altered, and still be sweet, but that is all that can be said for the sonnet; the music of a pure soul has animated a caged and crippled being.

The soul that is caged and in chains never sings!
Quiet sorrow moves with falt'ring step and slow;
Sobbing grief convulsive sobs, or steeped in woe
Sits brooding darkly; heedless of all earthly things.

Passion rushes wildly forward, like waves upon a rocky shore;
The foam of rage is seen, and heard the hiss and roar.

Twittering birdies and pattering rain make music for wavelets to dance in the sun;
Girls that are laughing keep step with the [illegible], with eyes that are brimming with fun.

Lovers sing their songs as chords beneath [illegible]
In fashion quaint or strange, or bright with sound and rhyme.

Winds of the air and souls of the free should never be bound down!
Musical souls of the poets are not to be found in a sonnet!

E. H. RUFFNER, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 17, 1898.

Our Friend Mr. Elshemus Writes Two.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How is it possible that a man like "E. G.," who shows a ready pen in prose writing, can throw mud balls at these great geniuses: Petrarch, Dante, Shakespeare, Sidney, Keats, and those others who have produced immortal sonnets? And how could he have written such nonsense in his "A Sonnet on the Sonnet"? It is a wonder to any man of common sense. Does he actually think that Dante thought of financial remuneration when he began to immortalize his Beatrice by inscribing beautiful sonnet after sonnet to her name. The immortal author of "The Blessed Damozel" received no farthing for his sonnets. Perhaps those who wrote for X's, whose brains are spiritless, may find themselves compelled to resort to mechanical means—but it is self-evident that such work must be worthless, just as worthless as "E. G.'s" ridiculous sonnet on the sonnet.

In order to be brief in putting this grievous matter straight, allow me to insert two of my sonnets, feebly describing what I and all other poets likewise think of a sonnet. I hope the perusal of them by "E. G." and your readers will settle the question, and teach "E. G." that "commercial poetry" has no acceptance in the hallowed halls of the poetry of the poets.

"E. G." is also wrong when he asserts that the Poes and garret poets are a thing of the past. I know of a true poet living to-day who has published three volumes of poems—yet he has not sold one of them. And I think it strange indeed, since he is over forty-five years of age. There are others also who fare even worse than Poe has fared. The "hidden violets" are still numerous in the woods of the literary world.

But here follow the sonnets which, I trust, will bring "E. G." back to his senses:

A SONNET.

A sonnet I would write—one more—one more!
A moment's monument; a scud that flies
With Seraph-ease one second through the skies;
A ripple steering for a shady shore
To break upon a chrysolite; a lore
Caught from an instant's musing; a surprise,
Like sun rays through the clouds; like Beauty's eyes,
Fast flashing at fair orbs whom they adore.

Give me a charmed pen, that, writing fast,
Melodious words immemorably shall flow!
Such that some Lydia syllabled in glow,
For lover's heart; that poets sang, to last
For centuries; or such, that heard, would lead
All mankind far away from woe and greed!

THE SONNET'S CHARM.

There is a charm to thee, fair Sonnet thou!
A charm that Summer hath; or woman's own
When she's abath with her dear babe, alone
In some cool nook. Thou hast a pensive brow.
I think thee like some Autumn-laden bough
Blushing to the stern sun! Like clouds full blown
At afternoon, that, stately sailing, throne,
Upon June's perfect azure sky—so thou!

No flippancy is thine; no catch's tunes
May be thy theme; naught that is frivolous.
But thou, like woman, must be glorious!
Be charmed by perfumes of our richest Junes.
O Sonnet, thou art sober as the sound
Of organ-tone; thy sooth is God-profound!

LOUIS M. ELSHEMUS.
New York, Sept. 19, 1898.

Not One in a Dozen Ground Out.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with some interest and alarm the various "made to order" sonnets which have been published in your paper. I have been interested because the discussion is interesting, and alarmed because I am afraid this discussion will lead many persons to entertain the erroneous idea that all poets employ this unpoetical method to turn out their sonnets. Pardon me if I become a little personal, but I would like to state that I have written dozens of sonnets, the great majority of which I have sold to reputable periodicals in this country and in Canada, and not one of them was "ground" out—not one of them was first framed in skeleton fashion. Those who call the sonnet an artificial form of verse are utterly mistaken. It is sometimes the most natural mode of poetic expression, and any one who writes verse at all will bear me out in this statement. Very often I have begun a poem, meaning to confine it in the narrow space of a quatrain, and it has actually drawn itself out into a sonnet with little or no effort on my part; and I surely do not claim to be an inspired writer! Some people have a faculty of doing things by mechanical means—I never could.

I think the fairest test to prove that an acceptable sonnet can be written by rote would be to allow me (or any one else) to offer some endings and let your ambitious readers endeavor to sell the result of their efforts to some of the magazines. They will then find how really difficult it is to produce a fourteen-liner which meets with the approval of a skilled editor. If one person were successful in this I would be converted.

C. H. T.
New York, Sept. 15, 1898.

What is a Sonnet?

What is a sonnet? Is it hollow rhyme,
Built up, i' faith? by some half ignorant hand
That binds its meaning with a leaden band?
Or is it thoughts, which in accordance, chime
With one's most secret soul? Is it sublime
Or merely lucky writing? Is it grand?
The tests of carping critics will it stand?
And will its beauty last throughout all time?

O questioner! The perfect sonnet is
The one wherein the soul itself is seen—
The words, like a transparent cloak reveal
Its naked beauties. O doubter! Know thou this
The beauties of a sonnet intervene
[illegible]

[illegible]

CHARLES WOLFE'S POEM

Father Prout the Translator.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. T. J. Taylor will find his French poem (published in to-day's SATURDAY REVIEW) in "The Reliques of Father Prout," Pages 312, 313, Bohn's Illustrated Library, London, 1873. Here is the title from the catalogue:

Prout's (Father) Reliques. New Edition, revised and largely augmented. Twenty-one spirited Etchings by Maclise. Two volumes in one. 7s. 6d.

The "Prout Paper" containing this poem, No. 10, entitled "The Songs of France," appeared in Fraser's Magazine under date of Jan. 1, 1832; it may have been copied into Bentley's Magazine later. Here is Father Prout's ingenious introduction to his translation:

"I subjoin an elegy on Colonel de Beaumanoir, killed in the defense of Pondicherry, when that last stronghold of French power in India was beleaguered by our forces under Coote. Beaumanoir belonged to an old family in BRITTANY, (the small caps are mine,) and had levied a regiment of his lieutenants and dependents to join the unfortunate Lally Tolendal when he sailed for India, in 1749; one of his retainers must have been the author of the following lines descriptive of his hasty burial in the north bastion of the fortress where he fell. Nor is it necessary to add any translation of mine, the Rev. Mr. Wolfe having reproduced them on the occasion of Sir John Moore's falling at Corunna under similar circumstances."

The Prout poem is entitled "Les Funérailles de Beaumanoir."

Francis Mahony (Father Prout) was born at Watergrass Hill, (Mont aux Cressons, as he calls it,) near Cork, in 1800; he died May 19, 1866, while Paris correspondent of The London Globe, and is buried within hearing of "The Bells of Shandon." Educated for a Jesuit priest, he became "an Irish literary soldier of fortune," as George William Curtis described him. He was a wondrous linguist; he wrote, spoke, and thought in Latin; he knew Greek well, and most modern languages. He translated "The Groves of Blarney" into French, Italian, Greek, Latin, and ancient Celtic. He delighted to turn the verses of some celebrated author into Latin, Greek, or French and gravely represent them to be translations and plagiarisms, as witness his chapter on "The Rogueries of Tom Moore." He was on the staff of Fraser's Magazine from its beginning, and appears in Maclise's illustration of its contributors with Maginn, "Barry Cornwall," Lockhart, Hook, Thackeray, Carlyle, and others.

JOHN C. DU BOIS, M. D.
Hudson, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1898.

Father Prout's Sly Hints.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The French translation of "The Burial of Sir John Moore," about which Dr. Taylor makes inquiry in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 17, was written by Francis Mahony, the witty "Father Prout," sometime of Fraser's Magazine. The poem, which is entitled "Les Funérailles de Beaumanoir," commonly known as "The Burial of Sir John Moore," may be found in "Father Prout's Reliques," in the chapter on "The Songs of France."

"One of Beaumanoir's retainers," who Prout slyly hints must have been the writer of the lines was no other person than Father Prout himself, under which nom de plume Mahony, in the thirties, contributed to Fraser's Magazine numerous articles in which he gave the "original versions" of poems by well-known authors, notably Thomas Moore. Of course the so-called "original versions" were his own production.

As will be seen from the above, the word "Breton" is properly used, and is not meant for "Briton."

WILLIAM M. SWEENY.
Astoria, L. I., Sept. 20, 1898.

One of Father Prout's Favorite Mystifications.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can it be that reading people have forgotten "Father Prout's Reliques"?

Francis Mahony's translation into French of Charles Wolfe's famous poem, "The Burial of Sir John Moore," appeared in Fraser's Magazine about 1838, attributed to an imaginary eulogist of an "imaginary Col. de Beaumanoir. It was one of those mystifications in which Mahony delighted.

It may be remembered that Mahony puzzled some people and amused many by the Fraser paper, in which he accused Tom Moore of plagiarizing from older poets. For example, he attributed "Go Where Glory Waits Thee" to an uncertain Comtesse de Chateaubriand, and as "proof" furnished the "original" French poem; "Lesbia Hath a Beaming Eye" was traced to an obscure Latin poet, and "Wreathe the Bowl" was done into the Greek of a poet whose name is nowhere to be found (outside of Father Prout's Reliques) in all literature.

At the time these delightfully nonsensical versions were made they were taken in the spirit of fun intended. But now men have forgotten, and the allegations of plagiarism are taken seriously. Evidently the Rev. Francis Mahony's legacy of humor to the world is not yet spent. ALFRED YORK.

Portland, Me., Sept. 18, 1898.

So Soon Forgotten!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has the world come to such a pass that it no longer reads "Father Prout"—"Father Prout," humorist, poet, and scholar, whose "Reliques" contain more wit, wisdom, and learning than a hundred of the popular books of to-day rolled into one?

The Latin version of "The Burial of Sir John Moore," queried about by a correspondent in your last issue, is the work of "Father Prout," and his ascription of it to a French poet is merely one of the literary mystifications with which the "Reliques" abound. Read "Father Prout's Reliques"!

EDWARD [illegible]
Burlington, Vt., Sept. [illegible], 1898.

[illegible]

To the Editor of [illegible]:

As an [illegible] I want to call your attention to what practically amounts to [illegible]. In looking over McClure's Magazine for September I stopped with interest at the title, "Tales from Nasr-ed-Din," by [illegible], a writer whose name has appeared frequently before the public. After reading them I felt that I had been swindled! Does McClure's take the public for a colossal innocent? The so-called tales from the Turkish may have been obtained from that source, but I greatly doubt it. They are simply bald-headed, time-worn minstrel jokes that have done duty for generations. When I was a school lad I used to play "hooky" and sit on the banks of the "old swimmin' hole" and repeat these same tales until twilight. Every boy in the land knows them by rote. I listened to that tale of the Irishman and the watermelon while in kilts. The whole collection is so transparently antediluvian that it is astonishing how any writer would have the audacity to endeavor to palm them off on a reading public. I have called the attention of several friends to the "Turkish Tales," and they all pronounced them mildewed.

Your able editorial on "F. Hopkinson Smith, and Some Others," speaking of ornamentation by borrowed plumes, in last week's REVIEW was highly appreciated. It was called to my attention just as I was struggling through a heap of dusty and time-worn paddings in "The King of Boyville."

FRANCIS TREVELYAN MILLER.

Bristol, Conn., Sept. 15, 1898.

Our correspondent, if he will read McClure's article again, will find that the writer did not put forth a claim of originality. The cry of plagiarism we are afraid is in too constant use. The smart things men said thousands of years ago are often repeated to-day. "The bulls of the Irish are the calves of the Athenians." When John Mottley in 1739 bundled together a big sheaf of jokes and attributed them to the actor Joe Miller all that Mottley did was to glean the fields which bore comic grain. There never was any claim to originality.

The series of stories our correspondent censures are laid in Turkey. The writer in McClure's says at the outset: "Here are a few Nasr-ed-Din tales that I have put down in English as they have come to my notice." There is not the least assumption of invention. But what the writer has done is to to present these stories in an amusing manner. Is an old joke necessarily a bad one, or does it suffer from modern reproduction? Sometimes it does, and we may remember what Albany Fonblanque said: "It makes one's heart bleed or one's blood to boil, according to temperament, to see a mangled jest. What is a man not capable of who will knock out the brains of a joke or hammer a fine point as flat as a pancake?" Strange to say, there is a varied appreciation of the joke. The sense of humor is less widely distributed than one would suppose. It was not at all out of the way for Artemus Ward to announce that "he will call on the citizens of London at their residences and explain any jokes in his narrative which they may not understand." What father of a family is there who does not suffer when his favorite joke is not received by his children with becoming amiability? Did not George Eliot write: "A difference of tastes in jests is a great strain on the affections"?

The amusing stories in the McClure's article, which somehow exasperates our correspondent, are of a very remote origin, but all jokes and jests are repeated, and will be repeated forever. Jonathan Scott at the beginning of this century published a volume entitled "Tales Anecdotes, and Letters Translated from the Arabic and Persian," and dedicated his work to Warren Hastings. A large part of the book is given up to the jokes, quips, and repartees of Ubbeed the Jester. Scott says that Ubbeed in a far-distant time was probably the droll of some Sultaun. As there are no theatricals in the East, the jester, the juggler, and the story teller were the only sources of amusement. Here are some of the Oriental Joe Miller jokes:

"There was a bad preacher, whom no one attended who had heard him once. Descending from the pulpit one day after sermon, he missed his slippers and accused the muezzin (clerk) of stealing them. 'I am rightly served,' said the man, 'for being the only one who staid to hear thee.'"

There is a Scotch variation of this story, an umbrella having been substituted for the preacher's slippers. Here is another story, which has the distinct physiognomy of the Rothschild one, when the millionaire was asked by the Socialist to divide up his money with all the world:

"An insolent beggar went to a rich man and said: 'My brother, you know how we are all children of Adam and Eve, and ought all to have a share in property alike. You are a steward; so give me mine.' The rich man gave him a dirrim, at which he grumbled. 'My dear brother,' said the rich man, 'make no noise, for if all our brethren should hear and claim their shares you will not have half so much.'"

Certainly there is a New England story about a dull clergyman that owes its origin to Ubbeed or some one who lived long before this Persian funny man:

"A preacher in a mosque began a history of Noah with the question from the Koran, 'I have called Noah,' but forgetting the rest of the verse, repeated the same words over and over. At length an Arab cried out: 'If Noah will not come, call somebody else.'"

The jokes of the "end man" in the line of the negro minstrels, if you were only able to look back far enough, would be found to be derived as often as not from very antiquated sources. Just substitute peaches for dates and peach stones for date shells and Ubbeed's old story just after a banjo interlude might make the house laugh. This is the Persian joke:

"Mahummud and Ali were once eating dates to[illegible]

[illegible]

HERE AND THERE.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh, in his "Sirdar and Khalifa; or, The Reconquest of the Soudan, 1898," tells us that Sir Herbert Kitchener "is always accessible, ready to listen, but relies on his own judgment, and is ever determined in its execution," and that one trait of the Sirdar's is to work out "everything on strict business principles." By that means he has conducted "the cheapest campaigns that have ever been put together." Studying campaign statistics, we should like to find out what is their average of cost. Gen. Gatacre, in command of a brigade, would permit no rations of either beer or rum, and the result, as Mr. Bennet Burleigh expresses it, of having "the healthiest and best set-up men in the service. * * * Of sickness there was practically none. The average was far below home station rates." Of course there was grumbling, for some of the things the soldiers had to do showed some blundering on the part of the English Ordnance Department. The Lee-Metford bullet served out with the cartridges it was found did not fit the guns. So the soldiers had to make them right. "Details from each regiment were engaged daily in filing off the tips of the Lee-Metford bullet. One million rounds had to be so dealt with." It is quite possible that had this happened in the American service some smart Yankee with the material there was at hand would have turned out in short order an improved milling machine. It does "seem a little absurd to expect an army in the field to remake its own ammunition." Even then, the best prepared, as is supposably the English line, may get all wrong about arms, for Mr. Bennet Burleigh writes that the repeating rifles jammed, and that at the battle of Athara the "new magazine rifle was used without the magazine." No slur can be thrown on our Ordnance Department during the war with Spain. If no smokeless powder was forthcoming it was not their fault; only we are not always quite as wide awake as we are supposed to be, and are somewhat over self-sufficient, not only in war as a business, but in many other things.

It always is curious, or, say, rather entertaining, to find out resemblances in folk-lore stories. There is a big expanse of sea and land between the Hebrides of to-day and old Egypt, but the beetle is somewhat of a connecting link. Mr. A. Goodrich Freer has been collecting the Christian legends of the Hebrides and presents them in the last Contemporary Review. He writes: "The black beetle is universally detested and trampled upon, but the sharded beetle called Ceardobhan is a favorite." The legend runs that the black beetle betrayed the child Christ on his flight to Egypt, while the sharded beetle put pursuers on the wrong track. Because black beetles are restless they are supposed in the Hebrides to be suffering from a curse. Here is a queer Southern negro story about the beetle: "De's many kin' o' bug-beetle, an' dese all onery save one, an' he's got a scaly back, an' he shine wid many colors, jes' like de rainbow, an' case why? When the good man mek de fus rainbow it was a mighty unsettled contrapshun, an' like to come to smash, an' de good man he forbid all livin' kritter wid or widout wings to bother wid de rainbow, less they be killed. When up come one of dese yere scaly bugs, an' he say, 'I can boss dat yere job,' and he climb up dat rainbow and settle right on top of him, an' he was a boss teeterer, fo' when de rainbow kind o' lean on one side he get on de udder side, a balancing of it, and he kip his post until bimeby dat rainbow got solid, and de good man he say: 'Yer back gwine to have in all de time to come dose rainbow colors!' So you dun take notice, chilluns, what a lil thing kin do, providin' its 'tentions be good. So when you sees a scaly bug-beetle in yo' path don't you never trod on it." It is not necessary to insist that the negro nurse's story has anything to do with the Egyptian scarabaeus.

Mr. George F. Kunz in the Proceedings and Papers of the National Fishery Congress, held at Tampa in January last, presented a most interesting paper on the fresh-water pearls in the United States, the entire report having been lately issued by the United States Fishery Commission. Archaeologists know that in the old Indian mounds numbers of pearls, "immense quantities," have been found, but alas! the pearl in time parts with its lustre and remains nothing but common carbonate of lime. The question arises, Were pearls coming from the fresh water larger a thousand or more years ago than they are to-day? The old Spaniards tell that the Indians of North America wore pearls. It was only forty years ago that attention was called to the subject. In 1857 large and valuable pearls were first obtained in New Jersey. The prize pearl was one found at Notch Brook, near Paterson. This pearl was purchased by the Empress Eugénie, the price being $2,500. During the same year some $15,000 worth of pearls came from New Jersey, when no more were forthcoming. Waynesville, Ohio, in 1870, furnished $30,000 worth of pearls. At the Columbian Exposition a fine collection of fresh-water pearls was shown. The source of the pearl is the unio, but the finds are now few and far between, and in many streams the mol[illegible] The only trouble about it is to induce the unio to make his own particular pearl. We are assured that the mollusk, whether from the Persian Gulf or the New Jersey creek, only manufactures the beautiful globules under compulsion. By an accident something gets into the shell, irritates the flesh of the mollusk, and for self-comfort the unio at once covers the foreign matter with a beautiful nacreous mantle, and so protects his sensitive meat. But then you might scatter right in the unio foreign prickly substances and make him go to work. The subject is certainly a suggestive one. Anyhow, good matter of fact shirt buttons can be made out of the unio shell, though Cleopatra remain thirsty.

Some one in an English publication writes deprecatingly of the present condition of English art. Now that Leighton, Millais, Burne-Jones are dead, English art, he believes, is drifting, having no haven in sight. There are no young English artists, only "aesthetic faddists," and the critic repeats Ruskin's strong words: "We scorn their velocity, for it is without direction; we reject their decision, for it is without grounds; we contemn their composition, for it is without materials; we reprobate their choice, for it is without comparison." The critic insists that the English painter is imitative of the French school, "who persist," as Millais said, "in painting with a broken French accent." We hardly agree in the strictures directed toward symbolic art, that it never was good for anything, and is still in vogue in England. That symbolism was carried once to excess is certain, and its decline in England is positive. It is only the very greatest master that can make symbolism effective, and then he only addresses the sentiments of the very few. But where the English critic is right is where he pitches into the heresy that the subjects, like Mr. Toots's ideas, were of no consequence. Granted that a man's drawing is prime, his coloring good, why should he select a worthless subject? There is evidently a want of mental co-ordination. Why should Henner lavish color on an ugly kitchen wench doing up her back hair? A scavenger's cart painted with skill might be the gem in a street-cleaning department, but nowhere else. Can technique ever drive good taste into the background? With his "smears of genius" the critic probably has his fling at the impressionists, and the pessimistic person adds that these particular pictures are just as strong, whether "you hang them topside up or upside down." To be practical, the general run of picture buyers are utterly indifferent to "inspired smudges and sublimated dots."

A good lively eight-page paper is Bill Barlow's Budget, published at Douglas, Converse County, Wyoming, and the news is quite up to date. On the last page of the newspaper there is something not uncommon to journals issued where there are great cattle interests, and it is the publicity given to stock brands. Infinite are the signs used in marking cattle, and five columns are devoted to these brands pictorially represented. Considered in an archaeological bearing, these brands give room for some suggestions. Early man was a herder. Just as to-day, it is not impossible to suppose that herds of cattle or flocks of sheep or goats were numerous. Must there not have been constant risks of the animals getting mixed up, one man's herd feeding with another, and so difficulties arising as to ownership? Was early man superlatively honest? Were there no mavericks to tempt rascals in the golden age? You could not 4,000 years ago offer a reward of $300 for "furnishing proof which finally convicts any person or persons of stealing any of our cattle or horses." Marks put on cattle by means of the hot iron, or what is called to-day "branding," must have been of later date, for the knife, or the scar left after the use of the knife, must have first served to identify cattle. But the main significance of these brandings or markings lies in the fact that it is quite possible that they were antecedent to the invention of letters. Look at many of the cattle brands in this Wyoming newspaper and they are of the most primitive form—hieroglyphical, if you please to call them such. Some of our explorers in Africa, where the natives keep large herds, might give information as to how the natives mark their cattle.

Some time ago we commented on what were the wonderful guesses of the past, and how writers, carried away by their fancy, apparently described scientific possibilities which are actualities to-day. It must have often struck readers how self-sufficient were the Greeks and Romans. Did they ever dream that in the time to come there would be progress? Perhaps some of our correspondents will give us quotations with translations where old authors up to the third century showed what were their anticipations as to the advance mankind was to make. In the "New Atlantis, Begun by the Lord Verulam and Continued by R. H. Esquire" of 1666, "wireless telegraphy" is guessed at. The particular passage reads: "Two needles of equal size being touched together at the same time with this Stone, and severally set on two tables with the Alphabet written circularly about them; two friends, thus prepared and agreeing on the time, may correspond at never so great a distance. For by turning the needle in one Alphabet, the other in the distant table will by a secret sympathy turn itself after the like manner." Then follows the romantic rigmarole about "one Lamoran," who made the discovery, who was banished because of this invention.

CYRANO DE BERGERAC.

The Story the Play Contains and the Success It Has Had in France.

With the arrival of Autumn and the revival of interest in theatrical matters interest in "Cyrano de Bergerac" has been revived. After the first long run of the play, Coquelin has been resting; he is no longer young. The French edition of the play has reached a sale of 100,000 copies. This was accomplished months ago, and it may have doubled by this time. There has been an English translation on sale in London, but it is still a tradition in New York. An American translation is promised by Miss Gertrude Hall, and, as the publishers are named, the work will no doubt appear in due season. There have been published stray translations in our daily papers of the ballads, but where the original text and the Englishing of it have been printed side by side the translations have proved that the task was too much for the translators.

Savinien-Cyrano de Bergerac was born in 1620 in Perigord and died in 1655 in Paris. He was a comic author who was distinguished by the singularity of his works as much as by the oddity of his character. He foretold in his earliest childhood his purposes in life. Brought up by a poor curate, he gave many precocious proofs of his unruly, vicious, and quarrelsome nature. He was charged with maiming children of his village, persecuting a housekeeper, and was famous for many crazy performances. When he left his birthplace and reached Paris he led a life of unbridled dissipation. He was barely fifteen when M. Carbon-Castel Jaloux took him into his company, composed exclusively of Gascons. He was hardly enlisted before his business seemed to be getting into duels. With him a doubtful word, a gesture or a glance from any one, in any place, was quite sufficient warrant for an affair of honor. The most frequent reasons for his outbursts were the pleasantries that his nose occasioned. It was by nature a large aquiline organ, which its owner had disfigured in the most grotesque way by the sword cuts it had received in his perpetual quarrels.

This demon of desperadoes, as he was called in the regiment, aspired to the renown of pitching blindly into the greatest dangers, so as to be credited with getting out of them by his valor. The following are cited as examples of this sort: One of his friends (de Liniere) learned that a great lord had posted a hundred cutthroats on his track. Greatly alarmed, he went to de Bergerac for counsel. "By Heaven," he replied, "there are only two things to do. There's a sword. Follow me! I want to go and help you to make your bed." And Cyrano threw himself on the assassins, killing nine and putting the rest to flight.

Once in possession of the reputation of a fearless duelist, he could commit the most unreasonable outrages or insolent buffooneries. "I forbid you to appear for a month," he told the actor Montfleury, who, disregarding the caution, came upon the boards a few days later. As soon as de Bergerac saw him he rose in his seat and cried: "Go off, or I'll kill you!" And the comedian felt obliged to obey the brawler with the rapier.

Having received a wound at the siege of Arras in 1641, de Bergerac, to his great regret, left the military service. It was said of him that he took up the study of philosophy with Gassendi, who was giving lessons also to Molière and others. These de Bergerac intimidated into receiving him. At all events he succeeded in a study that seemed so unsuited to his character. But he had the equipment of a good memory and a greed of knowledge. In the year 1653 de Bergerac received a severe blow on the head, which brought on an illness during fourteen months, when he died, in 1655, at the age of thirty-five. One of his relatives, an abbess in the abbey "The Daughters of the Cross," in the Faubourg Sainte Antoine, succeeded in inspiring him with some religious sentiments before his end and induced him to abjure some of his errors. It was in this church, at his own request, that he was buried. His two literary works were two dramas, "Agrippine, Widow of Germanicus," which saw the light in 1653, and "The Pedant Deceived," which was played the following year. His tragedy revealed his tendency to agnostic belief, which in those days meant a degree of discomfort and disgrace which is now unimaginable. In the latter play there was introduced for the first time on the stage peasants speaking their own patois. Some of these effects from de Bergerac were borrowed by Molière in his "Fourberies de Scapin."

The foregoing account, with some brief references to the literary extravagances of de Bergerac which are cited, comprise about all the biography of this eccentric creature that is considered worth giving in the "Biographie Universelle" of Didot, the most complete and authoritative work of the sort in French. With this brief biography and with the play in hand, it becomes an entertaining study to discover how the accomplished dramatist has used the leading life incidents of the real Cyrano de Bergerac, and how he has added to them inventions of his fancy to make a valuable acting play, which is at the same time a beautiful poem, tragic, comic, romantic, and all the time theatrical. The dedication is an eloquent and also a doubtful compliment. It reads:

"C'est a l'âme de Cyrano que je voulais
dédier ce poème.
Mais puisqu'elle a passé en vous, Coquelin,
c'est à vous que je le dédie.'

"It is to the soul of Cyrano I would dedicate this poem.
But since that soul passed into you, Coquelin, to you I dedicate."

No doubt the author saw his obligation to this incomparable actor and felt that, among the many clever men on the Paris stage, Coquelin alone combined the face, form, voice, diction, the fury, and air that were needed to incarnate such an incongruous personality as the poem made of Cyrano, who was all in one the poet, braggart, cutthroat, and self-sacrificing philosopher. It leads one to entertain doubts as to the future of this play, even in France, if minus Coquelin, and to draw on one's experience for parallels; for the shelving of "Cyrano" would not be the only instance of an anomalous stage character identified with an actor that lived and died with him. Particularly would this doubt be warranted as to the translation into English and the success of Rostand's drama in England or America. Yet in French the play is truly a poem, and in Paris only is the public to be found that will lose none of the beauty of the play or misunderstand the exquisite sentiments the author has developed as explaining or accounting for motives that without them would be unaccountable.

French and even English criticism seems to have abandoned its function before this play, and eulogy has taken its place. It would be in vain to call attention to the violence done to the rules of the box office and to the creeds of dramatic authorship by M. Rostand in: First, his dramatis personae, forty-three men and nine women; second, his five acts instead of four, the fourth act is brilliant enough, but dispensable; third, the several scenes that contribute little or nothing to the progress of the plot, but furnish an overwhelming theatrical setting and emphasize the hero, and, fourth, the story, which is exceptional, unnatural, improbable, and, in real life, inconceivable. Why, then, its vogue? Augustin Filon calls the 28th of December, 1897, a date in literature. The veteran Francisque Sarcey says: "A poet is born unto us, and, what charms me most is, this poet is a man of the theatre." Fernand Gregh in the Revue de Paris: "Ce poete est un prodigieux homme de théâtre. Sa piece est étourdissant," and he adds: "It is long since such a success has been seen. Victor Hugo himself did not know it." Stagecraft is the backbone of this play, and this knack, inspired and directed by the unerring taste of the poet, has brought the success.

The author opens with a scene of an audience entering the theatre of the Chateau de Bourgogne in Paris, about 1640. It is an hour or so before the rise of the curtain. In this scene first twenty-two speaking characters are engaged. Scene second (French "scenes," please remember,) adds four more. Scene third adds three more. There are twenty-nine on the stage before the hero, Cyrano de Bergerac, rises up to order the actor Montfleury off the mimic boards. The movement now grows to fever heat, which a Coquelin knows how to work up, maintain, and transfer from the boards to the benches.

Here is the "ballade" that comes near the close of Act I. De Bergerac, in the audience of the mimic theatre, recites in verse the account of his duel with a scoundrel. Shutting his eyes, he seems to improvise the lines, suiting his actions to his words; he makes passes with his sword, and closes the recital amid frenzied applause from the mimic boxes, showered with flowers and ladies' lace handkerchiefs:

"Ballade du duel qu'en l'hotel bourguignon Monsieur de Bergerac eut avec un bélitre.

"Je jette avec grace mon feutre,
De fais lentement l'abandon
Du grand manteau qui me calfeutre,
Et je tire mon espadon;
Elégant comme Céladon,
Agile comme Scaramouche,
Je vous préviens, cher Mirmydon,
Qu'à la fin de l'envoi je touche.

"Vous auriez bien dû rester neutre;
Ou vais-je vous larder, dindon? . . .
Dans le flanc, sous votre mabeutre? . . .
Au coeur, sous votre bleu cordon? . . .
—Lest coquilles tintent, ding-don!
Ma pointe voltige; une mouche!
Décidément . . . c'est au bedon,
Qu'à la fin de l'envoi je touche.

"Il me manque une rime en eutre. . .
Vous rompes, plus blanc qu'amidon?
C'est pour me fournir le mot pleutre!
—Tac! je pare la pointe dont
Vous espéries me faire don:—
J'ouvre la ligne,—je la bouche. . .
Tiens bien ta broche, Laridon!
A la fin de l'envoi je touche.

ENVOI.

"Prince, demande à Dieu pardon!
Je quarte du pied, j'escarmouche,
Je coupe, je feinte. * * Hé! là donc!
A la fine de envoi je touche."

I fling down my hat with an air,
I slowly remove the great cloak
That, snugly wrapped round me, I wear;
And I whip out this keen little joke.
I am built on Lord Chesterfield's plan;
I'm as nimble as clowns at the show;
I am too quick for you, little man?
My remarks I will punctuate—so!

You had better grow wiser or bolder;
Now, where shall I spit you, my cock?
In the side, or here, under the shoulder,
Your heart—or the belt of your frock?
The tambourine tinkles—sad omen!
My sword flies about—'tis a bee!
Precisely—right on your abdomen;
There is point to my argument—see!

Look! he braces himself for a pass.
You weaken, eh? Pale as your cuff!
That's to give me the name for you—ass!
Click! I parry your point. That's the stuff!
You hoped it would stop me for good.
Let me open the cask. That's the way!
Hold fast to the spigot—for blood!
My remarks are too pointed! Well, say!

ENVOY.

Now, Prince, for your sins a short prayer.
I lunge—it is not a faux pas!
I cut and I thrust, and—but there,
That last was too touching! Ta, ta!

The French play contains 215 printed pages. Cyrano makes his appearance at Page 21, and is never absent from the dialogues of the remaining 194 pages except from 28 pages. We are exact at the risk of being finical. This unique ever-presence of the hero must be judged also by his "lines." His speeches in several places are long. One occupies forty printed lines; one is fifty-four, which is all about his nose and reads too interestingly to suggest any benefit from the stage manager's excision of any portion of it. Scene eighth of the second act has a speech of seventy-four lines, which contains within it an interruption of but four lines. It is safe to say there may not exist another play in the modern drama which gives the hero nearly the amount of exercise of memory or half the exertion that this bold effort of a young poet (M. Rostand is but twenty-nine) has given and has made so triumphantly successful.

Amid the crowd of characters in the first and in the fourth acts are only three that are absorbingly interesting. The rest are feeders—the Rosencranzes and Guildensterns, the Horatios and Bernardos of this Hamlet de Bergerac. Added to the few incidents which are cited in the biography there are used in the play few actual incidents of the dramatist's creation, while of his speeches, sentiments, satire, wit, and pathos there is much that is exquisite for its invention. The most important motive, however, is of the author's creation. He makes Cyrano in love with his cousin Roxane. He is mutely and madly enslaved, but his unsightly nose admonishes him that love is not for him. Roxane loves Christian, a colorless young and handsome man, who opens his acquaintance with Cyrano by mocking him about his nose, an insult that has cost many their lives. But Cyrano embraces Christian. Later he becomes his vicarious lover, writing to Roxane's Christian letters, that are models of eloquent love, which she, being a poetical lady, credits unhesitatingly to Christian, who, when talking to her, can say little to captivate her beyond "je t'aime."

The scene where the three are brought together is at the balcony of Roxane's house. The young lady, who has been previously so credulous in the matter of the chirography of Christian, is now equally indiscriminating in regard to her lover's voice. She accepts Cyrano's voice as if it proceeded from the mouth of Christian. This scene is beautiful in the original, but needs a poet to transfer a worthy idea of it to English.

Such self-extinction of a lover as this scene illustrates would seem to be the climax, no further stretch being imaginable. Yet the kiss that Cyrano obtains for his commonplace, handsome "pal" Christian is only in fact the prelude for scene ten of the same act, which shows Cyrano intercepting another lover of the complaisant Roxane (De Guiche, who is on his way to her house) by telling him yarns about the moon from which he, Cyrano, has just fallen, and performing antics to gain a few minutes' time and occupy De Guiche long enough for the ceremony of marriage to be performed between Roxane and Christian, a ceremony which De Guiche, having come to be himself the bridegroom, would have prevented but for the self-effacing love of Cyrano, who was determined that Roxane should marry the man she loved best. Such an office as Cyrano fills in this scene is made in some degree logical by remembering that he has a hideous nose that condemned him to celibacy, and that his eccentric nature was controlled by neither conventions nor instincts—presumably by poetry.

"Cyrano" in English prose will have to be classed with melodrama. If translated into blank verse it might even find a place in the category of plays of classic distinction. Its attribute is strongly theatric as well as dramatic, and prompts the presenting of a classification to include it, which might group the works of the stage into something like genera. Let us divide them into four: I. The actual; II., the probable; III., the possible; IV., the impossible. And to make our scheme clear, assign well-known favorites to their category. Thus, for the first, "The Doll's House" of Ibsen; for the second, "Caste"; for the third, "The Merchant of Venice"; for the fourth, "Cyrano de Bergerac" and all the plays that, being theatric as well as dramatic, may be made convincing and triumphant through such superlative acting as "Cyrano" received at the hands of Coquelin and his excellent colleagues.

HORACE B. FRY.

Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell University has written a new life of Alexander the Great which will be one of the leading features of The Century Magazine during the coming year. The papers will be richly illustrated with pictures by André Castaigne, Louis Loeb, and others.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have added to their Illustrated English Library new editions of "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments" and "Robinson Crusoe."

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[illegible] in return. Such concerns have only a temporary existence. They soon lose credit and go to pieces. They may be as deficient in honesty as they are in business experience. It seems hard to say this, but it is not usually wise to confide one's literary interest to a brand-new concern—unless one knows all about it. For a publishing business, it seems necessary that it shall have been long in existence before it can gain the confidence of the public and of those whose trade it is to write.

There are, however, a great many things which are unjustly thrown at publishers. Why should they be expected to be more in sympathy with those whose literary wares they buy than were they butchers or grocers? The very vocation of a publisher forces him to take innumerable risks. The public is a capricious animal. No matter what is its pabulum and literary sense, it tires of one kind of nutriment. There always are newer generations of readers springing up, and these show little appreciation for "old favorites." Those that have delighted the father and the mother may make the sons and the daughters "very tired." It is a mistake to think that publishers get out books for glory only. Paper and labor are not paid for with that commodity. The principal blunder the author, especially the young one, makes, is to find fault with a publisher "for his want of generosity." Why should the publisher be more generous to an author than to his shoemaker?

James Payn said: "Dissatisfaction with honest publishers indeed rarely takes place, except with very young authors. These have great confidence in their own work, and when it does not succeed are prone to blame everybody but themselves. But the fact is, even if a new book is a good book it is very rarely successful. To make it known to the public requires advertising, and that process is expensive and soon swallows up a small profit, even if a profit is made." The man who writes should know exactly what are his money limitations, for, as Payn said, "What a beggarly account do the profits of literature present beside those of successful men at the bar, in medicine, or in trade!" Then let the author bear this in mind, that his term of prosperity is short. "The gift of imagination generally fails us long before those talents which are sufficient for ordinary intellectual toil," and yet nothing is more common than to hear otherwise.

While the vein is on, novel writing is a pleasurable vocation. You may work when you like, and enjoy a certain sense of freedom, that is, if you have a market for your wares. But the novel writer is rarely a provident person. It is not true that what comes easily goes easily, because, though some are not conscious of it, novel writing takes a great deal out of the romance concocter. All literary work is close and engrossing, and it is always with you, and somehow it must be with you. Referring once again to Payn, he writes: "I have often found what they [other men not literary] mean by work is the remaining within the same four walls for a certain large number of hours per diem. Even when they do work, they have something to work upon; they have not to spin the very threads of their work out of their own brains before they begin business." Then there are the personal experiences of the author of "Lost Sir Massingbred," "For the last five-and-twenty years of my life I have only had three days of consecutive holiday once a year; while all the year round (from another necessity of the pen) the Sundays have been as much working days with me as week days."

Max Mueller on Theosophy.

It does one good to read Max Müller's article in the last number of Cosmopolis about Theosophy. We may remark that this Yoga nonsense has become very flat of late, but a worse fad has taken its place, and it is that cruel absurdity called "Christian Science." Max Müller writes that he is afraid Mme. Blavatsky and her friends who went to India "ignorant of Sanskrit and Sanskrit literature," have done India a great deal of harm.

The "wild Polish woman" and her cranks cornered "poor Dayanauda Saravasti" and bewildered him. He had no more conception of what they were after than they had themselves. There are no mysteries about that philosophy, (the Hindu one,) or about the Mahatmas who are versed in it, writes Max Müller. "The Upanishads and Dar- [illegible] many wild followers, Max Müller relates an Oriental story, applicable to the occasion, and he gives it in all its humorous details. The legend runs somewhat in this way: There was a man who was able to grunt like a pig, and his grunting was so admirable that "when pigs were grazing they would turn around to see if any new member had come into their fold." This human grunter wanted to take advantage of his talents, so he "hired a hall," to use a non-Oriental expression and sold tickets for his grunt show, and the people came in throngs. Through the village there plodded a wise man, and he was astonished at the silliness of the people, and "it struck him that he could teach a good lesson." Accordingly he, too, hired a hall, and advertised that even better grunting would be heard at his show, and free of cost. "The people were naturally very eager to hear it, and they visited it. The sage brought a pig before them and, squeezing it a little, made it grunt. Really the grunt was much better than the man's, but the people exclaimed: 'Pooh, is this all? We hear this every day, but what is there in it? It is nothing wonderful.' The sage said: 'Here is a splendid lesson for us. We seldom care for reality, but always go in for imitation.'" The story is a delightful one. The sage's conclusion is "no external help is required to see the Self, but very few care for it, and even if you eagerly advertise it none will go to you except those who love truth for truth's sake. Reflect on this."

A writer, now living in Washington, recently expressed some of his views concerning the present aspects of literature in this country. "Some years ago," he said, "I had an opportunity to buy a literary journal, published in Boston, but deferring my decision, I lost it. Another person came in and gained control of the property. I have always regretted that I did not avail myself of that opportunity, not only because the journal was paying a very respectable yearly income, but on account of the fact that I had then, and have now, certain well-defined ideas in regard to criticism that would tend to stimulate the production of more virile books. I never did appreciate namby-pamby novels, and the colorless, commonplace fiction perpetrated by so many of our American authors. In England and other countries of Europe the leading writers exhibit more strength; they seem to have a more masculine grasp of life. Here, without mentioning any names, we are content to portray types, to deal with the problems of existence in a kindergarten manner. The heroic spirit of our forefathers finds little expression in the present generation. I believe all this is detrimental to our literary growth, and that our writers are neglecting magnificent opportunities to test their mettle as purveyors of stronger and more sincere literature."

This gentleman's point of view is a formidable one, it must be admitted, but some of his assertions are rather sweeping. He does not sufficiently recognize the fact that as there is no standard of taste in literature, all books are relative in their merit. The modest little violet of the meadows is as exquisite in its way as the glorious full-blown Jacqueminot rose in a conservatory. A miniature presentment of Milady may be quite as precious a possession as the oil portrait of her by Herkomer in the drawing room. The headstrong, shaggy little pony may be dearer to the family than the aristocratic, race-winning thoroughbred—the pride of the master of the household. The matter of relative value is thus humorously put in rhyme by John Kendrick Bangs:

I met a little elf-man once,
Down where the lilies blow.
I asked him why he was so small
And why he didn't grow.
He slightly frowned, and with his eye
He looked me through and through,
"I'm quite as big for me," said he,
"As you are big for you."

If some men can reach their highest attitude of endeavor by carving a beautiful design on a cherry pit, why cavil at them? If Mr. Howells is at his best in depicting ordinary, everyday men and women, why suggest that he should try his trained hand at the creation of a fellow like d'Artagnan, or that fine example of manhood delineated in the pages of "Lorna Doone?" The results of honest effort all have their place in the world. Michael Angelo said "trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle." We are too apt to wrangle over what we consider the poor qualities to be found in the books of representative authors, not pausing to examine their real merits. It is [illegible] individuals who can write such books as "The Choir Invisible," "The Damnation of Theron Ware," "The Bow of Orange Ribbon," "Hugh Wynne," "Gondola Days," "Jerome," &c., we may be sure that our literature will not lack in sturdy, robust characteristics.

M. Gambard's Memoirs.

So far as relates to Meissonier and Rosa Bonheur, it is known that M. Gambard is the great living authority. Some time ago we announced that M. Gambard was writing a memoir of his active and useful life. The reminiscences of such a man, showing the part he played in European art, cannot fail to be interesting. We have been permitted to make some extracts from a letter recently written by M. Gambard, when in Geneva.

"My memoirs are getting on, and I have given them a tremendous advance during these last two months. * * * The first part of my work begins with my birth, in 1814; then follows my arrival in London, in 1832. I remained in England up to 1870. I think the memoir of the first period of my life will be nearly finished, translated, and corrected by the end of August. In September I intend writing the second part, which gives my life as a collector and amateur. In my memoir I do not want to write the life history of my dear friend Rosa Bonheur, but I have much to do with her in connection with the French exhibitors in London, (1854,) where for the first time she had a fair chance given her. In 1855 Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair" delighted and astonished the London public. In 1856 we went together to Scotland. I have a great deal to say about Meissonier and relative to leading French and English artists of my time. I have done my best to suppress my own individuality, never writing of myself save in an incidental manner."

We are positive that M. Gambard's memoirs will be pleasantly received. He will tell the history of art in England, France, Germany, and Italy during the last half century, and written by a gentleman absolutely conversant with the subject.

John J. Rooney and His Verse.

John Jerome Rooney, who will soon publish a volume of verse, was born in Binghamton, N. Y. His family removed to Philadelphia, Penn., upon the death of his father. His education was directed by his uncle, the Right Rev. J. F. Shanahan, Bishop of Harrisburg. He entered Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., one of the oldest Catholic and Southern colleges in the United States, and was graduated in 1884 at the head of his class. During this period he contributed, chiefly verse, to Philadelphia newspapers. He became connected with The Philadelphia Record soon after graduation, and remained with that paper for four or five years, meanwhile contributing to New York periodicals. He then accepted a place in a New York customs brokerage and forwarding firm. Several years ago he started his own firm, of which he is now the head.

Meanwhile Mr. Rooney has kept up his interest in literary work, in the past three years contributing verse on military and naval topics to the military periodicals. Many of these verses have been copied in foreign military magazines, as far away as India. He has received many letters from men in our own and foreign services commending special lines. Early in this direction he contributed to The Seventh Regiment Gazette, of which his brother, Lieut. L. J. F. Rooney—now in the volunteer service—is the editor. He wrote an "Ode on the Unveiling of the Monument to Col. Robert Gould Shaw," in Boston, which was published in The Gazette and extensively quoted. Thomas Bailey Aldrich and Richard Henry Stoddard wrote kindly of this work.

Mr. Rooney has written many poems on incidents arising from the Spanish war. Many have appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES. These have been quoted in all parts of the country, "Hobson of Santiago" especially. "Victor Blue" and "La Quasima" have been set to music, and are being circulated by the Red Cross Society to raise funds for the soldiers. He has also contributed verse to the Catholic magazines, largely on patriotic themes, and is a member of the Catholic Club of New York and of its Board of Managers. He is a member of the American Authors' Guild.

Stanley's Stage Fright.

The September number of The Book Buyer contains a hitherto unpublished portrait of Henry M. Stanley, M. P., the African explorer. It is from a photograph taken in Barcelona, Spain, in 1872 or 1873. It represents Mr. Stanley with a mustache, imperial, and masses of iron gray hair, just as he looked after his discovery of Dr. Livingstone. The original of the photograph is in the possession of Henry Ruggles of Norwich, Conn., who was United States Consul at Barcelona when Stanley went there to study the Carlist rebellion for a New York newspaper. In a letter that accompanies [illegible] to the stage from a door in the rear, and was confronted by a vast audience. The stage was occupied by two or three score of the prominent members of the Royal Geographical Society, many of whom were the most distinguished savants of Europe. They all rose to their feet as I entered, and joined with the audience in giving me such a welcome as I never had before and never expect to have again. When the cheering, which lasted several minutes, had subsided, I walked to the front of the platform to make my address. My God! Ruggles, my speech, which I had prepared with so much care, had all left me. I could not remember a word. I stood there trembling like a frightened schoolboy who had 'forgotten his piece.' A most distinguished audience, which it would be difficult to equal, was in front of me. It seemed as if all the royalty and nobility of England were present. In one seat I saw the familiar faces of Napoleon, Eugenie and the young Prince, Gladstone, Beaconsfield, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and, in fact, I think all the royal family were there except the Queen; and they were all staring me right in the face, waiting for me to go on. But I could not; the words would not come. I stood there at least three minutes, which seemed hours. I wished I were hunting lions and elephants in mid-Africa. Soon I heard some two or three loud whispers in the rear of me: 'Go ahead, Stanley! Go ahead, Stanley!' And one, a little louder than the rest: 'We know you found Livingstone.' Then, as if by magic, my speech came back to me, and, commencing slowly, I went through with it without a break."

Stanley repeated to me from memory his address, word for word, which gave evidence that he had great talent as a writer as well as being a famous traveler.

A Library in the Woods.

One hardly expects on arrival at a hotel in the heart of the Adirondack woods to find a library of more than 400 volumes of new and popular works, selected with excellent judgment, for the enjoyment of the guests who are not wholly given over to the pursuit of deer in the forest or trout in the lakes. There are several reasons why this hotel should be bookish. In the first place, the crest used on its stationery is the book plate of the late Addison Child, Esq., the original owner of the property, after whom the park is named and whose choice library of French and English works is still unbroken at Childwold village, three miles over the trail from the hotel. Then the present owner of Childwold is a distinguished and picturesque Bostonian, already book embalmed as "The Man with the Bacon Rind" in the Scribner of October a year ago. Moreover, THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW comes regularly to the hotel, and, in short, when Boston goes to the woods it naturally takes a library along.

By the statement of the librarian, it appears that "With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," and "Pan Michail" are read more than "Quo Vadis." Henry Seaton Merriman, however, is the author whose books are most called for, followed by Hall Caine, Mrs. Cotes, (author of "An American Girl in London,") and Stanley Weyman. Mrs. Cotes's popularity, it may be mentioned, is partly due to the fact that she was a guest of the hotel during the Summer.

It may be a profitable suggestion to other Summer hotels that the Childwold library made its beginning with a few of the new books of 1896 given by the guests at the close of that season. In the following Summer it was increased through an entertainment, yielding $200, which sum was expended for lists of books made out by the guests of the house. The collection is steadily increasing, through donations of books and investments of money. The library is the most popular room in the hotel, as the librarian is the most popular man. WILLIAM HENRY SHELTON.

Childwold, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1898.

English University Journals.

From Blackwood.

As at Oxford, it is before all things necessary that the undergraduate should have a journal where he may air his political views, ventilate his many and manifold grievances, and, if it so please him, soar upon the wings of poetry. The two best known—and longest lived—university magazines are The Granta and The Cambridge Review. There have been others, but they have lasted only for a few terms, or at the most a few years, and in two instances at least their career has been prematurely cut short.

The Cambridge Tatler, of which we believe Mr. Anstey was the editor, had the effrontery to describe a garden party at Jesus at which the Dean was represented as keeping a roulette table for the benefit of the gyps and dancing a coranto on the lawn with the oldest bedmaker.

The Hon. Mrs. Lyttelton Gell has compiled a new book for Henry Frowde of London, entitled "The More Excellent Way." Mrs. Gell, it will be recalled, is the author of "Cloud of Witness," of which nearly 80,000 copies have been sold. In the new work the varied aspects of love—the central fact of life which, as the title recalls, St. Paul placed in the forefront of the Christian virtues—are presented as they have appeared to the poets and writers of all ages.

COMMENT AND QUERY.

Jane Austen Lauded in Oxford.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with more than common interest the letters in the defense of the writings of Jane Austen, and have thought that her many admirers might find pleasure in reading an Englishman's opinion of his gifted kinswoman.

Last Summer in Oxford, Prof. Marriott, the President of the University Movement in England, delivered a lecture upon Miss Austen before the society. Doubtless he as well as Max Müller, who was present, would be vastly amused at the controversy in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW over a novelist whose ability is unquestioned in her own country. Twenty-two Americans were in the audience. I could wish that over a thousand may listen to his lecture and his inimitable rendering of some of the characters from Jane Austen when he is next in New York. I shall quote several paragraphs from my notes of his lecture and leave the irate defenders of Miss Austen to judge that, if Oxford holds her in such high repute, why should we make effort to prove that which is an established fact in her own country?

"There have been three great women writers, Jane Austen, Charlotte Brontë, and George Eliot, and they are great in the order named." "I have always loved Jane; I cannot recall the time I was not her lover." "No one should lecture upon her, only read her." "The triumph of her art was the triumph of the eighteenth century—the dominant note of the school preceding her." "She grew in popularity slowly." "Her first work is perhaps her best. I would rather have written 'Pride and Prejudice' than all of the Waverley Novels." "She had a natural understanding of character, a minute observation, and a gift for story-telling unsurpassed." "She was pure, bright, and unselfish." "As she grew older her humor was more subdued, had a quieter note." "Jane had her father's ability and learning, but with all common sense; though impulsive, her temper was under absolute control." "She originated a new species of novel on contemporary life with absolute fidelity to nature, never exaggerating, never conventional." "Her pictures are clear, vivid, steady, and strong, with never a morbid word." "Her touch is exquisite, her execution faultless. She has a genius for life and she holds her readers from first to last." "There is no set purpose in her writings, no gothic formations or castles, only a series of tales we would not let die, for they have brought cheer to a million of lives." "Cultivate her and love her."

M. A. F.

Newark, Sept. 7, 1898.

Phases of Literary Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several publishers are of the mind that certain critics do their books more harm than good, so far as sales are concerned, by the manner in which the criticisms are written. They aver that these critics take a book and incorporate its vitals and organic parts into their notices, leaving it only its gaunt skeleton to stand upon. Comments similar to the above I have frequently heard with reference to Mayo W. Hazeltine's reviews. One publisher said this: "I admit that Mr. Hazeltine is a great critic. He has a keen sense of salient merits in books and makes them known in his criticisms. But there is just the trouble; he takes all the good out of a book, so that many readers are perfectly satisfied with what he writes about it and never bother to consult the author. They say 'Mr. Hazeltine' has given me the gist of it—in fact, all I care to know about it. In consequence, the book loses a good many sales and soon has to be shelved. Mind you, I am speaking alone from a commercial standpoint, and do not wish to be put on record as saying anything derogatory to Mr. Hazeltine's critical powers."

Several other critics in this country follow Mr. Hazeltine's methods, and there is no doubt that what they write about new books is accepted in lieu of the authors themselves among many busy people who do not have time to wade through such a mass of literature. On the other hand, it may be argued that often these critics quote just enough from a book to pique curiosity, and thus cause numerous readers to buy new books. Or, perhaps, the critic does not give an adequate survey of some topic treated in a new book in which the reader may be profoundly interested. In such a case, the reader will not rest content until he has perused the book.

And the eminently capable criticisms to be found in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW possess the same meaty substance, from which fact I infer that the editor believes in giving his readers a thorough comprehension of what there is in the books that come ceaselessly to his desk. Along the plane of higher criticism THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW is indispensable to all bookmen, because no other publication in the United States, if abroad, gives so many elaborate and exhaustive reviews of books. I find that nearly everybody is filing it away for reference. Would it not be a good idea, Mr. Editor, to provide a binder for the many readers who desire to preserve THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, at a cost, say, not to exceed half a dollar? It seems to me something of this sort might be devised, and it certainly would be a great convenience.

LEON MEAD.

Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1898.

[A binding of this kind, and at the price named, with the name of the paper stamped upon it, has been made, and is now for sale by the Howard Stationery Company of 98 Liberty Street, this city.—ED.]

The Happy Lot of Publishers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed in your valuable SATURDAY REVIEW, lately brought to my attention, that you publish many notices and descriptions of books. Now it seems to me that you are giving the publishers more than you accord to some other less favored classes in the community. I think that manufacturers of clothing, which is much more necessary and useful than any books can ever be, are entitled to a consideration similar to that received by mere book producers. I will undertake to send you from a certain clothing house by express one suit of clothes which will be a sample of the style of work done by it, provided you will notice it.

These suits are made of French and English woolens specially imported, and the patterns are controlled by this house in America. The cloth is subjected to the severest tests known to the trade and is exposed to the sun for color test as well as treated by acids to detect the presence of cotton. The published price, as I might say, of these suits is $15.

B.

New York, Sept. 21, 1898.

Where Will They Land Him?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am quite sure I have seen it stated in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, in effect that a man is known by the books he reads, and that if a man's library could be known his character and characteristics would be spread out just like a map. Now I suppose that, granting this to be possible, and the results quite sure to be accurate, if a man reads the Bible he is a good man; if he reads Zola he is lost, and heaven is barred to him. And so on through the departments of art, science, literature, history, and fiction; if a man reads along any of these lines he is of necessity of the school indicated by the books read belonging to and expounding that school. So far, so good. But I write to ask you or some of those who are experts in this field to inform me what sort of man is he who reads, let us say, for example, Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," "The Imitation of Christ," by Thomas à Kempis; the works of William Law, Richard Baxter, Martin Luther, and other serious and religious writers, but likewise, Boccaccio (the Decameron,) Rabelais, Tom Paine, Fielding, Hume, Balzac, and others whose point of view is the antithesis of those first named, and who enjoys them all, if only they be masters. Is such a man a Janus, or a Jekyll and Hyde? Has he a place in the world, and if so, where?

WILLIAM GOODRICH.

Brooklyn, Sept. 21, 1898.

Questions and Answers.

F. Smith writes from Brooklyn asking "if the articles written by Mrs. Sherwood and published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW are published in book form and by whom." Many of these articles were issued last Spring by H. S. Stone & Co., in a volume entitled "Here and There and Everywhere."

Mr. Sanford writes from Plainfield, N. J.: "Will you kindly give me through the columns of your SATURDAY REVIEW the current opinion relative to the comparative rank of New York and Boston as literary centres at the present time?" In New York the opinion is that the sceptre long since had passed away from Boston, but in Boston one very often encounters the belief that the sceptre is still there.

Robert Stodart writes from 108 East Seventeenth Street: "I lack one number (April, 1896,) of The Monthly Illustrator (Kay Publishing Company) to complete a set, and will give four times the marked price for a copy. Will you do me the kindness to publish this letter, which I hope may come under the eye of some one among your numerous readers who has what I want, and will oblige me in the matter?

"G. S." writes from Brooklyn: "A Boston publishing house advertises Fielding's 'History of Tom Jones,' as 'a verbatim and unbowdlerized reprint of the first edition, (1749.') Who was Bowdler, and in what unbeaten path did he set his feet when he took it into his head to become a literary nuisance?" The verb bowdlerize (not bowdlerize) was apparently first used by Gen. Perronet Thompson in 1836, in his "Letters of a Representative to His Constituents During the Session of 1836," published in London. It was intended to cover the peculiar form of editing administered to Shakespeare and Gibbon by Thomas Bowdler, who lived from 1754 to 1825. Mr. Bowdler, who was born near Bath, England, was highly educated, a great traveler, and a physician of no small consequence. He was well known for his charities, and in the literary circles of London he associated with Mrs. Montagu's coterie, where he became intimate with Bishops Hinchcliffe and Porteous, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Chapone, and Mrs. Hannah More. With such companions it is not strange that his ideas of literary art should have been gauged by Puritan lights. The title of Mr. Bowdler's "Shakespeare," which appeared in 1818, may also serve as a definition of the term through which he is immortalized—"The Family Shakespeare in ten volumes, in which nothing is added to the original text, but those words and expressions are omitted which cannot with propriety be read aloud in a Family." Continuing this strain of thought in his preface, the editor writes concerning Shakespeare's language: "Many words and expressions occur which are of so indecent a nature as to render it highly desirable that they should be erased." Dr. Bowdler also complains of the unnecessarily frivolous allusions to Scripture, which "call imperiously for their erasement." Although Bowdler's prudery made sad havoc with Shakespeare's text, his volumes had a large sale. Four editions were published before 1824, and others appeared in 1831, 1853, and 1861. The last years of his life the doctor spent in bowdlerizing Gibbon's "History." It was published the year following the editor's death. The full title of the bowdlerized edition is "Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, for the Use of Families and Young Persons, reprinted from the original text, with the careful omissions of all passages of an irreligious or immoral tendency." In the preface Dr. Bowdler, with charming modesty, asserts a belief that Gibbon himself would have approved his plan. It is unnecessary to calculate on what would be left of "Tom Jones" if the doctor had applied his peculiar editorial method to Fielding's masterpiece.

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During the coming season a series of papers on "The Many-Sided Franklin" will be contributed to The Century Magazine by Paul Leicester Ford, the author of "The True George Washington." These papers will deal in a popular way with separate characteristics of Franklin and various phases of his extraordinary career.

George H. Richmond has the following books in press: "The Child of Pleasure," translated from the Italian by Georgina Harding, the verses translated and an introduction by Arthur Symons; "Stories for the Union," by Emile Zola, translated by Edward Vizetelly; "Niobe," by Jonas Lie, translated from the Norwegian by H. L. Braekstad; "The Old Adam and the New Eve," by Rudolf Golm, translated by Edith Fowler Jones. Lie is one of the most distinguished of Norwegian novelists, and Rudolf Golm is equally famous in Germany.

Dr. Albert Shaw, of the American Review of Reviews, contributes to the October Century an account of the Trans-Mississippians and their fair at Omaha. The article will be profusely illustrated. In the same number will also appear a story of old Canada in the days of the Voyageurs, under the title of "The Werwolves," by H. Beaugrand. It will be illustrated by Henry Sandham.

Edwin Pugh's "Tony Drum" is almost ready for publication from the press of Henry Holt & Co. As has already been said in these columns, it is the pathetic story of a cockney boy. The text is admirably augmented by the illustrations of William Nicholson, who has prepared some very strong pictures for the book in light and dark brown and black. These pictures are striking for their painful reality to life, and a glance at them is not readily banished from one's memory.

"Lamia's Winter Quarters" is the title of Alfred Austin's new book, which will be published early next month by The Macmillan Company. It is a continuation of "The Garden That I Love," but in this new book the poet laureate has pitched his winter quarters with Lamia and Veronica among the Tuscan Hills. His themes are the poetry and art of Italy.

A new edition is announced by the Macmillan Company of "A History of English Dramatic Literature," by A. W. Ward, Litt. D., in three volumes. The author has made a complete revision of his work. The history runs down to the death of Queen Anne.

E. Rentoul Esler, a novelist who has been much talked about by such men as George Saintsbury, J. M. Barry, Quiller Couch, James Payn, and others, is receiving renewed praise in England on account of her most recent book, "Youth at the Prow," published by M. F. Mansfield & Co.

Chester Bailey Fernald, author of "The Cat and the Cherub," has written for the October Century a yarn of the Spanish war, entitled "The Yellow Burgee." It deals with the experiences of a war correspondent, who is an exponent of "yellow journalism" John Luther Long, author of the much-discussed story, "Madame Butterfly," has written a new sketch for the same number. It is called "A Gentleman of Japan and a Lady," and, unlike Mr. Long's former Oriental stories, it has nothing of pathos, but is purely humorous.

M. F. Mansfield & Co. announces a reprint from the English edition of Rudyard Kipling's "Departmental Ditties," now withdrawn from the trade. It was this book, the author's first generally circulated work, that Sir William Hunter wrote of in the London Academy just ten years ago, "This book gives hope of a new literary star of no mean magnitude rising in the East," a prophecy which has since been confirmed. The same publishers announce also a new edition of the "Barrack-Room Ballads and Departmental Ditties," in two volumes, with twelve drawings in color by a unique process.

Dr. George MacDonald, poet and novelist, has just recovered from a severe illness at his home, Cranmer Hill, Haslemere, England. The illness resulted from his being overcome by the heat. Much anxiety was felt at the time by the family, for the doctor is over seventy-four years of age.

Longmans, Green & Co. have in preparation for their series Builders of Greater Britain, edited by H. F. Wilson, M. A.: "Lord Clive; the Foundation of British Rule in India," by Sir A. J. Arbuthnot; "Edward Gibbon Wakefield; the Colonization of South Australia and New Zealand," by R. Garnett, C. B., LL. D.; "Rajah Brooke; the Englishman as Ruler of an Eastern State," by Sir Spenser St. John, G. C. M. G.; "Admiral Phillip; the Founding of New South Wales," by Louis Becke and Walter Jeffrey, and "Sir Stamford Raffles; England in the Far East," by the editor.

A new and cheap edition of Charles Edmund Maurice's "The History of the Revolutionary Movement of 1848-9 in Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Germany," will shortly come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"A Source Book of American History," by Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, will be published in the first part of the coming month by the Macmillan Company. In this book Prof. Hart has presented selected reprints of the original documents, which serve as the source of American history.

The McClure Magazine has secured for the October number a "human document" of the recent war of much interest. It is a diary kept by the British Consul at Santiago de Cuba from the day before the arrival of Cervera's fleet until the day after the American Army took possession of the city.

The first volume of the series of "International Handbooks to the New Testament," which has for some years been in preparation, will be presented in the course of a few months by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

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Charles Scribner's Sons have imported from London by Octave Uzanne entitled "Fashion and Fashions in Paris: the History of Taste and Art in Female Costume from 1797 to 1897," has just arrived, and will be published without delay. There are 100 full-page colored plates and 250 text illustrations by François Courboin. The illustrations are very beautiful and are very far removed from fashion plates by reason of their art and suggested action of the figures, while they convey an idea of French art in costume that was displayed at different periods.

Among the more important books just ready by E. P. Dutton & Co. are "The Master of Strong Hearts: a Story of Custer's Last Fight," by Elbridge S. Brooks; "An Amateur Fisherman," by James Otis, and "Tecumseh's Life," by Col. H. R. Gordon.

Among the announcements of Charles Scribner's Sons for October is the last volume of the Thistle edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's works; the Kipling set will have added to it "Captains Courageous." Thomas Nelson Page's novel, "Red Rock," which has been running in Scribner's Magazine, will be brought out in book form next month.

"The Fatal Gift," by Frankfort Moore, will be published shortly by Dodd, Mead & Co. Mr. Moore, who is the author of "Phyllis of Philistia" and "Dareen," bases his new work upon the famous Gunning sisters, two young Irish girls of marvelous beauty, who appeared in London a little more than a hundred years ago, and created a great furore in society there. Their diplomatic and ambitious mother, although comparatively without means, managed to give them the social advantages of a London season; her methods, while they are the same employed by certain British dowagers to-day, are nevertheless questionable. In "The Fatal Gift" the author is said to give a vivid picture of the sensation these beautiful girls created in London, and of the duels that were fought over them. Glimpses are given here and there of the elder Sheridan, of Walpole, of Whitefield, whose religious fervor was beginning to make itself felt at that period.

"The Regulars at El Caney" is the title of Capt. Arthur H. Lee's article on one of the battles fought around Santiago, which will appear in the October number of Scribner's Magazine. Capt. Lee is an officer in the Royal Army, and British Military Attaché in Washington. He showed great enthusiasm at the work performed by the United States regular troops in the recent Cuban campaign, and is said to have produced a spirited and graphic account of the manoeuvres that came under his eye. The article will be illustrated from photographs by the author.

Malcolm Bell's "Sir Edward Burne-Jones: a Record and Review," has been revised and brought down to date and will be published as soon as possible by the Macmillan Company. This house also has in preparation "The History of Switzerland," translated from the French of Karl Dändliker, and "Observations of a Ranch Woman in New Mexico," by Edith M. Nicholl.

Among the additional Fall announcements in Frederick A. Stokes Company's Library of Devotion are "The Confessions of St. Augustine," newly translated with notes and introduction, by C. Bigg, D. D.; "A Book of Devotions," compiled and arranged by J. W. Stainbridge, Canon of New York; "The Christian Year," by John Keble, with notes and introduction by Walter Lock, D. D.; "The Imitation of Christ," by Thomas à Kempis, with notes and introduction by Dr. Bigg; "A Serious Call Through a Devout and Holy Life," by William Law and H. R. Bramley.

"Yesterdays in the Philippines," by John Earle Stevens, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, has gone into its third edition, as has "Life Is Life; A Collection of Stories," by "Zach." "For Love of Country," by Cyrus Townsend Brady, Archdeacon of Pennsylvania, has passed to its fifth impression.

Besides a "Short History of the War with Spain," by Marrion Wilcox, Frederick A. Stokes Company have "Cartoons of Our War with Spain," drawn by C. H. Kneeland," and "Ships and Sailors," by Rufus F. Zogbaum. This last is a beautiful and artistic gift book, the pictures of which are in several colors and drawn by a man who has made a very careful study of the history of our navy in all that could appeal to the artistic eye. The text consists of some of the most famous sea songs in the English language, such as "The Lass That Loved a Sailor," "Three Fishers," &c., with explanatory notes and several original songs by James Barnes. Another volume called "Heroes of Our War with Spain" is also in preparation.

Henry Holt & Co. will publish on or before the 30th of this month a "Concise Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiques," based on Sir William Smith's large dictionary and incorporating the results of modern research, edited by F. Ware Cornish, M. A., Vice Provost of Eton College. The volume is fully and appropriately illustrated. There will also be presented an "Introduction to the Study of History," by Charles V. Langois and Charles Seignobos; the translation is by G. G. Berry, with a preface by F. York Powell. Prof. Seignobos has also in preparation for this house "Political History of Modern Europe," which will be published in two or three months.

A new novel by Mrs. Emma Marshall entitled "Under the Dome of St. Paul's" is in preparation at The Macmillan Company.

[illegible] has written an [illegible] article on "The Navy in the War" for the same number. John A. Spears, the naval expert, writes on "Torpedo Boats," telling what he thinks of their value in the light of their experience in warfare. "The Woman's Paris" will be the title of an article of unusual originality and distinction by Miss Ada Cone, in which the author treats of Paris as the centre of women's aesthetic interests. A bit of fiction will be presented in the shape of "The Pelican," by Edith Warton, which appears to be a keen and clever study of a modern type of woman, with a highly original plot.

A new story by Mark Twain, which has an incidental reference to the Dreyfus case, will be shortly published in The Century. It is entitled "From The London Times of 1904," and is based upon a recent invention in which the author has taken special interest.

A volume of poems by Mrs. Ella Higginson, entitled "When the Birds Go North Again," is in press at The Macmillan Company.

Herbert E. Hamblen, the author of those successful books "On Many Seas" and "The General Manager's Story," is said to be preparing a new work for the Doubleday-McClure Company. Mr. Hamblen has lately written a couple of books specially for boys, one of which, "The Story of a Yankee Boy," has just been published by Charles Scribner's Sons. The other, which is entitled "Tom Benton's Luck," will shortly appear from the press of The Macmillan Company. This story is illustrated by some fine full-page drawings by I. W. Taber.

A new book by Barbara Yechton, a sequel to "We Ten," has just been published by Dodd, Mead & Co., under the title of "A Lovable Crank." This story was originally published as a serial in The Churchman, and the publishers of that paper report that no serial story which they have ever presented has been received with such interest and with so many letters of approval.

On the Art of Making Up One's Mind.

From Jerome's "Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow."

"Now, which would you advise, dear? You see, with the red I shan't be able to wear my magenta hat."

"Well, then, why not have gray on it?"

"Yes—yes, I think the gray will be more useful."

"It's a good material."

"Yes, and it's a pretty gray. You know what I mean, dear; not a common gray. Of course, gray is always an uninteresting color."

"It's quiet."

"And then, again, what I feel about the red is that it is so warm-looking. Red makes you feel warm even when you're not warm. You know what I mean, dear."

"Well, then, why not have the red? It suits you—red."

"No, do you really think so?"

"Well, when you've got a color, I mean, of course."

"Yes, that is the drawback to red. No, I think, on the whole, the gray is safer."

"Then, you will take the gray, Madam?"

"Yes, I think I'd better; don't you, dear?"

"I like it myself very much."

"And it's good wearing stuff. I shall have it trimmed with—Oh, you haven't cut it off, have you?"

"I was just about to, Madam."

"Well, don't for a moment. Just let me have another look at the red. You see, dear, it has just occurred to me—that chinchilla would look so well on the red."

"So it would, dear."

"And, you see, I've got the chinchilla."

"Then, have the red. Why not?"

"Well, there is the hat I'm thinking of."

"You haven't anything else you could wear with that?"

"Nothing at all, and it would go so beautifully with gray. Yes, I think I'll have the gray. It's always a safe color—gray."

"Fourteen yards, I think you said, Madam?"

"Yes, fourteen yards will be enough; because I shall mix it with—one minute. You see, dear, if I take the gray I shall have nothing to wear with my black jacket."

"Won't it go with gray?"

"Not well—not so well as with red."

"I should have the red, then. You evidently fancy it yourself."

"No, personally I prefer the gray. But then one must think of everything, and—good gracious, that's surely not the right time?"

Arab Critics.

Stanley Lane Poole in Literature.

The Arabs had a curious and effective manner of reviewing. In the time of ignorance, before the advent of the blessed prophet, the poets of the desert submitted their verses to the judgment of their countrymen assembled at the great annual fair which served as the Olympia of their race. The protagonists of the rival tribes were carefully masked, lest winged words should be followed by a different kind of arrow, and their poems were impartially recited by a public orator. The acclamation of the multitude decided the event, and the clan whose poet won the Arabian substitute for the bays immediately indulged in feasting and self-glorification. The discovery of a tribal poet was a source of pride scarcely excelled by the birth of a son to their chief or the foaling of their favorite mare.

In Mohammedan times the criticism of authors was conducted in an equally public manner. When a man had produced something he thought particularly good, he hastened to the mosque to share it with his critics. He was sure to find them there, doctors learned in the law, poets, commentators, seated crosslegged on their carpets in the arched porticoes round the court, expounding the refinements of style to a circle of squatting students. To this audience he would recite his latest achievement, proud but frightened.

[illegible] Illustrated Magazine Supplement

SUNDAY, Sept. 25.

FEATURES:

Col. John Hay

Full-page portrait of the new Secretary of State.

Post-Graduate Babies

Description, with illustrations, of the method of caring for babies at the Post-Graduate Hospital.

The Astor Library

Queer characters encountered there. Portrait of Dr. Billings, new Director of the Library.

Famous Sculptors of America

Portraits of J. Q. A. Ward, Daniel C. French, Karl Bitter, John Rogers, J. Scott Hartley, George F. Bissell, and Paul Bartlett.

Men and Women of the Hour

Portraits of Miss Nancy Leiter, who will christen the new battleship Illinois; the late Dr. John Hall, and Capt. R. D. Evans of the Iowa.

Omaha Exposition

Full page of pictures, including portraits of Col. W. J. Bryan and his regiment while visiting the Exposition.

Music

Portrait of Wilhelm Gericke, Director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and several well-known artists.

Fashions in Gloves

Illustrations of some of this season's novelties, including pictures of the jeweled gloves which have recently come into favor.

Fiction

"A Woman's Mercy." By J. A. Flynn.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Reminiscence of Ebers.

From Literature.

Ebers was at Berlin, where he spent his childhood, during the revolution of 1848, and has left in his memoirs, published in 1893, a record of a boy's impressions of the barricades and the fighting. He witnessed the scene when a student of the university addressed the crowd from the balcony of the King's palace, and besought them not to burn the building because the library would thereby be imperiled. "Leave the poor boys their books," shouted the mob in reply. His first school was the institute at Keilhau, founded by Froebel. The great teacher himself, then aged sixty-six, "a man of lofty stature, with a face which looked as if it had been carved out of brown wood with a blunt knife," lived among the boys for months at a time. The other masters were all enthusiastic disciples of Froebel's system, and must have been themselves remarkable men. Ebers strongly approved of Froebel's ideal of education.

The institute still exists, but it has become a "Realschule," and rests no longer on a humanistic foundation. While at the University of Göttingen, Ebers was seized with illness that kept him an invalid for many years. It was then that Jacob Grimm advised him to study Egyptology, and he worked under the direction of Richard Lepsius. Ebers found his recreation in learning English; he translated "Enid" and another of Tennyson's Idylls, but neither has been published.